SCHENECTADY COUNTY

NEW YORK

ITS HISTORY TO THE CLOSE

OF THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

HON. AUSTIN A. YATES

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NINETEENTH CENTURY

HISTORIAN AND EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

HON. AUSTIN A. YATES

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

LATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COUNTY JUDGE OF SCHENECTADY COUNTY; ATTORNEY TO THE STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT; MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY; MAJOR IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION AND SPANISH AMERICAN-WAR.

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain;
These constitute a state.

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INTRODUCTORY.

This story of Schenectady is very little more than a compilation of the work of other archival authors. It could not well be otherwise. The annals of the historic old county have been wonderfully preserved, comparatively easy of access, through the work of former writers, who have exhibited remarkable industry, and in some instances, the most thorough erudition. Giles F. Yates, writing under the non-de-plume of the "Antiquarian," in the Schenectady *Reflector*, of which he was editor in the '30's, gathered some charmingly interesting bits of history, tradition and romance. They are like pretty vistas in the scenery of the by-gone, but, they were, as they were only intended to be, material for the local columns of his paper in a city, that, in those days, taxed ingenuity and often imagination, to find anything local to write about. This matter was incidentally connected with the history of the bloody wars of Frontenac, and with the complications of New Netherland politics, which were about as bad as those of Manhattan are now. The awful devastations of the French and Indian wars, in the little frontier post, hamlet, village and city, are well and sadly known. But all that was known was scattered and fragmentary, made up of paragraphs and items in the school books of elementary history, in which the city had always a fleeting prominence, owing to its long, and to unpracticed tongues, its unpronounceable names, a schoolboy terror in its orthography, a strain on the music of speech with the blood-curdling picture of the "Burning of Schenectady in 1690," over every mantel-piece; full of thrilling story, as is almost every city street, country road, and acre of Old Dorp, Niskayuna and Rotterdam, its people have seemed, until the latter half of the last century, abundantly content with legend and tradition.

We have no Dutch Heroditus or Livy, Thucydides or Pliny to preserve for the coming generations, heroes, martyrs and statesmen of one of the most historic localities of New York state. The educated immigrant, or the comparative stranger within our gates of sufficient culture to thoroughly appreciate and enjoy the quaint folk talk of the valley, the rapidly disappearing old gabled architecture, and the grand record of the brave and resolute Dutchmen of Colonial and revolutionary days. He is invariably attracted by the abundant material for history, romantic and thrilling, and of the abundance of solid truth for strange fiction. The old Mohawkers were content to hear and repeat the jumble of tradition and history, fact and fancy, recitals of the actual occurrences that filtered through the song and story of the generations, to whom it was a serious and often an appalling reality. The oft-told tale was well enough known, often enough repeated by the oldest inhabitant, present in a community that rarely ever travelled, to satisfy all the historic needs of the valley.

There were enough to lift their voices for the local audiences that cared to listen to the story that began in the nursery. There seemed to have been no local genius, interested, ambitious or industrious enough to come down to business with the pen of a serious, painstaking and accurate historian. Yates did much to charm the paragraph reader of the newspaper. The Hon. John Saunders, a descendant of a grand old family, a graduate of Union, a most interesting writer, has, in his "Early Settlers of Schenectady," indulged himself and delighted his readers with patriarchal reveries of the early days of the last century, authentic tradition, handed down to him from the frontier Glens, that is of absorbing interest to a race of Holland blood and language that is fast passing away. The Judge never pretended to be a historian, was only, in fact, a most delightful narrator of fireside story, and family lineage, and as such his work is invaluable.

So it is to the comparatively new importation of industrious brain that we owe the preservation of the history of this old county.

The more than twice told tale, somewhat tedious to the old resident, has the charm of novelty to the cultivated gentleman, who

enters afresh upon the valley as rich in reminiscence as it is rare in the beauty of its scenery.

Pierson, the historic pioneer in the family annals of Albany and Schenectady, became deeply interested in the lives and work of the now famous men who formed a town to fight heroically in its defense, and to perish in its ashes or survive to send out into a great state the names of men who, in pulpit, and law courts, and on battlefields for King and Colony, have contributed splendidly to the renown of the foremost state of the Union.

Jonathan Pierson was a wonder. His industry and power of research were remarkable. A professor of chemistry in Union College, knowing and teaching all that was known or could be taught. He was treasurer and secretary of its Board of Trustees. One who follows him on his journey through the musty records of Ancient Churches, the old Paris and English Documents of the State Library, and sees the evidence of his tremendous labor, strewn all along the pathway of his toilsome journey, wonders how or when he found the time to do the work that looks like the achievement of a lifetime of indefatigable industry. Schenectady, one of the most progressive cities in the state to-day, owes Pierson a debt of gratitude, as the world owes the patient and tireless men who have disentombed the ancient towns from the burial of Vesuvius.

Following Pierson, came his heavy debtors, Sanders and McMurray. Of the charming idyls of the one, the only one to the manor born, we have already spoken. McMurray, an army officer and a military instructor at Union, has rendered us infinite service in the form of the most comprehensive work, the most complete History of Schenectady yet written. There is much that is new in his discoveries, all is certainly valuable.

The Hon. Judson S. Landon has yielded to the fascination of the place and theme, and has brought to elucidation the strange situation which seems to have made Schenectady the battle ground of the French and English. It has produced traditions born of the solid learning of the historian. His article in Putman's publication of "Historic Cities," and his paper "Why Schenectady was Burned in 1690," lets in a flood of light on the historic causes of the city's

origin, its sad youth, and its national prominence in Colonial and foreign wars.

Dr. William Elliot Griffes, while pastor of the First Reformed Church, immediately acknowledged the charm of the association of Schenectady, with much that was heroic in the characters of the Holland burgher. In the pulpit and on the platform, and in the literary world in which he has recently taken such eminent rank, he has heralded the grand tolerance of that Church of Holland, often a martyr, never a bigot or persecutor or that has tortured or killed for opinion's sake. Through the whole land he has proclaimed the heroism and bravery of the burgher who never quailed before the enemy of his faith, and who united with his valor a forbearance and magnanimity that won the love and the confidence of his Indian foe or neighbor.

Men born on heights which shadow the picturesque or pastoral beauty of the world's scenery, may not cease to admire, but become so used to the panorama that they cease to note it. The scenery along the valley of the Mohawk in the kaleidescope color of Autumn foliage, startled Henry Ward Beecher into expressions of rapture, and as he crossed "The Street of the Martyrs" in a palace car, passed in sight of the Buykendahl, the scene of the massacre of 1748 under Towereune, where the valley narrows into the highway of nations, passed by the stone mansions of Guy and Sir John Johnson, by the shrine of "Our Lady of Martyrs," consecrated to the memory of that heroic Jesuit Missionary martyr, Father Jogues, the homestead of the patriot Fondas, Oriskany, and the monument to Herkimer and Fort Stanwix, where St. Leger was held back till Burgoyne was whipped at Saratoga. The great divine thrilled with the recollection of all he had read and heard of the land of story and song.

Now, we of this day, long used to the journey, rush through all this avenue of scenic beauty, with a pipe in the smoking car, or a book in the day coach, too familiar with the sights of the great valley to glance out of the window.

Years ago, on the "Role Baum," that overlooks the precipices of the Plaut, and towers above Youta Pusha, the hill that from Union

College looks like the iron clad prow of a battle ship, with a group of under graduates, the writer looked down on a scene of pastoral beauty, that swept over a score of cities and villages, and over the hill tops and mountain peaks of four states. Turning to the farmer living in the stone house, from whose windows all the streets in Schenectady can be traced, and where with a strong glass, time can be read on the clock of the Reformed Church, we expressed our envy of his mountain home. He was a bright man, far from a dullard, but there was no answering enthusiasm, for without looking up he stolidly followed his plow with a listless acquiescence in his remark, "Yes, folks say it is a sightly place, but I'm so used to it I don't notice it any more," and he kept his eye in the furrow, that produced his bread and butter. The artistic element in his nature, if he had any, had been exhausted long ago. There was nothing left but the practically bucolic.

So we old Mohawkers have lived on the site, and amid the scenes of one of the most legendary valleys on earth, and have heard it all, seen it all, from childhood. It is the immigrant that becomes our novelist for it is all charmingly new to him.

We Dutchmen of old, from old Peter Stuyvesant down, abhorred the Yankee, and the prejudice of the Mohawk Dutchman was the most stolid of them all. The repulsion was natural, not entirely unreasonable. The New Engandler was smart, the burgher was only honest. Jonathan said that Clausha was either asleep, or not good for anything, after 4 p. m., of any day. Clausha retorted that it must have been in the dewey eve when the Yankee sold him wooden hams, and condemned shoe pegs sharpened at the other end for oats.

The restless eagerness of the Down Easter disturbed the taciturn Hollander who, secure in the conviction of his own honesty and that of his old neighbors, distrusted that glibness to which his race fell easy victims. In olden time the interloper was received because he could not be kept away, but his probation was long before he met a warm welcome by the Dutchman's fireside.

All is not only changed now, but we have become debtors to those who more than a generation ago were strangers inside the old barricade. It is not the descendant of the old Roman who is un-

earthing the buried splendors of Pompeii, but the men of learning from other lands. The Yankee horde is upon us, overflowing us, but it is a welcome throng. They bring trade, business and prosperity with an electric touch.

More than all, they have brought a learning and culture no greater than that which we had in the old time, but so impressive with historic surroundings, but they have been impelled to write, and write with recorded accuracy and charming enthusiasm.

History was made here by Bradts, Schermerhorns, Swarts, Vielies, Bankers, Tellers, Yates, Van Slycks, and all the great army of Van unpronouncables, and their heroism and adventures gave the Ancient City its renown. But Pierson and McMurray, Griffes and Landon, are the record savers of the old days. To these industrious, able and erudite chroniclers the writer owes lasting obligation, for without their work, this vista, cut out of the great picture, could not have been put in its modest frame.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY:

ITS HISTORY TO THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER I.

The Founding of The City.

The Mohawk was the most magnificent specimen of an Indian that America produced. As far back as tradition and history go, this tribe was easily the master of all that surrounded it. Their domain extended through the whole length of the Mohawk Valley, the Northern and Western part of New York, and a portion of Northwestern Pennsylvania. The bravest, the brightest, the most eloquent, warlike and cruel, of all Indian organizations, they were yet the only nation that ever became the white man's steady, firm and faithful friend. Their names, as Christian communicants, are on the records of the Reformed Church. The bodies of their dead, until scattered by the march of sanitary science in the laying of water, sewer and gas pipes, lay under our feet. Their blood flows in the veins of all descendants of the Van Slycks, the Bradts, the Vielies and of Jonathan Stevens.

Along the Mohawk they had five castles, one named Minemial, after one of their chiefs, and situated on an island at the mouth of the Mohawk, below Cohoes, one at Schenectady, one at the outlet of Schoharie Creek, now called Fort Hunter, one at Chaughnawaga, and one called Canajoharie, in the town of Danube, Herkimer County.

After the settlement of Schenectady and the apportionment of the

lands among fifteen original proprietors, no burials were made within the quadrangle bounded by Ferry, State, Washington avenue and Front streets. The number of Indian skulls, tomahawks, and savage implements, exhumed in past years, show conclusively that, before the white man came, there was a populous settlement of red men on the spot now covered by the city.

Less than twenty-five years ago, a lad living at No. 26 Front, fired with emulation by the finding of skulls and bones by a comrade, went out under the big tree, yet standing there, to dig for Indians. The derisive smiles which followed him in his quest, were changed to expressions of astonishment as he turned a wonderfully preserved skeleton, facing the east, with tomakawk and arrow heads beside the bones. Subsequently, on digging for sewerage, skulls and bones enough to stock a small cemetery, were tossed by every spadeful.

There are other evidences of Indian occupation. An ancient path coming from the direction of Niskayuna, once wound around the brow of the hills that but a half century ago, battlemented the eastern half of the town. Traces of it may yet be seen across the front of Prospect Hill, curving around southeasterly towards the cemetery enclosure.

Previous to the coming of the white man the valley from Freeman's Bridge to Rotterdam Junction was cultivated by the Mohawks and in harvest time was fairly gilded with the tassels of Indian corn.

The locality was called by every possible variation of pronunciation of the name that has at last settled down into Schenectady. It was a well known spot. The great flats of Rotterdam from Centre street to beyond the first lock west of the city, was known as Schonowe. Van Corlear, in 1643, describes the whole territory as that Schoonste, "loveliest land that the eyes of man ever beheld." The name the county now bears is said to have a beautiful origin, Schoon (beautiful) Acten (valuable) deel (portion of land,) making the sound Schoon Acten deel, changed and twisted by the different Nationalities that have been busy with the name. But this pretty derivation is only conjecture. The name in ancient papers and records is spelled seventy-nine different ways, but all the orthography with its marvellous combination of letters produced the sound of Schenec-

Wm D. Ellis

tady. Governor Stuyvesant wrote it as we spell it now as early as 1663, two years after the original patent. The name is undoubtedly of Mohawk Indian origin and belonged originally to the land lying around Albany. Four years after the charter, it settled down from Corlear, as the settlement was originally called, to Schenectady.

White men well knew the spot in 1642. Van Curlear, returning from one of his errands of mercy to the Mohawks, who listened and heeded him because they loved him, wrote to the Patroon Killian Van Rensselaer, "that a half day's journey from the Colonie, Town of Albany, on the Mohawk River, there lies the most beautiful land that the eye of man ever beheld." Any man who has stood on Youta Pusha Berg, Prospect Hill, over Landon Terrace, or Schuylerberg, midway between the Troy and Albany turnpike, east of Brandywine avenue, cannot fail to understand the rapture of the Dutchman.

In the forties one could easily understand what was the lay of the land when it was said to be the Mohawk Village of Connochaieguharie. The name was an Indian description of the great masses of floodwood which were left every Spring on the flats. The deposit was then as now, often immense, but the name is comprehensive enough to include the whole pile.

Major McMurray has described its ancient appearances. The old township of Schenectady embraced a territory of 128 square miles, a portion of the Mohawk valley, sixteen miles long and eight miles wide. The western half is an irregular plateau elevated 400 or 500 feet above the Mohawk, a spur of the Helderberg, passing north into Saratoga County. The eastern half is a sandy plain, whose general level is 300 or 400 feet lower. The river, running through the middle of this tract, in a southeasterly direction, forms the most beautiful and striking natural object in its landscape. At the westerly boundary where it enters the town, it flows through a narrow valley, whose sides though covered with foliage, are too steep for cultivation. From the hill "Towereune," the valley widens gradually to Poversen and Maalwyck, where the hills sink down into the great sand plain. Until the river reaches the city of Schenectady, it is a constant succession of rapids, and its general

course is southeast. Here it makes a great bend, and flows with a deep sluggish current northeastward to the Aal Plaats, the eastern boundary of the town. The tributaries of the Mohawk within the town are small and unimportant streams; those at the west end flowing from the slates, are nearly or quite dry in summer, while those at the opposite end, fed from the sand, are constant spring brooks. On the north side of the river are the following brooks: Chuckte-nunda, (stone houses) at Towereune, and coming east in succession are Van Eps Kil, Droyberg, Verf, or color (paint) creek, called by the natives Tequatsera, Jan Mebie's Kil, Creek of the lake in Scotia, Cromme Kil and Aal Plaats Kil. On the south side are Zandige Kil, the sloot, Right Brugse Kil, Plaats Kil, Poenties Kil, William Tellers Killetje, Zand Kil, Coehorn Kil and Symon Groots Kill. But of these streams, few are of sufficient size and constancy now to serve as motor power.

With the exception of a little limestone in the extreme western limits of the town, all the rocks found in place, belong to Hudson shales and consist of alternate layers of blue slate and sandstones, some of which are used for building purposes.

In the west half this geological formation is most abundant, and the soil there is a clayey loam, underlaid with clay or hard pan. The immediate valley of the river where it breaks through the range of hills is narrow, and is composed chiefly of drifts of at least two elevations. The highest called the "stone flats," raised twenty to thirty feet above the water, consists of coarse gravel and boulders, and is chiefly found on the north side of the river. The opposite bank is "lower plain of sand and gravel."

The eastern half of the town has no hills worthy of the name; its general level perhaps 100 feet above the Mohawk, and the prevailing soil is a fine sand, underlaid with clay except in the extreme easterly limits where the clay loam again prevails.

Besides this there is found in the bends and eddies of the river, and upon the low islands, an alluvial deposit which is constantly enriched by the annual floods. This constitutes the widely known "Mohawk Flats," which though cultivated by the white man for more than 200 years, have lost little of their unsurpassed fertility.

In the early period of the settlement no other land was tilled. Hence they called the land arable land, or bouwlandt, all else being denominated woodland and little valued. In addition to their fertility, these flats presented another advantage to the first settler—they were mainly free from wood and ready for the plough and seed. For ages they had been the native's corn land, while the adjacent forest furnished him with flesh and the river with fish.

The great sand belt which passes across the town south to north, was once covered with a heavy growth of pines, while the high lands lying north and west of it produced the usual varieties of hard woods. Nothing could have been more charming to the eye of the first white men traveling up the Mohawk to Fort Hunter, than the flats skirting the river banks, clothed in bright green of the Indian corn and other summer crops of the red men.

The site of the village of Schenectady was admirably chosen. No other spot in the neighborhood of the bouwlandt offered such facilities for a village. From the eastern end of the "Great Flat" there makes out from the sandy bluff which surrounds it a low narrow spit, lying upon the east, north and west sides the Mohawk river and Sand Kil. The extreme point, only about 1,200 feet wide, was chosen for the site of the future city—a warm dry spot, easily fortified against an enemy and sufficiently elevated to be safe from the annual overflow of the Mohawk river. This little flat contains but 175 acres, and it was the site of an earlier Indian village. Tradition has it that it was a former seat or capital of the Mohawks, whose numerous dead have been, from time to time, found buried along the Benne Kil.

If we may believe tradition, Schenectady had already been occupied by the white man many years when Van Curler first visited it in 1642. In fact it has been claimed to be little if any younger than Albany.

That a few fur traders and bosloopers early roved among the Mohawks, married and raised families of half-breeds, cannot be denied; indeed there are respectable families in the valley to this day, whose pedigree may be traced back to these marriages. But

that the white man made any permanent settlement on the Mohawk west of Albany before 1662, there is no good reason for believing and, in view of the opposition of Albany and the Colony, improbable.

In the summer of 1661 Arent Van Curler, the leader of the first settlement, made formal application to Governor Stuyvesant for permission to settle upon the "Great Flat" lying west of Schenectady.

The foundation and establishment of Schenectady is almost universally credited to Arent Van Curler, indeed it was at first known as Curlear. He was only one of the founders, however. He never lived there, had no hand in the establishment of the early government of the hamlet, or in its subsequent development. But he was the man who obtained the original patent, and who had a long and discouraging battle before he secured it from the cautious Stuyvesant.

Nor was he the first white man to appreciate the natural advantage of the place. The evidence of Bible entries, corroborating tradition, shows that Jacque Cornelise Van Slyck, (the half-breed son of Cornelise Van Slyck and his wife, a Mohawk chieftian's daughter) also Alexander Lindsay, Glen and John Teller, a nephew of Glen's wife, were here as early as 1658. Cornelise Antonise Van Slyck, father of Jacque Cornelise, married Alstock at Mohawk Castle, was adopted into the tribe, and was known, with Arent Cornelise Viele as one of the two great interpreters of the Indian language. Cornelise Antonise Van Slyck could live anywhere among the Mohawks whose fidelity and devotion followed the family down, deeding the land to his sons Martin, Maurice and Jacque Cornelise. To the latter in 1658, Van Slyck's Island, between what is now known as the Frog Alley river, and the Benne Kil.

Alexander Lindsay Glen, to whom also the Mohawks were warmly attached, and whose son, John Alexander, was the so-called Mayor of Schenectady on the night of the massacre, lived where the Glen family mansion still stands, in the possession of the Sanders family, his descendants.

John Teller, a nephew of Glen's wife, was a resident of Rotterdam, where his family burial lot still exists on the lands of the Hon. Simon Schermerhorn. Arent Van Curler, as his real name is

spelled, was a grand specimen of the genuine Hollander, tender-hearted, humane and brave. He was universally trusted and beloved by the Mohawks, all governors of New York being called after him. He was a cousin of the Patroon, a brewer in Beaverwyck, and an intimate friend and companion of Arent Andreas Bradt, who is an ancestor of a distinguished county family which has given a long list of distinguished men, who have served their county in Legislature, Congress, and on the battlefields of King and Colony. Van Curler was also a trader. His correspondence with the Patroon, and his letters to Stuyvesant, in arguing the issue of the patent, show him to have been a man of intelligence and of unusual education for his day and generation. He knew the location of Schenectady by heart, and wrote rapturously of the natural beauty of the spot and its remarkable adaptability to Indian trade and commerce. But he had other motives urged upon him by Bradt and Schermerhorn, Teller, Banker and others, who subsequently became the original proprietors. Holland claimed and possessed, in right of discovery, the whole territory that included Beaverwyck and the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk. Manhattan was the chief port and headquarters of the traders, who, to prevent competition, organized a great corporation, first under the name of the United Netherland Company, and afterwards in 1621 secured exclusive privilege, by the title of the Privileged West India Company. The real object of this company was trade of which it had a complete monopoly. In the parlance of this day, in comparison with this gigantic commercial output, the Standard Oil and the Steel Trust "*wasn't in it.*" Pressure was put upon the directors of the Company in Holland, and they yielded by making concessions to the Patroons, another name, as was afterwards discovered to the disgust of the Colonist, for the Baron with the feudal system of the middle ages. The directors were Patroons in earnest. They took up immense tracts of land, and though organized ostensibly for the development of the county, engaged not only in trade, but burdened it with restrictions, introducing slavery, and raising up an aristocracy that for wealth and power was not surpassed in the dark day of feudal tyranny.

The sturdy Dutchman, always a freeman in heart and soul, the

most liberty-loving and tolerant man on earth, could not and would not endure it, and began to get away from his irksome condition, scattered out of Beaverwyck and the dominion of Fort Orange. It was for men like these that Van Curler strove to obtain the patent.

In the summer of 1660, three years before the emissary of the Duke of York came from England to overthrow the Dutchmen, Van Curler applied to Governor Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam, for permission to take possession of the Groote Vlachte, after purchasing it from the Mohawks who were willing to take a moderate price for it.

On the 23d of June an order was issued providing that the title be as usual transferred to Stuyvesant, as Director, whatever the petitioners price to be, returned to them. Before the authority was received a terrible freshet occurred, which cut off communication with the executive at New Amsterdam and not until a month later was the land purchased. It was bought of three Mohawk representatives and Chief Cautuqua signing with a grotesque etching of a bear as his mark, Aiadane with an impossible turtle as his coat of arms, Sonareetsie with a lamb distorted with agony as his sign manual, who designated the Groote Vrachte as "Sconnowee." April 6th, 1662, Van Curler notified Stuyvesant of the action, and asked him to send a surveyor. But Beaverwyck and Rensselaerwyck, jealous of the new township, and desirous of keeping a monopoly of the fur trade, "had a pull" with Director-General Stuyvesant, and induced him to order that the settlers of Schenectady should confine themselves to agriculture exclusively, and restrain from all trade with the Indians. To this Van Curler and the settlers would not agree, imploring the Governor that, as they had paid for their lands, they should have them without any restriction. At last, after a long and tedious correspondence, desiring to be honest and fair, as all good Dutchmen of that day desired to be, the Director-General at last in immediate answer to the last appeal of April 17th, 1664, sent up Jacques Cortelyou, surveyor to the Board of Directors. Van Curler's description in this deed from the Indians was followed and resulted in a very meagre plot of land. So continuing the progress inaugurated by his Yankee neighbor of crowding out the aboriginal, the burgher bought more land, conveyed in the fantastic language

of the time signed by Mohawks of unpronounceable names and attested by grotesque hieroglyphics in imitation of animal life that was never seen in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.

Meantime the Duke of York through Nicholls had ousted Stuyvesant and the Great West Indian company. The Mohawk Dutchman in his forest home, where he had begun to settle down to his pipe and build on the Groote Vlachte, (the elevated plain on which Schenectady was being built) knew little and cared less. So that he was free from the Lords of the Manor and was free to worship God and Mammon with strict impartiality in his dealings with both, cared little or nothing for the change but kept on figuratively and literally sawing wood and swapping "aukers of good beer," rundlets of brandy, beads, trinkets and any old thing for Mohawk land.

They applied for a charter to Dongan, the English Governor. This charter embraced fully twelve miles of land, extending about four miles in width along the north and south banks of the Mohawk river. This was denied for indefiniteness of boundary though the petitioners were garnted the use of a seal and graciously permitted to pay quit rent. Their descendants in Rotterdam are doing it yet.

Meantime the Indians (Indian givers as the phrase is yet used in the valley) began to repudiate their bargain. They were staunchly devoted to Jacques Van Slyck, and claimed that he owned the first flat for he was of their people, and that much of Van Curler purchase to Hilletece and Leah, half breed sisters of Van Slyck, who had married Danielse Van Olinda and Jonathan Stevens, and that of all the land, Van Curler had bought only the "grassed" and not the land, "that is may be some drunken fellow may have made some writings without their knowledge." But some more good aukers of beer, rundlets of brandy, some beads and a shoddy blanket or two, probably settled the question, for the Governor, satisfied with title and boundary, finally, Nov. 1st, 1664, gave a charter to William Teller, Ryer, Schermerhorn, Swere, Teunessen, Van Velsen, Jan Van Eps and Mynderst Wemple, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Schenectady.

Thus ancient Schenectady was established. The charter was the

legal title to lands embraced within 128 square miles of territory, and about 80,000 acres of land. Its boundaries, as near as we can discover from ancient maps, began on the west about where the county line is now, at Hoffman's Ferry on the Glenville side, extending over a strip about four miles north of the river bank to the Aal Plaats, (Eel Place) creek. On the south bank it extended to the hillside, following the line of the highland back to Pattersonville and Rotterdam Junction, the lands of Hon. Simon Schermerhorn, skirting the base of the hills at the residence of the Hon. John D. Campbell, and curving around behind the Villa Road, the bowery wood, below Union College grounds, (then a forest) with "Hanse Janse Eanklu Kil," a large stream that fifty-five years ago contained in what is now Jackson's garden, the perch, rock bass, sunfish and suckers of the Mohawk River. Now it is dried up and shows no water except in early spring or after heavy rains. From thence to the boundary line.

Arent Bradt died during the negotiation by Van Curler for the charter. He left two sons, of whom and their descendants more hereafter. He was represented in subsequent divisions of the land by Catalina, his widow, who had borne him six children and married Barent Jan Van Ditmars. Schenectady, be it remembered, was on the Groote Vlachte, a level plateau that began under the hills at about Center and Smith streets, ran along on the brow of the slope, easily yet to be traced, to the Benne Kil, "Frog Alley River." The Benne Kil, the name now given to the center stream, was then called the middle Benne Kil, at that time a narrow creek. Thence it followed the stream in a high bluff, long since cut away, turning at the Glenville Bridge until at the poor pasture it curved around the College hill, then a forest of pines, keeping southward in a slight elevation until it met its starting point. All the rest of the charter lands and Indian grants were called Bouwelandts, or farm lands. The inhabitants of the city were known as burghers. The farmers as bouweries. The highest point in this plateau was about opposite the present parsonage of St. George Church where the first fort was built.

The village was under the government of five trustees, the persons named in the Dongan Charter, who governed the hamlet apparently

to the entire satisfaction of the scanty population until the Leisler and anti-Leisler factions divided the town just before the massacre.

A division of lands and property had been made, and the inhabitants in those perilous days began at once to fortify. They did so and from what we have learned of their work, to such good purpose that, but for their own fatuity and want of watchful care, the horrors of the night of February 2nd, 1690, need never have reddened history. Thanks to the energy and public spirit of the Hon. J. W. Clute, formerly mayor of the city, all important points in the annals and records of the city have been handsomely identified and commemorated by a series of bronze tablets that mark the sites of the scenes of eventful occurrences that have made Schenectady known the world over. These bronze tablets tell a wonderful story to the passer-by. There were several forts built in the village—in fact there was always a fort and garrison here until long after the Revolutionary War.

The first defences of the city are described by Major McMurray, whose military education has evidently materially aided him in coming near to the exact situation. This is the result of his discoveries. The method of fortification was by stockades, which the abundance of timber at their very doors made a cheap and ready protection. Cannon were only used for defense, attacks being always made by the musket.

The stockade consisted of a series of posts or logs from fifteen to eighteen feet long, and twelve inches or more thick, sharpened at one end and hewed flat on opposite sides. Pine was usually chosen because most abundant and easily worked.

The line of stockade being marked out, a trench three feet deep was dug, the posts were set therein, the flattened sides together and the earth shoveled back and rammed against them. To strengthen the top two adjoining posts were bored and fastened together with oaken trenails. At the angles, gates and other important points, blockhouses for the shelter of the garrison and guards were built and within the stockade all around was a free space, called the rondweg, of sufficient width in which the patrol could march.

In addition to this outer circle of fortification in Schenectady,

there was a fort in one of the angles of the latter place, surrounded by a double row of high palisades. This fort was furnished with barracks for the garrison, platform, guns, lookouts, etc. In later times, when Schenectady became a depot for men and materials, there were barracks outside the walls. In 1765 the troops were posted along the east side of Ferry street, from Union street to the Episcopal church; in 1762 on the south side of Union street from Ferry street to the late Mrs. Colon Clute's house; in the Revolutionary War on the south side of Union street from Lafayette street eastwardly to Quackenbush street.

For protection and safety, Schenectady was admirably placed, being surrounded with water and marsh on three sides and open only to the southeast, from which side the inhabitants had little to fear.

The first settlers, though their land lay elsewhere, built their habitations mainly together for their greater protection. As soon after the settlement in 1662 as could conveniently be done, the village was stockaded. Starting at State street the line ran along the east side of Ferry street to about the gate of the Episcopal church, then in a straight line to the north side of Front street a little beyond Washington avenue, then southerly and parallel to the same to State street and lastly along the same twenty-eight feet south thereof to Ferry street or Mill Lane. This was the original plot enclosed, and it contained most of the houses of the first settlers.

The south and west lines remained substantially the same down to the time of their extinction soon after the Revolutionary War. The Front and Washington street lines were later moved north and west to the river bank and the Ferry street line some time after 1765, was carried southeasterly to the New York Central Railroad depot and thence northerly through the Dutch church burying ground to the river bank.

In 1690 it was said, in the French account of the village, that there were but two gates; one at the north end of Church street called the "north gate," the other at State. This was doubtless at the junction of State and Church streets and opened out to the roads

through Mill Lane and Water street, leading to the bouwlands and to the Mohawk country.

In later times there were others at Front and Union streets. The foundations of the gates and guardhouses where Ferry crosses State and Union streets were exposed in laying the water pipes in 1871.

Schenectady was so important a post for the protection of the province against the incursions of the Canadians that for the first hundred years of its existence it was deemed necessary to strengthen it by a fort and garrison.

The writer is led to believe, from references in the records, that the first block house was in the north angle of the stockade at or near the junction of Front and Washington streets. This was destroyed in 1690 by the French, at which time it was garrisoned by a small detachment under Lieutanant Enos Talmage, from Captain Jonathan Bull's company, then stationed at Albany. These troops were Connecticut men.

The magazine stood on or near the lot of Mrs. Willard, then belonging to Captain Sander Glen.

Outside of block houses and the Fort, the most prominent structure built before the massacre, was the little Reformed Netherland Dutch Church. It stood directly in the centre of the space at the intersection of State, Church and Water streets. It was an insignificant little place of worship, its exact dimension being unknown, perfectly square in shape, with its four roofs running to a peak, on which was perched a small belfry or cupola. Around it was a grave yard, from whence in 1848, the Hon. John Sanders removed the bones of his ancestor, Alexander Lindsay Glen. The building was erected in 1682. The houses were built in the old Dutch style, some of them with brick; not in a single instance it is believed with bricks brought from abroad. Houses are repeatedly pointed out as being built of brick brought from Holland. It would not have paid to bring bricks from there—the Hollander was of a commercial race—he did not carry anything around in trade that did not pay. Bricks did not come over in ballast. Ships came from Holland when they had paying cargoes, or remained in the Maas or Scheldts until they had one.

Clay was plenty, and the best of it. Brick making was not such skilled labor that its product had to be imported. Abundant material was made in Fort Orange, only twenty miles off by a fairly good road. Stone was abundant, of the best kind at that. And lumber of all kinds was in the possession of almost every land proprietor.

The style of the buildings whether of wood, stone or brick, was almost that of a building gable end to the street, or with a round topped front. A specimen can be seen in the house built by Abraham Yates (1734) opposite the Court House (now owned by Mrs. Joseph Vandebogart) the Bradt house in Rotterdam, west of the Pump House, or the Vroman mill at the Brandywine. Within the stockade and quadrangle, above described, were the lots of the fifteen original proprietors.

The original plat embraced only the ground extending from the main Benne Kil, on the west, to what is now the east side of Ferry street, on the east, and from the Mohawk River, on the north, to the line of the low lands on the south, including a small portion of the Flats. This area they carefully fortified with stockades or palisades well knowing that at this point they occupied the extreme front line of civilization. And although compactness was studied and desirable yet, with a view to business and convenience of posterity and an enlightened policy, they laid out their streets wide, regular and at right angles, as still exhibited when the palisades were laid.

1st. Handelaers' street, literally Traders' street. This name continued until soon after the destruction and massacre at Schenectady in 1690, when the name was changed to "Lion" street, and was so called until after the close of the Revolutionary War, when it was named "Washington" street, (Washington Avenue) in honor of the great First President. This street, until the disastrous fire of 1819, when its docks, wharves and storehouses along the main Benne Kil, and the mercantile and dwelling houses on the street itself, were swept away, was by far the most valuable business portion of the city and had been from the day of its settlement. But with that desolation of fire and the progressive movements of the Erie canal and the strides of railroad power, its business activities have been transferred to our State street and the old business center has become,

with quiet dignity, a delightful place of residence—one of the most charming points of Schenectady.

2d. Front street retains its original name and was so called because it was on the north line of the place, and ran parallel with the Mohawk river.

3d. Ferry street also maintains its first name, and was called because one of the gates of the place, and the landing place for its boats, canoes and only scow, was at its foot. The Mohawk was crossed by no bridges then. The village, and the sparse population on the north side of that river, maintained communication by water except in the winter season. There the sentinel of snow was stationed when the place was surprised in 1690. Here the only entrance was made by the French and Indians. The French account given by Monsieur DeMonseignat (Paris Doc. LV.,) states:

"The town of 'Corlear,' (Schenectady) forms a sort of oblong with only two gates, one opposite the road we had taken (Ferry street,) the other leading to Orange (Albany.) Messieurs DeSainte Helene and DeMantet were to enter at the first, which the squaws pointed out and which, in fact, was found wide open. Messieurs d'Iberville and DeMontesson took the left, with another detachment to join the remainder of the party. A profound silence was everywhere observed, until the two commanders, who, separated at their entrance into the town for the purpose of encircling it, had met at the other extremity."

4th. Church street was always called so because the earliest church (Reformed Dutch) was erected on the small public square at its southern termination.

5th. Niskayuna street was so named in honor of the old Niskayuna settlement just outside of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, whose inhabitants sympathized with those of Schenectady, and in some families were of the same kith and kin. It is now known as Union street.

6th. Albany street was so called until after the burning and massacre of 1690, when it was named "Martelaer's street" (Martyr's street,) in memory of the cruel slaughter of many of its residents, where the murders of that hour and the barbarities of that night

seem to have been the most terrific. It was so named until it received its present designation, "State street."

The lots on the village plat and the farming flats on both sides of the Mohawk river, embracing the islands therein, as contained in the grant, were equitably divided or apportioned among the original proprietors, who subsequently sold out sections or rights to actual settlers on easy terms. Aided by such encouragement, the fertility of the soil and the advantages of local trading position, Schenectady soon advanced in population, prosperity and wealth.

As is apparent at this late day, the lots on the north side of Front street ran through to the "Strand" on the Mohawk river.

The east side of Ferry street was occupied by a line of pickets, placed deeply and firmly in the soil, some remains of which this writer, in the march of later-day improvements, has seen excavated from the line where both tradition and history claim they were fixed by the old pioneers.

The lots on the south side of State street ran down to and, generally, some short distance on the flats. And the lots on the west side of Washington avenue extended to the Strand on the main Bennekill, which was, until 1819, the harbor and commercial port of our comparatively venerable place.

Besides the portion above named, within the pickets, there were four blocks, laid out 400 feet square, Rhineland measure, (400 feet Rhineland being 413 feet English measure.)

In the division Van Curler was first taken care of. With no intention to discredit this distinguished man, all indication points to the fact that his interest here, as were those of many of the original proprietors, was purely commercial. He knew the locality well, admired it for its beauty, but was not in the business of founding colonies to enjoy beauties of scenery. In fact he was establishing a land improvement company for what there was in it. Arent Andries Bradt was a half-breed, the son of Andries of Albany and Kinetis, a daughter of a Mohawk chief. Arent Bradt was an actual resident of Schenectady. Curler and Bradt were brewers and warm personal friends. Cornelise Antoinsen Van Slyck had married Olstock, a sister of Bradt's wife. It was Bradt and Van Curler Slyck who induced

the speculative Van Curler to enter into the deal. Bradt bought his lot before Van Curler obtained his charter, had built his house and lived in it before the survey. He died in 1668, one year before the little township was plotted out. Arent's son, Andreas Arent, married a half-breed daughter of Jacquese Cornelise Van Slyck. He and his wife were killed in the massacre and left one son surviving, Arent Bradt, who subsequently became one of the most prominent and distinguished men of Schenectady. Samuel Bradt, a son of Arent Andreas, the first settler, married also Susannis, another half-breed daughter of Jacques Cornelise. The Bradts, it thus appears, contrary to the general impression, have more Indian blood than the Van Slycks. They have transmitted it by direct descent in male and female line, through most all of the old Mohawk families and through many of the English who subsequently came here. All the Yateses, descending from Col. Christopher and Teller who were born at the Aal Plass in 1734 and 1744 and married daughters of Capt. Andreas Bradt, have a full strain of it.

CHAPTER II.

The Founders of Schenectady.

Van Curler's lot, which he never occupied, was on the northwest corner of Church and Union streets, embracing one-quarter of the block, being two hundred feet square. It covers the present site of the classical department premises of the Union school, the County Judge's and clerk's offices, etc. His bowerel farm, after his death called Juffrow's Landts, comprised one hundred and fourteen acres of flat land immediately southwest of the village which, subsequent to his decease, was sold in sections to divers individuals. Van Curler left no children. His widow continued to reside in Schenectady until she died January 15th, 1675.

Philip Hendrickse Brouwer was the second of the original proprietors. He was in Beaverwyck as early as 1655, where he owned

a house, lot and brewery and became one of the proprietors of Schenectady. He died soon after, in 1664, having previously accidentally shot Class Cornelise Swits there, who was not a proprietor, but an early settler, and had married the daughter of Symon Symonse Groot, who had long been in the employ of the West India Company as boatswain of the ship Prince Maurice. His wife's name was Elsie Tjerk. Brouwer left no children.

His village lot, two hundred feet square, was on the northwest corner of Church and State streets. It is on a portion of this lot that the present law office of Charles P. Sanders now stands. Shortly after his decease the lot was sold to Cornelius Van Ness, who had married the widow of Dirk Van Eps, and subsequently conveyed the lot to his step-son, John Dirksie Van Eps, who, in the massacre of 1690, was killed, with two of his children, and his son, John Baptist, taken prisoner. Afterwards, John's widow married Gysbert Gerritse Van Brakel, a wealthy citizen, whose son Alexander had been killed, and his son Stephen captured, on the same disastrous occasion.

Alexander Lindsay Glen was the third original proprietor named, called by the Dutch, Sander Leendertse Glen. He was a Scotchman of the Highlands, born in the vicinity of Invernes, and a refugee to Holland, from whence he emigrated with the Dutch to New Netherlands at a very early day. It appears from the colonial records, that he was an agent of the West India Company, at Fort Nassau on the Delaware, in 1643; received a grant of land there, and prepared to build in 1651, but was prevented by the violence of the Swedes.

Alexander Lindsey Glen's village lot in Schenectady, on the division was 200 feet front on the west side of what is now Washington Avenue, running down with equal breadth to the strand on the main Bennekill. A part of these premises, being the exact location of the old Glen family city residence, belonged to, and was occupied by, one of his lineal descendants until it was destroyed by the great fire of 1819.

Mr. Glen's farm apportionment embraced the flats and adjacent

islands, on the north side of the Mohawk river, as by him previously occupied by permission of the Indians.

Major John A. Glen built the present Sanders mansion at Scotia, in 1713, (now occupied by Charles P. Sanders, Esq.,) and occupied by himself for seventeen years, until his death. His whole estate, both real and personal, was spared when Schenectady was destroyed, by express order of the Governor of Canada for rescues made and kindnesses shown to sundry French prisoners captured with Van Curler, from whom he had received valuable lessons.

The circumstances attending one of those rescues are so interesting and ingenious that the temptation of incorporating here an extract from the draft of a letter written by Judge Sanders to a friend, in 1874, giving an account of the occurrences, is irresistible.

"The Mohawks of Scotia's early days were always devoted friends of the Dutch, but they were barbarous, after all, and the white population was too sparse, weak and timid, to interfere with the chivalric customs of those noble knights of the tomahawk, blunderbuss, bow and arrow.

"The writer's father has shown him a hillock, not far from the present Scotia house, where, after their return from warlike or plundering expeditions, they were wont to sacrifice their victims. Even so late as the time of his grandfather, Col. Jacob Glen, a Mohegan Indian was burned on the spot. This surely was revolting, but the monarchs of the valley, original owners of the soil, willed it so and nothing was left to civilization but to mitigate or ameliorate and this the Christian pioneers accomplished when possible; and many were the acts of kindness which, according to the accounts of the French themselves, were rendered by the Glens of Scotia to parties captured by the Mohawks.

"Under such circumstances, according to well established tradition, it happened that sometime about five years before the burning of Schenectady in 1690, towards sundown of a beautiful summer afternoon, the original large stone house, according to the French accounts, stood on the bank of the Mohawk (its site now covered by water, though the writer has seen a portion of its foundation wall.) The home and estate of John Sanders (Alexander) Glen, was occu-

pied only by himself, his wife, four daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter, Catrina, was then only thirteen years of age, and his then youngest son, Jacob Alexander, subsequently the ancestor of the Baltimore Glens, was in his cradle. He had a large family of negro slaves (for Mr. Glen was an extensive land cultivator and proprietor.) On this occasion while they were quietly surrounded by the enchanting beauty of its lake, river, lowlands, adjacent island and a full view of Schenectady, and all was peace, a large party of Mohawks, just returned from the north, encamped below the Glen mansion, as in that day of aboriginal power they claimed clear right to do, as original sovereigns of the soil.

"The party was in a high state of elation and triumph, having captured a Roman Catholic Jesuit priest, against whom they entertained extreme antipathy. The reason of their peculiar dislike to priests was this: The Mohawks were Protestants, after their own fashion, because the Dutch were, and this priest, with others, had proselyted among them and caused some, as a Catholic party, to remove to Canada.

"Now these rejoicing, victorious Christians soon announced to Mr. Glen and wife, that they intended a special roast of their captive on the following morning. So they brought the unfortunate priest along for Glen to lock up in his cellar until they should want him for their pious sacrifice.

"Mr. Glen and his wife (the last very much praised in the French accounts for her many acts of benevolence and humanity to captives) did not see it in that light. Now Major Coudre (Glen) possessed two keys to his locked cellar and, aware of the confidence the Mohawks placed in him, also of their credulity and superstition, raised this clear-sighted well-intended and formidable objection.

"That the Mohawks were his friends, and he felt pleasure at all proper times to oblige them; but, in this case, he would not take the responsibility. 'Priests' were 'wizzards,' and could go through any keyhole; suppose the priest was gone in the morning, what then? 'No, he should take no risk.' But one thing he proposed 'with wise solemnity.' They might lock him up, and take the key themselves. This just proposition Mrs. Glen seconded. It was ratified,

the poor priest placed in close quarters, and the key duly delivered to his captors.

"Mr. Glen had also suggested, at a proper time, in a quiet way, and to the proper ears, that early in the morning, before daylight, he should send his team to Albany for salt, so as to excite no suspicions about movements contemplated or an early stir.

"Well, the noble Mohawk, as was customary after a campaign got their rum from Schenectady and feasted, drank, danced and sang, until the wee small hours of the morning, when their exhausted nature, and even their dogs, settled into stupid repose.

"This lull, Major Glen, his wife Anna, and faithful slaves, having watched, placed the priest in a wagon, in a hogshead with the lower head out, and the bung hole to breath through, and with a good team the priest and two negro men started for Albany after a load of salt. The priest was quietly and well received by the humanitarians of Albany, and silently forwarded to Montreal. Publicity, after such a joke on Mohawk warriors, was impolitic; but this kind act bore abundant and blessed fruit afterwards to the Glen family in 1690, when Schenectady was burned. Nor was it ever heard that Major or Mrs. Glen, or their faithful slaves, ever felt any remorse about the pious fraud.

"The team, hogshead, priest and negroes were gone. The dawn of morning came, with it the Mohawks, having an important mission on hand, a roast; but Mr. Glen took the matter easy. The Mohawks found the cellar closed, 'but the priest had flown.' Sleep to Mr. Glen then became impossible; the shouts were awful, and the agonies of disappointed justice became simply diabolical. When Major Glen appeared, and said calmly to his Indian friends, 'I told you so; I told you so; priests are wizards.' And they reluctantly responded: 'Coudre,' (his Indian name) 'was right.' Nor was it ever known that any Mohawk of that generation discovered the deception. Major Glen was always a great favorite of the Mohawks; his sayings and doings were ex-cathreda."

Simon Volkertse Veeder was the fourth named proprietor. He was born in Holland in 1624; bought a lot at New Amsterdam in

1652 ; sold the same and came to Beaverwyck in 1654, and from thence removed to Schenectady in 1662. He owned, on the division, a farm on the great flat, numbered 9, containing fifty-one acres, and a lot on the north side of State street, at its junction with Ferry street, 200 feet square, and also owned considerable possessions on the Norman's Kil.

Few settlers contributed more to the healthy and vigorous early settlement of Schenectady than this proprietor, who died January 8th, 1696, aged about 72 years. His descendants are numerous, all bearing the name and having his blood.

Swear (Ahasueras) Teunise Van Velsen (alias Van Westbrock,) was the fifth named proprietor. In 1664 he married Maritie Mynderse, widow of Jan Barentse Wemp. About this time he removed from Lubberda's land (Troy,) to Schenectady, and built a grist mill on Mill Lane. This was carried away by the flood, and rebuilt by him in 1673. In consideration of his loss, the community generally allowed him to take one-eighth, instead of one-twentieth, as a toll, out of grain ground there.

Besides the one-half of the great Van Slyck island, purchased by him of Jan Barentse Wemp, (who had previously obtained the one-half interest therein of Martin Mauris Van Slyck, which he held conjointly with Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, the brother of Martin Mouris, who owned the other equal undivided one-half) he owned the land on the south side of State street from Church street, including Mill Lane, nearly to Cowhorn creek, and extending upon the lowlands so as to comprehend about twenty-five acres.

Swear Teunise (so always called) was a much-respected and influential citizen of Schenectady. In 1676 he was a magistrate of the village, and one of the five patentees named in the great township grant, confirmed in 1684. He was slain in the massacre of 1690, with his wife and four negro slaves, leaving no descendants or heirs.

Cornelius Antonisen Van Slyck, called by the Mohawks "Broer Cornelis" (brother Cornelis), was the seventh named proprietor, and an early settler at Beaverwyck. Previous to 1640 he married a Mohawk chieftian's daughter, by whom he had several children,

viz.: Jacques, Martin, Mouris, Hillitie and Leah. Martin Mouris (Maurice) gave name to the island lying between the Mohawk river and the main Binnekill, west of Schenectady (now called Van Slyck's island). This son, Martin Mouris, a tradition hands down, died early in 1662.

Cornelius Antonisen was a proprietor, and received his portion on division, but the location of his farm and village lot the writer has been unable to determine, or even whether he was, at any time, a settled resident of Schenectady. His original home was Beaverwyck, but most of his time was passed among the Mohawks, at their upper or great castle at Canajoharie, either as an interpreter for the province, or as a trader, or because he had married among them, and been adopted by the tribe.

Such marriages were not deemed disreputable, for the Mohawks enjoyed high character among the tribes of North America, and were wonderfully generous in grants or outfits of land to their white friends, and especially to married connections of the tribe, which last were uniformly adopted as members of their community.

Cornelius Antonisen died in 1676, at an advanced age, fourteen years after the decease of his son, Martin Mouris. He was reputed to be a man of excellent character and unbending integrity, possessing great influence among the Mohawks particularly, and the Five Nations generally. By reason of his eminent services on several occasions, in bringing about peace with the natives, he received a patent for a large tract of land at Catskill. He also owned land at Cohoes, granted to him by the Mohawks, near their old castle at the mouth of the Mohawk river.

Accustomed, as Cornelius Antonisen was, to Indian customs and peculiarities, it certainly tells much for his sense of what was due to his civilization and early education, that, during his life, he had only one wife and one family. It was owing to his sterling character, aided by his extended landed interests, that, although his son, Martin Mouris, died young and unmarried, his son, Jacques, and his daughters, Hillitie and Leah, and their respective descendants, married among the most respectable, full-blood white families in the province. This fact might be illustrated by well-preserved genea-

logical tables, but it would exceed the proposed limit of this local history; so the writer contents himself with adding the son, Jacques Cornelise, who will be treated of hereafter as one of the early proprietors of Schenectady.

Gerrit Bancker was the eighth proprietor. He hailed from Amsterdam in Holland. He was at New Amsterdam before 1655, and, in 1667, was settled at Beaverwyck, where he continued to reside until his death in 1691. When Arent Van Curler began the settlement of Schenectady in 1661, he became one of the original proprietors. Farm lot number six, on the Bouwland, was apportioned to him, and his village lot comprised the northerly quarter of the block bounded by Washington, Union, Church and State streets. His son Evert held his property until 1702, when he sold it to Isaac Swits.

Gerrit Bancker left two children: Evert, born January 24th, 1665, who, on the 24th day of September, 1686, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Jans Abeel; also a daughter, Anna, who married Johannas DePeyster of New York, September 21st, 1688.

William Teller was the ninth proprietor named. He was born in Holland A. D., 1620, and was the first Teller who came to the New Netherlands, arriving at New Amsterdam in 1639, when he was sent to Fort Orange by Governor Kieft, and entered into the service of the West India Company. He was "Machtmeester" of the Fort, and for many years a trader at Beaverwyck, continuing his residence there from 1639 to 1692, when he removed to New York, accompanied by all of his sons, except his son John, who was settled in Schenectady.

William Teller married Margaret Dongan, a sister to Alexander Lindsay Glen's wife. He was not only an original proprietor, but one of the five patentees mentioned in the first patent of the town, granted by Governor Dongan in 1684. On the apportionment, in 1664, his allotments on the flats were numbered five, the foremost lot lying on the west side of, and separated by, the Tellers' Killitie from Elias Van Guysling's farm. This Van Guysling farm, situated on the Bouwland, in Rotterdam, remained in that family from that time to 1665, when Cornelius Van Guysling died without issue.

William Teller's village lot, two hundred feet square, was on the northeast corner of Union and Washington streets. He gave all his real estate in Schenectady to his son John, in 1700, who also remained, when the rest of the family removed to New York. William Teller was an individual of wealth and great influence in his day. He died in 1701 and left seven children. All the Tellers in this section of our country are descended from his son John. U. S. Senator Teller from Colorado, Secretary of the Interior, is a descendant of this William Teller.

Bastian DeWinter was the tenth proprietor named. He came from Middleburg in Holland, and was at Schenectady as early as 1662. On the apportionment his village lot, 200 feet square, was situated on the southeast corner of Church and Union streets, and his farm on the flats was subsequently known as Elias Van Guysling's plantation. Falling sick in 1670, he sold all his real estate to Elias Van Guysling and others, with the intention of returning to Holland. His death prevented his return. He left no heirs in this country, and in 1678 the Dutch Church at Albany (the church at Schenectady being not yet erected) claimed, and in some way obtained his property for the use of the poor.

Bastian DeWinter, as the attorney of Catalina, widow of Arent Andries Bradt (commonly called "the Noorman") became, as such attorney, the eleventh proprietor named. Mr. Bradt became one of the proprietors of Schenectady in 1662, but died soon after and before any apportionment was made, leaving his widow, Catalina, and six children surviving him. After his death the flats and village lot which fell to his share was confirmed to his widow, through DeWinter, for herself and Bradt's children. The farm was No. 1 on the Bouwland, and the village lot was the southwest quarter of the block bounded by Washington, Union, Church and State streets, and was 200 feet square, Amsterdam measure.

This Catalina Bradt was the daughter of Andries DeVos, a magistrate and deputy-director of Rensselaerwyck. She was reputed to be a lady of intelligence and good education for the limited opportunities of that day. She had great and sad experiences in the early history of Schenectady.

Pieter Danielse Van Olinda was the twelfth proprietor named. Judge Sanders was unable to locate his village lot, or his farm on the Bouwlandt. He married Hilitie, the daughter of Cornelius Antonisen Van Slyck, and a sister of Jacques Cornelise. She was a half-blood Mohawk and was a paid interpretress of the Provincial Government. The Mohawks gave her several tracts of land. She died February 10th, 1707. He died in 1716. They left three sons, Daniel, Jacob and Mathias.

Peter Jacobse Borsboom was the thirteenth proprietor named. His house lot in the village, 200 feet square, was the northwest quarter of the block bounded by Front, Washington, Church and Union streets. He had also two farms allotted to him on the Bouwlandt. He died in 1688, and left surviving him one son, Cornelius, who died young and unmarried; also four daughters, viz.: Anna, who married John Pieterse Mabie; Maria, who married Hendrick Brower; Fytie, who married Martin Van Benthuysen; Catharine, who married John Oliver. The name has disappeared in this county.

Jan Barentse (Wemple) was the fourteenth proprietor named. He was an inhabitant of Beaverwyck as early as 1643. Having purchased the interest of Martin Maurice Van Slyck in 1662, he received, as joint owner with Martin Maurice's brother, Jacques Cornelise, a patent for the Great Island, lying immediately west of Schenectady, which interest was subsequently owned by Swear Teunise Van Velsen, who had married Wemp's widow. Wemp also had a house lot in the village, on the west side of Washington street, a little north on State street, with a front of 200 feet on Washington street, running down with equal width to the strand on the main Binnekill. He died in 1663, an ancestor of an extensive list of descendants.

Jacques Cornelius Van Slyck was the fifteenth and last proprietor named. He was born at the great Indian Castle, Canajoharie, in 1640. The Mohawks gave him and his brother, Martin Maurice, the large island in the Mohawk river, lying immediately west of the city, and only separated from it by the main Binnekill; to each brother the equal undivided one-half. Jan Barentse Wemp subsequently

purchased the interest of Martin Maurice, which, as has been shown, eventually vested in Swear Teunise Van Velsen.

The Mohawks also gave Jacques Cornelise a tract of land five miles above the city, on the south side of the Mohawk, a portion of which is still occupied by his lineal descendants. He also owned land on the flats, apportioned to him as a proprietor, on the division, unlocated, except that it was the first flat, and was, after his decease, divided among his heirs.

His village lot, granted on the only public square of the place, on which the first church was erected, was on that front extending between State and Water streets, and running westerly along both streets, to an alley still existing, dividing the Van Slyck lot from the premises now owned and occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association.

Dominie Petrus Thesschenmaecker was the first settled minister in Schenectady. Having officiated in 1676 in Kingston, to the acceptance of the people, they petitioned for his continuance. In 1679 he was ordained in New York, by a council comprising the ministers then settled in the province, as of the church at Newcastle on the Delaware, where he continued until about 1684 when he came to Schenectady. In the destruction of the village in 1690, the parsonage, the site of which is unknown, was burned and the Dominie was killed. He left no heirs.

This completes the list of the original proprietors. But others came before 1690. Herman Albertie Vedder, ancestor of all the Vedders in this county, and who married into the Indian blood of the Van Slycks; Symon Symonse Groot, whose five children were taken captives on the night of the massacre; Johannes Van Eps who came to this city and was slain on Church street with his two children, two sons and a daughter escaping.

Class Frederickse Van Patten came to Schenectady in 1664. In 1668 he bought, in company with Cornelius Cornelisse Viele, the farm of Martin Cornelisse Van Issesteyn (Esselstyn,) lying next west of the farm of Ryer Schermerhorn, the elder, who was his brother-in-law, Van Patten having married Aeffie, the daughter of Arent Andreas Bradt and Catalyntje DeVos. His bouwery remained in the

family for several generations. In 1690 Van Patten was appointed a justice of the peace by Leisler. He was born May 30th, 1641, and died October 3d, 1728, aged 87 years. He left surviving him three sons and three daughters.

Isaac Swits settled in Schenectady in 1664. He married Susanna, daughter of Simon Groot; his village lot was on the west side of Washington street opposite the west end of State street. On the destruction of the town in 1690, he was carried away captive, together with his oldest son, Cornelius, but they were ransomed and returned home the following July.

Johannes Putnam came to Schenectady in 1664. He married Cornelia, daughter of Arent Andries Bradt and Catalyntje DeVos. His homestead lot was on the northwest corner of Union and Ferry streets, having 100 feet next west from Jan Roeloefse, the oldest son of the celebrated Anneke Janse, by her first marriage. He sold subject to the life estate of himself and wife. Roeloefse had no children. On the disastrous night of February 9th, 1690, both Putnam and his neighbor Roeloefse, with their wives, were slain by the French and Indians. Jan Putnam left three sons and two daughters.

John Apple came to Schenectady in 1668; he, too, was wounded in his limbs at the destruction in 1690. The Apples removed to New York in 1693. William had a son, Simon, and a daughter, Maria Magdalena, who married Johannes Vrooman, a nephew of the distinguished Adam.

Hanse Janse Eenklwys. This was truly a remarkable old Hollander who came to reside at Schenectady in 1670. Already as early as 1632, he was an officer of the Dutch West India Company, under the administration of Governor Van Twiller, and erected the standard (the arms of the States-General) at a spot called Kievit's Hoeck, (now Saybrook,) at the mouth of the Connecticut river. (See O'Callaghan's His. N. Y. Netherlands, Vol. 1, p. 149.) In July, 1648, on the occasion of Governor Stuyvesant's visit to Rensselaerwyck, he was employed to clean the Patroon's cannons and fire the salute. When he came to Schenectady, being an old man, without any relations in this country, he made, by his will, the deacons of the Dutch Church of Schenectady his devisees and legatees, on condition that

he should be supported by them in his old age and weakness, which they did to his satisfaction for thirteen years, and when he died, in 1683, at a very advanced age, they buried him with due respect and solemnity. The church inherited all his property, consisting mostly of forty acres of land, of what was formerly known as the Poor Pasture, being that portion of it lying west of or above Hausen Kil, (now College brook.) That portion of the Poor Pasture lying east of or below the creek, called "The Boght," was bought of Harmanus Van Slyck, in 1806, for $1,750. The memory of brave, honest Hans Janse Eenklwys should always be cherished by the descendants of Schenectady's pioneers. Monuments, in these latter days, are often erected to perpetuate the memory of those who possessed but a small share of his experience, honesty, gallantry and worth. He gave to the church of his affections his memories of Holland, and all he possessed.

Jan Peck was an early settler at New Amsterdam; he owned Landbat Peekskill, and Peekskill Creek was named after him. He owned also, in 1655, much property at Fort Orange. He married, February 20th, 1650, Marianne Dertruy, (Truax) neice of old Philip Truax. He never lived in Schenectady, but late in life, his widow, Maria, did, with her son, Jacobus. Jan left two sons and two daughters.

John Roelafsen, the oldest son and youngest child of the celebrated Anneke Janse, by her first marriage to Rollof Jansen, having sold his interest in his mother's property in Albany to Derick Wersel Ten Broeck, removed from Albany to Schenectady in 1670. He had, in that year, at Albany, accidentally killed one Gerrit Verbeeck, for which accident he was pardoned by the Governor. His lot was on the north side of Union street, 100 feet west of Ferry street, being the same great lot now owned by the Messrs. Joseph and Giles Y. Van der Bogert. At the date of his mother's will in 1663 he was unmarried. He subsequently married, but having no children or the prospects of any, he sold his lot and buildings to John Putman, his neighbor, owning and occupying the lot lying adjoining on the east, reserving for himself and wife a life estate in the premises. But on the fatal night of February 9th, 1690, Roelafsen and his wife and

Putman and his wife were slain by the French and Indians. Jan Roelafsen was born in 1636, and at the time of his death was fifty-four years of age.

Barent Janse Van Ditmars came to Schenectady in 1670, and married Catalyntje DeVos, widow of Arent Andriesse Bradt; he owned land on the south side of the Mohawk river, near the "Steen Kil." He had a son Cornelius, who married Catharina, daughter of John Alexander Glen, of Scotia. Van Ditmars and his son were both massacred at the slaughter of 1690. The widow of Cornelius in 1692, married Gerrit Lansing, Jr., of Albany.

Captain Martin Krigier, (Crigier) leaving New York, settled on his farm in Niskayuna in 1672, ending his days there in the early part of 1713, aged about ninety years. The farm, or some portions of it, is still possessed by some of his descendants. He was the first burgomaster of New Amsterdam (New York); was a fearless and skillful military leader and an exemplary magistrate. (O'Callaghan's Hist. N. Netherlands, Vol. 2, p. 554.)

Christian Christianse came to Schenectady in 1672. In that year he bought three acres of land of Paulus Janse. His village lot was on the north side of Union street, adjoining the Dutch Church lot, and included the Isaac Riggs and Aaron Barringer lots; it was 100 feet front, Amsterdam measure. He sold this lot in 1694 to Neetje, widow of Hendreck Gardenier. Christian married Maritje Elders. He left surviving him two sons and several daughters. His name survives.

Rynier Schaats, a physician and surgeon, eldest son of Dominie Schaats of Albany, came to Schenectady in 1675. He married Catrina Bensing. His village lot was on the north side of Union street, 100 feet west of Church street, the same as now occupied by the clerk's, surrogate's and other county offices, and partly by the late ex-Mayor Hunter. Rynier and one of his sons were killed at the slaughter of 1690, after which his only surviving children, Gideon and Agnietje, conveyed the property to Symon Simonse Groot. Liesler appointed Rynier a justice of the peace in 1689.

Hendrick Meese Vrooman came to Schenectady in 1677. His house lot was on the north side of State street, extending from what

is now Centre street, and including the location of the Central depot. His farm was a portion of Van Curler's land. The former freight house of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad stood nearly in the centre of his land. In the massacre of 1690, he was killed, with his son, Bartholomew, and two of his negro slaves. His son John was carried away into captivity. He left surviving him two sons, Adam and John.

Adam, his oldest son, born in Holland, 1649, was naturalized in the province of New York in 1717. He was a millright by occupation. In 1683, he built a mill on the Sand Kill, where the Brandywine mills lately stood. In 1690, when Schenectady was burned and sacked by the French and Indians, he saved his life by bravery in defending his house, which then stood on the west corner of Church and Front streets, where the residence of Mrs. Linn now stands. Of the French account we will make further mention hereafter. Monseiur DeMonseignat to Madame DeMaintenon (Paris Doc. IV. Doc. His. N. Y., Vol. 1, p. 297, etc.)

"The sack of the town began a moment before the attack on the fort; few houses made any resistance. M. D. Montigny (Lieut. La Marque DeMontigny, a gallant young volunteer officer,) discovered some houses, one of which he attempted to carry sword in hand, having tried the musket in vain. He received two thrusts of a spear, one in the body, the other in the arm; but M. DeSainte Helene having come to his aid, effected an entrance, and put every one who defended that house to the sword."

Judge Sanders says: "That gallant, I may well add, desperate defense was made by Adam Vrooman, assisted only by his wife, Angelica, daughter of Harman Janse Ryckman of Albany. On that dreadful night, his intrepid wife and her infant child were killed; His two sons, Barent and Wouter, were carried away captive. His father, Hendrick Meese, his brother Bartholomew, and two of his father's negroes, were killed, and he, of all his own family, alone was left a monument amid the surrounding desolation.

"How and why was the indomitable Adam Vrooman spared? Tradition assigns several reasons. First. That M. DeSainte Helene, the commander of the expedition, in admiration of his heroism,

offered him safety on surrender. Second. That the hostile Mohawks knew him well and sought to save him. Third. As a favor to his brother-in-law, Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck. Fourth. On the intercession of his friend, John Alexander Glen. Fifth. That he escaped after capture, for he was not carried into captivity, although his two sons were. Whatever may be the true reason, it is satisfactory to know that he lived forty years distinguished and useful. This is indeed wonderful after so much of affliction and disaster.

Mr. Jeremiah Fuller, on the 29th of March, 1792, purchased the corner lot of Church and Front streets with the identical building of Vrooman's defense upon it, of Cornelius Antoinesen Van Slyck, for £300. It was taken down and reconstructed the same year, and its yellow pine timbers used (which are now in a perfect state of preservation, though of a very dark brown color through age, having been protected from the weather) in the construction of the present dwelling.

He became an extensive owner of some of the most fertile lands of the province. In 1688 the Mohawk sachems conveyed to him a valuable tract at Fort Hunter. In 1708 he obtained from the trustees of Schenectady, a grant for the Sand Kil and adjacent lands for milling purposes. In 1714 he obtained a patent for lands in Schoharie, where now stands the village of Middleburgh, which he settled in 1715, and it was then known as Vrooman's land. Some of the Palatines attempted to drive him off. He commenced a stone house, twenty-three feet square, with the help of his sons, and had proceeded as far as the second story floor beams, when, one night, his unruly neighbors, led by the notorious Conrad Weiser, entirely demolished it. He then retired to his property in Schenectady and petitioned the Governor for redress, who succeeded in stopping the opposition. (Doc. His., Vol. III, p. 412.) In 1726 he took out an additional patent in that vicinity of 1,400 acres for his son Peter. He made his will September 12th, 1729, and died on his farm at Schoharie, February 25th, 1730, aged 81 years. He possessed great wealth and left a reputation for fearless bravery, strict integrity and excellent Christian character. He was true to his affection for the home of his early days and the scene of his wonderful exploit of

heroism. By his own express direction he was interred in his private burying ground, now No. 35 Front street, in the city of Schenectady, on the east portion of the lot occupied by the residence of the Hon. John A. DeRemer.

Adam Vrooman was married three times; first, in 1678 to Engeltie, daughter of Marman Janse Ryckman; second, in 1691, to Grietje Ryckman, his first wife's sister, and widow of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck; thirdly, January 13th, 1697, to Grietje Takelse Heemstreet, in Albany. His descendants are very numerous extending far and wide through the Union, but mostly settled in the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys. He had nine sons and four daughters, most of whom survived him.

Barent, his oldest son, born in 1679, was carried away captive to Canada in 1690. He married June 18th, 1699, Catrina Heemstreet, of Albany. He had a brewery on the north side of Union street, near to or upon the present crossing of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He lived on the north corner of Center and State streets. He died in 1746, leaving one son, Adam, and one daughter, Engeltie.

Wouter, the second son of Adam, born in 1680, was also carried captive to Canada in 1690.

Adam Vrooman and his younger brother, John, were men of large frame and great muscular power—their descendants, even at this day, give weight to the reputation. Adam Vrooman, especially, was, we are informed, a man of gigantic stature and immense bodily strength, and in confirmation of what that power probably was, Judge Sanders quotes as follows:

"There were among the early Schoharie settlers, some remarkable for great strength. Cornelius, Samuel, Peter and Isaac, sons of Peter Vrooman," (this last was a son of historic Adam), are said to have possessed the strength of giants. They erected the first sawmill in the county, which stood in Clayer, N. Y., on the little Schoharie Kil. Two of these brothers could easily carry a good sized log to the carriage.

Many anecdotes are related by the aged, showing the strength of the Vrooman family. At the hill mentioned as the tongbergh, on

the road to Albany, Cornelius, the strongest of the brothers, always made a practice, when going to Albany with wheat, to carry one or two bags, each containing two or three skipples (each three pecks) up this hill to favor his horses. Twenty-five skipples was the ordinary load to Albany, and usually brought fifty cents per skipple.

"Samuel Vrooman is said to have carried at one time, twelve skipples of wheat and a harrow with iron teeth, from his father's house across a small bridge back of it, and set them down in a field.

"At another time Cornelius carried ten skipples of peas, the same harrow, and a brother on the top of them, the same distance, in either case 800 or 900 pounds.

"The stout Vroomans had a remarkably strong sister. A quarrelsome man being at her father's, warm words passed between him and her brother Cornelius, when the sister, fearing the consequences if her kinsman laid hands upon the intruder in anger, siezed him, although a pretty strong man, and pitched him neck and heels out of the house saying to the unhappy aborigine, 'the boy might hurt you.' The battered and bruised Mohawk undoubtedly thought that he could not have been worse off if the boy had hurt him."

Harman Myndertse Van Der Bogart, this is one of the oldest names identified with the earliest settlement of New Netherlands. Born in Holland in 1612, he came to New Amsterdam in 1661, as surgeon of the ship Eendracht, and continued in the West India Company's service until 1663, after which he resided at New Amsterdam as a physician until appointed commissioner at Fort Orange. He was a highly educated and respected man, though, from all accounts, he appears to have been of an irascible temper. An instance is mentioned (see O'Callaghan's History New Netherlands) of his having attempted, in the excitement of a high quarrel, when both appear to have been in a violent passion, to throw the director (Wouter Van Twiller) out of a boat, in which they were sailing on the river; and he was with difficulty prevented from accomplishing his object. His wife was Jilisje Class Swits of Ziereckzee, in Holland, aunt of Class and Isaac Cornelise Swits. His descendants are well known here.

Johannes Clute settled in Niskayuna in 1684, on lands he received

by will from his rich uncle, Captain Johannes Clute of Albany. He married Baata, danghter of Gerrit Van Slichtenhorst, and grand-daughter of Brant Arantse Van Slichtenhorst, who was director (head man) of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck in 1646, and who I have had occasion to remark, proved to be a foeman worthy of Governor Stuyvesant's most bitter animosity. She was also the grand-daughter of the indomitable Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler. In 1692 her husband Johannes, being a prisoner in Canada, this remarkable woman, with great adroitness, managed all his business affairs.

Johannes Clute died November 26th, 1725, and was buried in Niskayuna. He left surviving him three sons and five daughters.

Gerrit Marselis, son of Janse Marselis of Albany, married Bregie Hause in 1687, and the same year came to Schenectady. He, with his wife and one child, was killed in the massacre of February 9th, 1690. One child named Myndert, was saved, and was living at Schenectady in 1709. He married Fitje Oothout of Albany, May 23, 1713. They had three sons and four daughters. Theirs is yet a well known name in Schenectady.

Class Andriese De Graff came to Schenectady in 1688. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Brouwer of Albany. Soon after his arrival he settled on what was then and is now called the Hoek farm situated in the present town of Glenville. This farm until lately belonged to the Reese family.

Jonathan Stevens from Connecticut, born in 1675, married July 24th, 1693, Lea Van Slyck, widow of Class Williams Van Coppernol, She was a half-breed Mohawk, and often acted as interpreter. Besides a house lot in Schenectady, Stevens owned a farm on the north side of the Mohawk river, about three miles northeast of the village which, until recently, was occupied by some of his descendants.

Carel Hansen Toll, a Swede, came from the island of Curacoa, almost directly to Schenectady, certainly as early as 1685; for we learn from the Albany records that in that year Carel Hansen Toll of Schenectady, was married to Lysbet Rinckhout of Albany, and that his daughter Neetje, was born June 20th, 1686. He first settled on land near Hoffman's Ferry on the north side of the Mohawk river, which he had bought of Hendrick Cuyler and Gerardus Cam-

berfort; and also occupied land opposite on the south side, purchased of Johannes Luykass, which last farm he conveyed to his brother-in-law, Tickston.

In 1712 he purchased a tract of land at Maaylwyck from Joseph Clement, to which he immediately removed, and some portion of which is still possessed by his descendants. About this same time he also owned the lot in Schenectady, on the southeast corner of Union and Church streets, extending eastwardly along Union street, and including the present court house lot. This court house lot, 100 feet front by 210 deep, he sold, September 5th, 1712, for the sum of £50, to Isaac Van Valkenburgh, the son-in-law of the old proprietor, Jacque Van Slyck. Carel Hansen Toll died in the month of March, 1728.

The above were proprietors and residents previous to 1690. The hamlet was fast filling up with a peaceful, God-fearing, contented community, prosperous in trade and happy in their homes.

In the sixteen years of its young life, the little settlement had grown into a village. Sixty houses had been built, the original fifteen proprietors had increased to 800. Within the great hearths, roomy enough for all the old people who were wont to gather close and warm their blood by crackling logs, under swinging cranes, amid the incense of the punch brewing in the steaming kettle, in the dim light of the farther corners "where the good wife's shuttle merrily went flashing through the loom," and in low toned murmurs, broken often by happy laughter, the old, old story of young love was told in shadowy recesses of the great raftered room, its floors and ceilings fairly glowing with Holland cleanliness. The Dutchman's fireside was, on the eve of February 9th, 1690, radient with the happiness of humble content. He heard, but heeded not, or laughed to scorn the warnings that came to him again and again, of the destruction that was sweeping down upon him. With grim sarcasm, snow sentinels had been posted at the north gate, and, as coldly insensate to danger as his icy statues, he calmly went to rest between his feather beds, contemptuous of fear as of the bitter cold of a wintry night of terrible severity.

And while thus he slept, his implacable enemy, chattering with

the cold, no colder than his cruel heart, squatted in the snow, waiting the awful signals, that were to summon him to light and heat at the bonfire of the burgher's home. So came down the darkness of the midnight of February 9th, 1690, soon to blaze forth in the sky, with murderous glare, the terrible truth declared by the great Sherman, "War is Hell."

CHAPTER III.

The Massacre.

Very few, if any of the readers of the story of Schenectady's early martyrdom, have understood the real cause of the calamity. Often as we have read the account of it, remarkably well preserved as it is in what is called the Paris Documents and other records in the State Library at Albany, none of us, it may be said, have fully understood how all this came about. With the erudition of a thorough scholar, well versed in the history of the 17th century, and in a severely historical style Judge Landon, in his admirable paper, read before the Fortnightly club of Schenectady, has, in sixteen pages of printed matter, made it as clear as daylight, and from this remarkable condensation of facts, we learn that all this awful horror came upon our ancestry from three and four thousand miles away, and that the torch was held and the flames were lighted by the hands of princes and kings of whom they knew nothing and for whom they cared less. Innocent, liberty-loving, God-worshipping, simple people who never heard or knew of the polemic wars of Europe, were tomahawked or stabbed, scalped or shot and thrown, dead or alive, into the flames roaring through doorways and windows of their own beloved homes, because nearly half way on the other side of the globe men were quarreling and fighting in the dark, over the interpretation of the message of the God of Love.

James IV was driven from the throne and fled to the protection of

Louis of France. William and Mary, Protestants, became King and Queen of England. Louis would not recognize them and war was declared in 1689.

But there were other causes, and the religion of that day became a controlling factor. William, an elector of the States General of Holland, had become the leading spirit of the Augsburg League made between Holland, the Protestant prince of the Rhine, and the Catholic King of Spain, to resist the pretension of Louis. A schism had arisen in the Catholic Church, and the everlasting conflict between faith and works yet alive, was going on between Jansenist and Jesuit. Louis took part with the Jesuit, the man of faith. The Pope gave his support to the Jansenist, and the League and the Protestants sided with the Pope. War existed between Austria and Turkey.

The Augsburg League became allies of Austria. France, together with the Jesuits, sided with Turkey. So Protestant England and Catholic Pope warred against the Crescent and the Crown of the Jesuit faction.

The insensate war crossed the water. No Jansenist and Jesuit had an actual battle ground here. But the Society of Jesus had long been doing grand missionary work on this side of the water, indeed, for more than half a century.

The French were in great disparity of numbers. The white population of Canada was only 12,000, that of the English Colonies more than 200,000. At any time, for one hundred years after 1660, could not the English, had the Colonies so willed, have crushed Canada out of existence? Yet the French were always the aggressive party and punctured the English lines and spread devastation in their territory, apparently at will.

To counteract the effect of this disparity, the French made allies of the Indians and learned their methods of warfare. They began with them commercially and then helped the Jesuit to convert them to Christianity. With the barbarian, the Jesuit had a great advantage over the Protestant.

Ritual and ceremonial pomp and procession brought home first to the fancy, and then to full belief of the savage, fond of color and

display, the idea of the unseen and only God. He needed first and must have evidence of a visible Presence. This the Jesuit gave him, and more. He gave him the sacrifice of his life, if need be, in the service of his Master. Judge Landon gives to these magnificent devotees this eloquent and deserved tribute:

"The Jesuit priests were the missionaries, who zealously undertook the labor of converting the Indians. If successful, France would enjoy the profits of the Indian trade in times of peace, and have the support of the Christian, or 'praying Indians,' as they were called, in times of war. It must be said, to the lasting honor of the Jesuit missionary, that he was actuated by as consecrated and unselfish a devotion to his sense of duty as the annals of lofty self-sacrifice record.

"A chain of Jesuit missions was established from the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far west as the Lake of the Woods and, in these, far away from civilization and the faces of white men, the Jesuit priests, amid the squalor, dirt, indecency and misery of the savage tribes, devoted their sympathy, their labor and their lives to the salvation of the souls of these unregenerate children of nature. To aid in snatching a dying soul from Hell's burning pit was, with these earnest devotees, the highest service in which life could be spent or sacrificed. With a self-denial that challenges the admiration of mankind, these men welcomed with delight the order of their superior which bade them carry the emblem of the Cross to the heathen."

Meanwhile the sedate Hollander, being neither Jansenist nor Jesuit, English nor French, having heard nothing, (and if he had heard would have cared nothing about the Augsburg League) paid no heed to all these wars and rumors of wars. He wanted to be left alone just as in his broad toleration he left everybody else alone, to work out his own salvation. But he had the strong friendship and enduring confidence of the Iroquois, the combination of five tribes of the best Indians on the earth. In their disappearance the adage of the cowboy is true, "The best Indian is a dead Indian."

Along the St. Lawrence the Jesuit missionary had done splendid work. The savage, attracted by dazzling ritual and impressed by the

cheerful martyrdom of the messenger of religion, had adopted the Catholic faith. From the great Indian castle at Caughnawauga a colony of Mohawks had gone to found a new Caughnawauga on the banks of the St. Lawrence near Montreal, and become good Catholics and with all the zeal of new converts came down to the slaughter at Schenectady.

From their knowledge of the lands about their old homes, they were of infinite service to the midnight marauder.

The Iroquois were always the enemies of the French, who never succeeded in converting any considerable number of them to the Catholic faith.

In 1689 King Louis sent Frontenac to Canada for the second time as Governor-General. He was a man of remarkable vigor and was a master in the art of Indian conciliation. During his absence the French had treated the Iroquois with shameful treachery; the great tribe had captured Montreal in retaliation. With his knowledge of the admiration for boldness and dash and the terror it instilled in the Indian, he resolved at once upon a bold stroke. He summoned to his aid the praying Indians of New Caughnawauga and directed a descent upon English towns in New England and on Albany, for which latter point the expedition among which were the "Praying Indians of Caughnawauga" set out on their terrible journey. They turned at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson, and abandoned the attacks on Fort Orange and floundered through the deep snow to Schenectady. Why they did so will fully appear.

Had they been expected, had the brave burgher seen the "Northern Light" that was flashing under the Polar Star, and been on guard, no assassin would have passed alive through the northern gate.

But Schenectady owed its destruction to another cause than the battles of European kingdoms. Politics, fierce then as now, were the more inexcusable as there was then no Erie Canal in its very heart, to act as a powerful stimulant. In the English and French warfare he could and did say with Mercutio "A plague on both your houses." Had he felt the same indifference as to the bossism of Gov. Leisler he would have been at liberty to heed the call of his neighbors, to

cease building political fences, and stand guard at the north gate. But, though the city was Leislerite, it was not strong enough to control a large and powerful minority and, while thus dallying, the Philistines came upon him. Had the Dutch Sampson been himself he would have crushed the barbarian by loosing a pillar stone or brick of the home he loved. It was in ridicule of his political opponent, who kept up a ceaseless call to arms, that he was induced to mould his snow images beside the gates where warm hearted, brave men should have been. If the anti-Leislerite advocated any one thing the Leislerite knew, *ipso facto*, that that particular thing was absolutely wrong. The Dutch idea once lodged is permanent. Once in a while the trait is discoverable yet in the tenacity of conviction in the character of his descendant. So that the Anti wanted the guard stationed, the simple fact that he so desired, was sufficient reason for leaving the little hamlet unprotected.

Of all the numerous and authentic stories of the memorable chapter in the early history of our land, we select two, one from the French report from the Paris documents, vol. 14, in the State library.

"An account of the burning of Schenectady by Mons. DeMonsignat, Comptroller-General of the marine in Canada, to Madame De Maintenon, the morganatic wife of Louis XIV.

"The order received by M. LeCompte (DeFrontenac) to commence hostilities against New England and New York, which had declared for the Prince of Orange, afforded him considerable pleasure and were very necessary for the country. He allowed no more time to elapse before carrying them into execution than was required to send off some dispatches to France, immediately after which, he determined to organize three different detachments to attack those rebels at all points at the same moment and to punish them at various places for having afforded protection to our enemies, the Mohawks.

"The first party was to rendezvous at Montreal, and proceed towards Orange; the second at Three Rivers, and to make a descent on New York, at some place between Boston and Orange; and the third was to depart from Quebec and gain the seaboard between Boston and Pentagouet, verging toward Acadia. They succeeded perfectly well, and I have communicated to you the details.

"The detachment which formed at Montreal, may have been composed of about two hundred and ten men, namely: eight savages from the Sault and La Montagne, sixteen Algonquins and the remainder Frenchmen, all under the command of the Sieur LeMoyne de Sainte Helene and Lieutenant Daillebout de Mantet, both of whom are Canadians.

"The Sieurs Le Moyne d'Iberville and de Montesson commanded under these.

"The best qualified Frenchmen were the Sieurs de Bonrepos and de La Brosse, Calvinist officers, the Sieur la Moyne de Blainville, Le Bert du Chene and la Marque de Montigny, who all served as volunteers.

"They took their departure in the course of five or six days. They called a council to determine the route they should follow, the point they should attack.

"The Indians demanded of the French their intention. Messieurs de Sainte Helene and the Mantet replied that they had left in the hope of attacking Orange, if possible, as it is the capital of New York, and a place of considerable importance, though they had no orders to that effect, but generally to act according as they should judge on the spot of their chances of success, without running too much risk. This appeared to the savages somewhat rash. They represented the difficulties and the weakness of the party for so bold an undertaking.

"There was even one among them, who, his mind filled with recollections of the disasters which he had witnessed last year, enquired of our Frenchmen. Since when had they become so desperate?'

"In reply to their raillery, 'twas answered that it was our intention now, to regain the honor of which our misfortunes had deprived us, and the sole means to accomplish that, was to carry Orange, or to perish in so glorious an enterprise.

"As the Indians, who had an intimate acquaintance with the localities and more experience than the French, could not be brought to agree with the latter, it was determined to postpone coming to a conclusion until the party should arrive at the spot where the two

routes separate; the one leading to Orange, and the other to Corlaer (Schenectady.) In the course of the journey, which occupied eight days, the Frenchmen judged proper to diverge towards Corlaer, according to the advice of the Indians; and their road was taken without calling a council. Nine days more elapsed before they arrived, they having experienced inconceivable difficulties, and having been obliged to march up to their knees in water, and to break the ice with their feet in order to find a solid footing.

"They arrived within two leagues of Corlaer about four o'clock in the evening, and were harangued by the great Mohawk chief of the Iroquois from the Sault. He urged on all to perform their duty, and to lose all recollections of their fatigue, in the hope of taking ample revenge for the injuries they had received from the Iroquois at the solicitation of the English, and of washing them out in the blood of the traitors' enemies.

"This savage was without contradiction the most considerable of his tribe, an honest man, as full of spirit, prudence and generosity, as is possible, and capable at the same time of the grandest undertakings. Shortly after, four squaws were discovered in a wigwam, who gave every information necessary for the attack on the town. The fire found in their hut served to warm those who were benumbed, and they continued their route, having previously detached Giguieres, a Canadian, with nine Indians, on the lookout.

"They discovered no one, and returned to join the main body within one league of Corlaer.

"At eleven of the clock at night, they came within sight of the town but resolved to defer the assault until two o'clock of the morning, but the excessive cold admitted of no further delay.

"The town of Corlaer forms sort of an oblong with two gates, one opposite the road we had taken, the other leading to Orange, which is only six leagues distant. Messieurs de Sainte Helene and de Mantet were to enter at the first which the squaws pointed out, and which in fact was found open wide. Messieurs d'Iberville and de Montesson took the left with another detachment, in order to make themselves masters of that leading to Orange. But they could not discover it, and returned to join the remainder of the

party. A profound silence was everywhere observed until the two commanders separated at their entrance, and put everyone who defended the place, to the sword. The massacre lasted two hours. The remainder of the night was spent in placing sentinels and in taking some repose.

"The house belonging to the minister was ordered to be saved, so as to take him alive to obtain information from him; but as it was not known it was not spared. He was slain and his papers burnt before he could be recognized.

"At daybreak some men were sent to the dwelling of Mr. Coudre (Coudre Sander), who was mayor of the place, and who lived at the other side of the river. He was not willing to surrender, and began to put himself on the defensive, aided by his servants and some Indians; but as it was resolved not to do him any harm, in consequence of the good treatment that the French had formerly experienced at his hands, M. d'Iberville and the Great Mohawk proceeded thither alone, promised him quarter for himself, his people and his property, whereupon he laid down his arms on parole, entertaining them in his fort, and returned with them to see the commandants of the town.

"In order to occupy the savages, who would otherwise have taken to drink, and thus render themselves unable for defense, the houses had already been set on fire. None were spared in the town except one house belonging to Coudre (Sander Glen), and that of a widow (Bratt), who had six children, whither M. de Montigny had been carried when wounded. All the rest were consumed. The lives of between fifty and sixty persons, old men, women and children were spared, they having escaped the first fury of the attack. Some twenty Mohawks were also spared, in order to show them that it was the English and not they, against whom the grudge was entertained.

"The loss on this occasion in houses, cattle and grain, amounts to more than four hundred thousand livres. There were upwards of eighty well built and well furnished houses in the town.

"The return march commenced with thirty prisoners. The wounded, who were to be carried, and the plunder, with which all the Indians and some Frenchmen were loaded, caused considerable

inconvenience. Fifty good horses were brought away. Sixteen of these only reached Montreal. The remainder were killed for food on the road.

"Sixty leagues from Corlaer the Indians began to hunt, and the French not being able to wait for them, being short of provisions, continued their route, having detached Messieurs d'Iberville and DuChesne with two savages before them to Montreal. On the same day, some Frenchmen, who doubtless were much fatigued, lost their way. Fearful that they should be obliged to keep up with the main body, and believing themselves in safety, having eighty Indians in their rear, they were found missing from the camp. They were waited for the next day, until eleven o'clock, but in vain, and no account has since been received of them.

"Two hours after forty more left the main body without acquainting the commander, continued their route by themselves and arrived within two leagues of Montreal one day ahead, so that they were not more than fifty or sixty men together. The evening on which they should arrive at Montreal, being extremely fatigued from fasting and bad roads, the rear fell away from M. de Sainte Helene, who was in front with an Indian guide, and could not find a place suitable for camping, nearer than three or four leagues of the spot where he expected to halt. He was not rejoined by M. de Mantet and the others, until far advanced in the night. Seven have not been found. Next day on parade, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, a soldier arrived who announced that they had been attacked by fourteen or fifteen savages, and that six had been killed. The party proceeded, somewhat afflicted at this accident, and arrived at Montreal at 3 o'clock P. M.

"Such, Madame, is the account of what passed at the taking of Corlaer. The French lost but twenty-one men, namely four Indians and seventeen Frenchmen. Only one Indian and one Frenchman were killed at the capture of the town. The others were lost on the road."—Doc. Hist. N. Y., 1186.

A few days subsequent to the massacre Pieter Schuyler, Major, Dirk Wessels Ten Broeck, Recorder, and Killian Van Rensselaer, the patroon, addressed an appeal to the Governor of Massachusetts,

from which we quote, putting as well as possible, the English of that day into our modern vernacular.

"ALBANY, the 15th day of Feb., 1689.

HONERED GENTLEMEN:

To our great grief and sorrow we must acquaint you with our deplorable condition, there never having been the like dreadfull massacre and murder committed in these parts of America, as has been acted by the French and their Indians at Schenectady, twenty miles from Albany, between Saturday and Sunday last, at 11 o'clock at night. A company of two hundred French and Indians fell upon said village and murdered sixty men, women and children, most barbarously, burning the place and carrying twenty-seven along with them prisoners, among which, the Lieut. of Capt. Bull Enos Talmadge, and four more of said company were killed and five taken prisoners. The rest being inhabitants, and above twenty-five persons freezing their limbs in the fight.

"The cruelties committed at this place no pen can write, nor tongue express, the women with child ripped up, and the children thrown into the flames, and their heads dashed in pieces against the doors and windows.

"But what shall we say? We must lay our hands upon our mouths and be silent. It is God's will and pleasure and we must submit. It is but what our sins and transgressions have deserved. Since human things are generally directed by outward means, so we must ascribe this sad misfortune to the factions and divisions which were amongst the people, and their great disobedience to their officers, for they would obey no commands or keep any watch, so that the enemy having discovered their negligence and security by their praying Maquase Indians (who were in said place two or three days before the attack was made) came in and broke open their very doors before any soul knew of it, the enemy dividing themselves in three several companies, came in at three several places no gate being shut, and separated themselves six and seven to a house, and in this manner begun to murder, sparing no man till they saw all the houses open and mastered, and so took what plunder they would, loading

thirty or forty of the best horses, and so went away about 11 o'clock at noon on the Sabbath day.

"It was, as if the heavens combined for the destruction of the village. That Saturday night the snow fell above knee deep, the weather was dreadfully cold, and the poor people that escaped and brought us the news about break of day, did so much increase the number of the enemy, that we all concluded that there was a considerable army coming to fall upon our city, and as was affirmed, they were upon their march hither; we were being told not only then but that day that there were 1900 at least. We sent out a few horses forthwith, after we had received the news, but scarcely could they get through the deep snow, some wherefore got to that desolate place, and there being some few Maquase here in town, we got them to go thither with our men in companies, to send messengers in all haste to the Maquase castle, and to spy where the enemy went, who were not very free to go, the snow being so deep, and afraid of being discovered by their tracks, but coming to the village which was in such a consternation, there being so many people and cattle killed and burnt, that it was not effected until two days after, when we heard that the Maquase knew nothing about it, upon which messengers were sent, and the Maquase of the first and second castles came down in twenty-four houres, whom we sent out with some of our young men in pursuit of the enemy. Afterwards the Maquase of the third castle came down, who were also sent out, but we are afraid will not overtake them, and which is worse if they do find them, fear they will do them no great hurt, the Indians amongst them being of the kindred of our Indians; for the policy of the French is so great, that they declared to some of the Maquase, whom they found at Schenectady, that they would not do the Maquase any harm, yea, if they should burn and destroy ever so many houses at Canada, and kill ever so many French, yet they would not touch a hair of their head; for their governor had such an inclination to that people that he would live in peace with them. Nay, to gain the hearts of the Maquase, whatever they desired at Schenectady was granted to the women and children that were left alive. Upon their desire they were released and saved. The very houses where the Maquase lay

were saved upon their request, so that they left no stone unturned to bring the Indians to their devotion.

"The forty Maquase that were out as scouts at the lake, whom we furnished with powder and lead to lie there on purpose, we must conclude, have known nothing of the enemy's coming, for they had posted themselves at one of the passages, and before they had sent men to the other passage the enemy had passed by, which we must impute to their negligence.

"The said French had belts of wampum along with them which they showed to a Maquase squaw at Schenectady, which they designed to have given to our Indians, upon proposal of peace, if they had met with any upon the way, so that we must conclude they wanted nothing but a peace with our Indians to destroy all the parts.

"Our Maquase have got one of their Indians prisoner, whom they have tortured and afterwards have released him, but delivered him into our custody; for we feared that he would escape and run away to the enemy. The said Indian confessed that there were 600 men preparing to come out upon this place or New England, and 100 men were gone out against Skachkook Indians, which were beside these 200 men, and that this company had been twenty-two days away from Canada.

"After the French had done the principal mischief at Schenectady, Captain Sanders, a justice that lived across the river, was sent for by the captain of the French, who had put himself in a posture of defense in his fort with the men that he could get by him; when thirteen came there and told them not to fear for their order was not to wrong a chicken of theirs, upon which Captain Sanders ordered them to lay down their arms, and so were let in where they left one man for a hostage, and Captain Sanders went to their commander, who told him he had a commission to come and pay a debt which they owed; Colonel Dongan, our governor, had stirred up our Indians to do mischief in Canada, and they had done the same here. And pulling his commission out of his bosom told him he was strictly charged to do no harm to him or his, but especially to his wife who had since been so charitable to the French prisoners, so that Captain

Sanders saved sundry houses from being burnt, and women and children from being carried away. But the snow was so extremely deep that it was impossible for any woman to march a mile, so that they took none but men and boys that could march."

The Hon. John Sanders, a descendant of John Alexander Glen, known as M. Coudre, and whose narration is not tradition, but reliable information, derived from his father, who was born 150 years ago, and who derived it in turn from his grandfather, furnishes some interesting incidents which we take from his most interesting work. In his accounts of John Alexander Glen, we find the cause of the tenderness of the French toward the Major, or chief burgomaster as Glen then was.

Adam Vrooman's life was spared after his wife was killed, and his child's brains dashed out against his house, which stood on the corner of Front and Church streets, where Mr. Charles Linn now lives. We have given the story in the account of his life as we have of the first settlers. Had the burghers been on guard under the leadership of a man like Vrooman they would have torn the assassins to pieces.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and the prisoners. It is entirely correct, all accounts agreeing on the number. It is taken from Vol. 1, Doc. Hist. of N. Y., p. 304.

It will be noticed that the largest number of the slain resided when living, on State street, hence the survivors called this street Martelaer's street, in pious remembrance of their slaughtered relatives and neighbors, a name whose significance and sentiment are in striking contrast with the utter poverty of invention and good taste, shown by their descendants in borrowing a name from Albany for their chief business street.

List of the people killed and destroyed by the French of Canada and their Indians at Schenectady, twenty miles to the west of Albany, between Saturday and Sunday, the 9th day of February, 1690.

"Myndert Wemple killed."

He was the eldest son of Jan Barentse Wemple, who owned half the great island west of the town, and who died in 1663, leaving another son, Barent, and two daughters.

Myndert's house lot was on the west side of Washington street, a little north of State street. His son, Johannes, was carried away to Canada but was redeemed and lived many years.

"Jan Van Eps and his son and two of his children killed."

Jan Van Eps was the only son of Dirk Van Eps and Maritie Damens. The father died early and the mother married two husbands afterwards, the last of whom was Cornelis Van Nes of Albany. With Jan Van Eps were also killed three of his children, and a fourth, Jan Baptist, then seventeen years of age, was carried away by the French. He remained with the Indians three years, but finally escaped in one of their excursions against the Mohawks. On account of his familiarity with the langauge of the natives, he was often employed by the governor of the province as an interpreter.

The Van Eps house lot was on the north corner of Church and State streets and embraced about 200 feet on each street. The east half, including the corner, was early sold to the Bratts. It is probable that Van Eps resided upon the west half at the time of the massacre.

"Sergeant Church of Captain Bull's company."

"Barent Janse (Van Ditmars) killed and burnt; his son killed."

His son's name was Cornelis, a young man of mature age, the husband of Catharina Glen, daughter of Sander Leendertse Glen. The elder Van Ditmars in 1664, married Catalyntje DeVos, widow of Arent Andriese Bratt, one of the earliest settlers of Schenectady, by whom she had six children, all living at the time of her second marriage.

At the time of the massacre she was living with her family on her village lot, on the east corner of Washington and State streets, and it was there that Van Ditmars and his son Cornelis were slain.

"Andries Arentse Bratt shot and burnt and also his child," (one child.)

He was the eldest son of Arent Andriese Bratt and Catalyntje De Vos above mentioned, and lived on the same ample lot (200 feet square) as his mother, on the north side of State street. In the massacre his wife, Margarette Jacobse Van Slyck, and two children were spared.

"Maria Viele, wife of Dowe Aukes and her two children killed, and his negro woman, Francyn, Maria Aloff, wife of Cornelis Viele, Junior, shot."

These five persons were killed in one house, standing on the south corner of Mill Lane and State street next the ancient church. Aukes kept an inn there. Viele was an uncle of his wife and subsequently became heir of his property.

At the same time Arnout Cornelise Viele, brother of Aukes' wife, was carried to Canada.

"Swear Teunise (Van Velsen) shot and burnt. His wife killed and burnt. Antje Jans, daughter of Jan Spoor, killed and burnt. Item: four negroes of the said Swear Teunise the same death.. Enos Talmage, Lieutanant of Capt. Bull, killed and burnt. All in one house."

Van Velson's house was next east of Dowe Auke's above mentioned, on the south side of State street, now numbers 54 and 56. He was the town miller, and directly in the rear of his house stood his corn mill on Mill Lane.

As he died without heirs, his estate was divided among his wife's children, the Wemps, a portion being reserved for the church.

"Hend. Meese Vrooman and Bartholomeus Vrooman, killed and burnt. Item: two negroes of Hen. Meese the same death."

He lived on the south side of State street, where the New York Central Railroad crosses. All the Vroomans in this vicinity are his descendants through his two sons, Adam and Jan.

"Gerrit Marcellis and his wife and child killed."

He was a son of Marsellis Janse of Albany. At the time of his death he was residing on the lots now occupied by McCamus & Co's stores.

"Rob Alexander, soldier of Capt. Bull's, shot."

He was probably quartered in the block house at the north angle of the village at the corner of Front and Washington streets.

"Robert Hessling," residence unknown. "Sander, the son of Gilbert Geritse (Van Brakel,) killed and burnt."

He lived on the east corner of Ferry and State streets.

"Jan Roeloffse DeGoyer, burnt in the house. He was a son of

the famous Anneke Janse, and lived upon the lot of Mr. G. Y. Van de Bogart, opposite the Court House. He left no descendants."

"Ralph Grant, a soldier in the fort, shot."

"David Christoffelse and his wife, with four children, all burnt in their house."

His house lot was on the east side of Church street. He was the son of Christoffel Davids of Albany, an Englishman by birth.

"Joris Aertse (Vander Baas), shot and burnt. Wm. Pieterse, killed."

His house lot was on the south corner of Church and Union streets.

"John Putman, killed; his wife killed and her scalp taken off."

His house lot was on the south corner of Ferry and Union streets where Mr. Barney now lives.

He was the ancestor of the Putmans of this vicinity.

"Domine Petrus Tassemaker, the minister, killed and burnt in his house."

"Frans Harmense (Van de Bogart) killed."

His house lot was on Front street and near the north gate.

"His son Claas was carried away, but afterwards redeemed."

"Engel, the wife of Adam Vrooman, shot and burnt, her child's brains dashed out against the wall."

Her maiden name was Engeltie Blom. Vrooman's house stood on the lot on the west corner of Front and Church streets.

His son Barent and a negro were carried away to Canada.

"Reynier Schaats and his son killed."

He was a son of Domine Gideon Schaats of Albany, surgeon and physician of the village, as well as Justice of Peace. His lot was on the north side of Union street, now owned by the County of Schenectady.

"Daniel Andreis and George, two soldiers of Capt. Bull." "A French girl, prisoner among the Mohawks, killed." "Johannes, the son of Symon Schermerhorn."

He probably lived on the west corner of Church and Union streets, where Mr. Parsons now lives.

List of the persons which the French and their Indians have taken

prisoners at Schenectady and carried to Canada, the 9th day of February, 1690, Johannes Teller and his negroes.

The Teller lot was on the east corner of Union and Washington streets, extending 200 feet along each street.

Teller was redeemed from the Indians.

"John Wemp, son of Myndert Wemp and two negroes."

This Wemps (Wemples) lived on the west side of Washington avenue, a little north of State street.

"Symon, Abraham, Phillip, Dyrck and Claas Groot, all five sons of Symon Groot."

His house lot was next west of Reynier Schaat's, on the north side of Union street, now owned by the county of Schenectady and Scott Hunter, Esq. All these were redeemed with perhaps the exception of Claas.

"Jan Baptist, son of Jan Van Eps."

The Van Eps lot was on the north corner of Church and State streets. Jan remained among the Canadian Indians about three years, and in one of their expeditions against the Mohawks escaped and returned home.

"Albert and Johannes Vedder, sons of Harme Vedder."

Harmen Vedder, the father, had a homestead on the bouwland, now occupied and owned by Mr. John D. Campbell of Rotterdam, and it is not certainly known that he had a village lot. Both were redeemed.

"Isaac Cornelise Switts and his eldest son."

He lived on the west side of Washington street directly opposite State street. Both were redeemed.

"A negro of Barent Janse (Van Ditmars)."

Van Ditmars married Mrs. Bratt in 1664 and lived upon the lot on the east corner of State and Washington streets.

"Arnout, the son of Arnout Corn; Viele, the interpreter."

Arnout was a brother-in-law of Douwe Aukes and was residing at his house on the south corner of State street and Mill Lane near the church.

"Stephen, the son of Gysbert Gerritse (Van Brakel)."

Van Brakel resided on the east corner of Ferry and State streets.

"Lawrence, son of Claas Lawrence Purmurent (Vander Volgen)."

The Vander Volgen home lot included the lots on which are built the Van Horn hall and the Myers block.

Lawrence remained with the Canadian Indians about eleven years, becoming perfectly familiar with their language and customs. After his return he was employed as provincial interpreter.

"Arnout, son of Paulyne Janse;" residence unknown. "Barent, the son of Adam Vrooman, and the negro." "Claas, son of Frans Marmense (Van de Bogart)."

His father's village lot was on the north side of Front street, now the residence of Mrs. Henry Rosa.

"Stephen, adopted son of Geertje Bonts;" residence unknown. "John Webb, a soldier belonging to Capt. Bull."

Judge Sanders gives some interesting data from which we extract:

"It occurred about the time of the accession of William and Mary, when Jacob Leisler, a wealthy merchant and influential politician of New York, had usurped the government in their names; and backed up by the popular Protestant frenzy, that all those who had held office under James, were Baptists, removed every old officer, and appointed the devotees of himself and son-in-law, Milborne, in their stead. It was truly a time of disobedience, distraction, wild riot and disorder. Schenectady itself was strongly Leislerian. I wish not to enter into details, but it is clearly a matter of history and tradition that John Alexander Glen, commandant of the place, and a justice of the township, residing at Scotia, was not allowed to enter the village under any circumstances, his life threatened, and in derision of his advice to guard and close the gates; so great was their confidence of security from attack in the depth of that unusually severe winter, that the Leislerians formed men of snow and set one at each gate, as a sufficient protection. Captain Alexander Glen, John Alexander's brother, a resident of the village, and also justice of the peace, was obliged to take refuge at Albany; and many prominent men of the province were compelled to seek an asylum in New England.

"There was, at the time of the conflagration and massacre, a garrison of twenty-four men (to whom the Leislerians were inimical),

stationed at a point now called the Old Fort, situated at the junction of what is now Front, Ferry and Green streets, under Lieut. Enos Talmadge of Connecticut. From the earliest date of its erection, this spot, and none other, of Schenectady, has been designated as the Fort. It was destroyed in 1690; a new fort was built in 1700, rebuilt in 1735 and again in 1780. I have been unable to ascertain from any source what was the precise extent of the fort. The parade ground embraced the small public square, and some vacant lots lying between Front street and the premises now belonging to and occupied by the Episcopal church.

"Although called a Fort, it seems, from investigations made by me, to have been the barrack station of an exposed frontier town, but probably mounted a few cannon. I am not clear about that.

"The people of the town were so bigoted to Leisler that they would not obey any of the magistrates, neither would they entertain the soldiers sent thither by the convention at all; nothing but men sent from Leisler would do their turn; and when Capt. Sander commanded, they threatened to burn him upon the fire if he came upon guard.

"From all the accounts rendered, that winter night of February 8th must have been one of extreme suffering and heart-rending desolation; but all of its inhabitants were neither slaughtered nor captured. Schenectady then contained eighty dwellings; assuming that each house held five individuals (a moderate estimate), it must have contained about 400 inhabitants. And what became of them? They escaped, it is true, but where? It is idle to suppose, as has been sometimes stated, that they fled twenty miles off to Albany in their night garments, on that severe night, with the snow more than a foot deep."

No, there is too much romance in that commonly received opinion, and it is not borne out by the knowledge of the settlers. They fled off too, and were protected by their friends and nearest neighbors. The Mohawk flats, on both sides of the river, were settled as far west as to what is now called Hoffman's Ferry, and down the river east on both sides to the manor line, and the Ael Plaas creek. There is but

one authenticated and believed case of flight and arrival at Albany, during that terrible night of storm and misery.

Simon Schermerhorn, (the brother of Ryer), at five o'clock on the morning of the 9th, brought the sad news to Albany by the way of Niskayuna. He had himself been shot through the thigh, and his horse wounded in the daring effort. It was a noble struggle of life and death to rescue his distressed friends and relatives. On that disastrous night, too, his son John and three negro slaves were killed before he escaped.

It is said, in our home accounts, that only one of the enemy, "Lieut. La Margue de Montigny," was injured during the sack, and that was by the thrust of a spear in the hands of the intrepid Adam Vrooman. This is more than the French account, and indeed, in the then troubled state of the Province, our own accounts are sparse, mixed and unsatisfactory. I find the account of Monsieur de Monseignat, Comptroller General in Canada, addressed to Madame de Maintenon (Paris Doc. IV, Doc. His. N. Y., Vol. 1, p. 297, etc.), much more lucid, satisfactory and historical, and so nearly agreeing with the statements, handed down by the Glens and other survivors of that dreadful occasion, that I adopt it as the most reliable and correct relation.

CHAPTER IV.

After the Massacre.

It was all over before the dawn of a bitter winter's morning. But the servants of his most Christian Majesty, and his convert allies, the praying Indians had work yet to do, the Frenchmen to round up and corral the prisoners, and the barbarians to revert to their savage flesh pots by counting up and distributing the unburned scalps. Major Coudre was sent for and he promptly came. It was the first time for many long months that this man who, with Ryer Schermer-

horn, the Bradts, Van Slycks and Vroomans was the leading citizens of the little burgh, was permitted within the gates. He was an anti-Leislerite, had been among those who had long sounded the warning of the evil night, and had been laughed to scorn. He was welcome enough now, and in the midst of an awful scene, surrounded by happy homes, converted into ash heaps, with only six out of sixty dwellings remaining, and these six standing sparse and scattered stained with the awful carnage of the dead around their doorway, and black with the smoke of their neighbors smouldering beside them, in the hour of the horrible fulfilment of his warning, the gallant gentleman with streaming eyes besought mercy for the survivors. Further bloodshed was checked, some actually saved to endure a frightful journey to the Canadian captivity, some to return long years after, some to die on the death strewn route, some never to be heard of again. The heroic Ryer Schermerhorn came back from Albany, one son of Arent Andreas Bradt survived, and these two were all that were left to represent the original five trustees.

When the unhappy cavalcade left through the north gate to flounder through snow and in Arctic cold to their dismal destination, those who had escaped to the surrounding country straggled back to take counsel among themselves of the cheerless, hopeless future. Added to their misery were the everlasting harpys who in Albany and New Amsterdam were hissing the inhumanly conceited mutter "I told you so," into the ears of the anguished sufferers who were sobbing and moaning with streaming eyes over the ashes of their homes and the charred and scalpless remains of their beloved dead. They began to give up in desolute despair.

To the everlasting honor of that most ungentle and warlike savage, the first words of consolation, of encouragement and hope came, not from their Christian brethren, but from the Mohawk, the the noblest barbarian of them all. Straightaway from their castle the Sachems of the Maquase dispatched the following letter to the Mayor of Albany:

FEBRUARY 25th, 1690.

"Proposition made by the Sachems of the Maquase Castles to the Mayor, etc., of the City of Albany.

25th day of FEBRUARY, 1690.

"Brethren:—We are sorry and extremely grieved for the murder lately committed by the French upon our brethren of Schenectady. We esteem this evil as if done to ourselves, being all in one covenant chain.

"We lament and condole the death of so many of our brethren, so basely murdered at Schenectady, we cannot account it a great victory for it is done by way of deceit.

"Brethren:—Do not be discouraged, this is but a beginning of the war; we are strong enough. The whole house have their eyes fixed upon yours, and they only stay your motion and will be ready to do whatever shall be resolved upon by your brethren.

"We recommend the brethren to keep good watch, and if any enemies come take care that messengers be more speedily sent to us than lately was done. We would not advise the brethren to quite desert Schenectady, but to make a fort there. The enemy would be too glorious to see it quite desolate, and the town is not well fortified, the stockades are so short the Indians can jump over them like a dog."—Doc. Hist. II.

Again on May 3d, 1690, in council, the Five Nations under the inspiration of the Mohawks, sent out these brave and cheering words to Van Corlear.

"Brother Corlear be no wise discouraged, but make your fort strong (as we have our castles) at Schenectady, and maintain a garrison there, that your corn may be preserved and reap your harvest, also send for your wives and children from New York and encourage them that we shall be safe, and fear not. The words of Diadorus are ended."

And on the 22d day of February, 1690, the Convention at Albany called on the brave allies of the burghers.

And they came. Their names are on the rolls of membership of the Old Dutch Church, and their blood was again diffused through Holland names.

Well may the Van Slycks, the Vielies, the Bradts, the descendants of "Taut" Stevens, of "Stoeffle" and "Tellis" Yates, and hundreds of others of the old stock, admit without shame, and claim with

pride the remote ancestry, that though barbarian in birth, was humane in heart, and applied with brave tenderness the Master's Golden Rule.

Staggering to his feet and summoned to manly effort by these words of encouragement, the Dutchman met the emergency. Leisler's commissioners at Albany, the very year of the massacre, issued the following order:

"Whereas, it is judged necessary that in order to defend Schenectady and to that purpose it is found necessary and requisite that a fort shall be erected to defend the inhabitants and oppugn the enemy if they should attack the same.

"These are in his Master's name to require your Capt. Sander Glen and all officers and inhabitants belonging to the said Schenectady and adjacent parts, with the soldiers there in garrison, to build a substantial fort of due magnitude and strength, upon that part or parcel of ground (called by the name of Cleyn Isaacs), and that all are aiding and assisting therein, according to their ability to dispatch and complete the same, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

"Given under our hand this 13th day of May in the second year of his Master's reign, Anno Dom, 1690."

This was built between Washington street and the river opposite the west end of State street, covering the lot of Klein Isaac, (that is Isaac Swits), who with his son Cornelis, was carried away by the French to Canada. On his return from captivity next year, he found his homestead occupied by soldiers, his orchard cut down and his home utterly ruined. He repeatedly petitioned for remuneration for his losses, but it was not until 1708 that his son received a patent for 1,000 acres of land in Niskayuna as a recognition of his father's claim.

In obedience to this command for this fort, there is an excellent map made by the Rev. John Miller, chaplain to the British forces, stationed in New York. He gives this description of Schenectady: "Dependent on this City (Albany) and about twenty miles northward from it, is the Fort of Schenectady, quadrangular, with a treble stockade with a new block house at every angle and in each block

house two great guns." (Miller's description of Schenectady, 1695).

Miller's map of New York city is fully supported by contemporaneous and later maps. His map of Schenectady is doubtless correct in all essentials. Certainly after two centuries have elapsed the sketch of what an intelligent man observed and recorded, is entitled to acceptance, unless some other contemporaneous plan or detailed description can be found. Rev. John Miller was chaplain to the British forces stationed at New York City. He visited all the up-river posts and returned to England in 1695. His manuscript "Description of the Province and the City of New York, with plans of the city and several forts as they existed in the year 1695. By the Rev. John Miller, London. Printed and published for the enlightenment such as would desire information anent the New Found Land of America," is in the British Museum.

The stockade therein depicted was probably in the main on the site of the stockade destroyed in 1690, and represented the growth of five years. The first fort or strong place built after the massacre on Cleyn Isaac's land, was the blockhouse at the foot of State street, (formerly Mrs. Jay Westinghouse's lot), where it dominated the bouwland and Great Island, and was guarded by the then bluff banks of Mill Creek and the Benne Kil. It was a purely military position, a blockhouse to which the few remaining settlers could rally, and probably became the southwest blockhouse of Miller's map.

The guard house was at State and Ferry streets, and was a blockhouse also. The writer believes that the same garrison was at this point on the night of the massacre, and many of those who escaped from their house naturally ran to the guard house and were there killed, a good enough reason why State street from Center to Washington street should be called Martyrlaer street. This blockhouse was at State and Ferry streets. "Two great guns" commanded the road to Albany, the town mill and bouwlands as well as the plain east of Ferry street.

Miller's map shows the "spy loft," or lookout station (where perched high up the lookout could see all that was in sight in the vicinity and give the signal of danger), the "center box" and flag staff, which indicate the main and headquarters. It was put there

because it was the best site in 1691, and the site was the same in 1690 and earlier

Another blockhouse was about 100 feet north of the Episcopal church, to which point Front street originally ran, that is to say when it was the Rondweg inside the north wall.

A fourth blockhouse was about Washington and Front streets, and was larger than the others. Protected by being near the junction of the river and the Benne Kil it was probably intended for a storehouse as well as church.

At the massacre the town was destroyed, but few houses being unburnt the site was practically abandoned and only the strenuous efforts of government and Indians induced the return of the major portion of the people. A large number of Mohawks established themselves there, and the following summer they gathered the crops which had been planted—(winter wheat.) Miller's map shows their two large "long houses" inside the walls. The tripple stockade was probably built by, or with the aid of the Indians and in their fashion of light poles or saplings, and not the regular stockade of civilized peoples.

Miller's map shows twenty-eight houses within the stockade in 1695.

In 1698, the population of the township from Niskayuna to Hoffman's Ferry, was fifty men, forty-one women and 133 children.

Of these the Glens, Schermerhorn, DeGraffs and others lived at a distance from the village, so that if the forty-one women represented nearly as many families, which is probable, twenty-eight houses would suffice for the inhabitants, the soldiers barracking in the block houses.

The "Fort of Schenectady" doubtless contained all there was of the village, save a few houses on the Albany road, on the bouwlands and was the whole occupied town west of Ferry street.

Miller indicates two gates—one the south end of Church street, where its location protected it from sudden attack, and where the ancient church covered, or in military parlance, traversed it. The writer believes, after careful study of the site and the history of the

town, that this south gate located at twenty-eight feet south of State street, was the early outlet of the town.

On passing out of the gate the road to Albany, via. Norman's Kil, (the oldest road), lay across the bouwlands and via. Schermerhorn mills, over the hills. Later to avoid the sand and the hill, the road up to Albany hill was traveled. It was for a century a mere trail, in common with others equally poor, but occasionally used. This road led from the gate along the hill side under the guns of the southeast blockhouse and above the mill. (In digging cellars and foundations for Vrooman's hardware store, stone macadamizing or pavement was found seventy-five feet south of State street, as also at other houses along the same block at other times).

It was improbable that any man with a military eye would locate a blockhouse back from the steep bluff bank of Mill Creek. It would be placed on the crest so that the guns of the blockhouse could fully command the whole slope. Again, a road along under such a slope would be in proper position for its protection, but very wet and muddy in spring or in wet weather, hence it was paved very early but abandoned for the higher level where State street now is, probably not long after the Queen's Fort was built in 1704. When the road was moved, the gate was moved, and the English army topographers at the time of the "old French war" locate the road as State street now is, and open a gate at its crossing of Ferry street.

Miller indicates another gate at the west side (corner of Washington avenue and State), which opened to the Benne Kil, which was a canoe harbor—to the ferry—to the Great Island, and also on the old river road to the Mohawk country. There had been a gate at the north end of the town, but after 1690 it was not rebuilt, as the small garrison had enough to do to guard the south end of the town, which contained the mill, guard house and gardens, and the roads to the bouwlands and Albany.

The next tendency seemed to be to concentrate force at the State street side of the town, and new buildings clustered about the neighborhood. Besides settlements were neither near or numerous along the Mohawk and the Indian incursions made roads there very unsafe.

As the need for them arose, and their safety was assured, new gates were opened.

Meanwhile others came to Schenectady who were the founders of families well known among our people in these days.

Ahasuerus Marselis, brother of Garret, came in 1698. William Hull came about April 13th, 1695. John Oudikirk in the same year. Giles Van Voast in 1699. John Mynderse in 1700.

He owned real estate on the west corner of Mill Lane and State street, and the lot now No. 93 State street and east of it. He died in 1757, aged about 90 years, and left surviving him three sons and one daughter.

Jilis Fonda, son of Douw Jellisse of Albany, born in 1670, married December 11th, 1695, Rachel, daughter of Peter Winne of Albany. He came to Schenectady in 1700, and was a gunsmith. He died in 1737 and left surviving him a numerous and historic family of children, who have contributed much to the healthy and respectable population of Schenectady, Montgomery and Fulton counties.

The descendants of this man, who was the ancestor of all the Fondas in the county, have contributed some splendid names to Colonial and Revolutionary history. Jellis was an officer of rank and merit under the King. Jellis J., a soldier of renown in the Revolution. The Fondas were among men who attained a remarkable age.

John Quackenbos came in 1700 to Niskayuna and was the ancestor of all that name (now spelled Quackenbush), residing here and west of the city.

These names are given as those who came here at the close of the seventeenth century. Others are on record, but the family names have died out and blood run out. It is those only whose continual residence, from ancestor to children here, is of two hundred years' duration, of whom mention has been made. Many who attained high rank and station came in the 18th and 19th centuries whose ancestral record will be given in the history of Schenectady in those centuries.

Meanwhile for the decade that closed the record of 1600 the unhappy little burgh struggled and suffered into new life and strength. The awful experience had taught caution, but had shat-

tered nerve. Defences were strengthened in the city. Troops, usually a company of infantry with the wretched artillery appliances of that day, garrisoned the place. No descent on the town in the darkness of midnight, upon sleeping citizens, was possible ever more, but the vigilance was wearisome and for a long time the feeling of unrest could not be calmed down.

The renewal of the stockades, which, made of pine logs, lasted but five or six years, became very burthensome to the inhabitants of the village after its destruction in 1690. Having built a new fort in 1690 they were ordered to renew the palisades in 1695. On this occasion Reyer Schermerhorn refused to cut and draw his proportion of the logs. It may be because living at the mills, he thought himself exempt from this burthensome service, or that his quota was too large. Thereupon Justice Johannes Sanders Glen fined him twelve shillings, but as he continued contumacious Governor Fletcher, on the 9th of April, 1698, directed the sheriff of Albany county to bring him before the Council in New York to answer for his conduct. On the 30th he appeared before the council and "stood upon his vindication," whereupon he was "committed to answer at the next Supreme Court, and Colonel Courtlandt was desired to take bond with sureties for his appearance, and that he be of good behaviour in the mean time."

In the winter of 1695-6 the garrison at Schenectady consisted of a detachment under command of Lieutenant Bickford, from the companies of Captain James Weens and Williams Hyde, stationed at Albany. "On the 10th of January, about 12 o'clock at night the whole guard, except one deserted, and others to the number of sixteen, broke through the northwest blockhouse next the water side." (Benne Kil).

"They drew the guns of both powder and shot. The Lieutenant about two o'clock, discovering their desertion, notified by express Colonel Richard Ingoldsby at Albany, and with ten volunteers of the inhabitants and eleven soldiers started in pursuit. The sergeant and seven red coats soon gave out and were left behind. At four in the afternoon the Lieutenant and his fourteen men came up with the sixteen deserters, ordering them to lay down their arms. They

answered with a volley, and both sides continued to fire until five of the deserters were killed and two wounded, when the remainder surrendered."

These facts were stated by Lieutenant Bickford in his account of the affair to Governor Fletcher, of March 9th. In closing his dispatch he says: "Here is a strong and regular fort built by the inhabitants with foot works and a stone magazine fit for this garrison." The following were the volunteers from Schenectady who accompanied Lieutenant Bickford in his hazardous enterprise: "Harman Van Slyck, Ensign of the train bands of Schenectady, and Gerrit Simons Veeder, Peter Simons Veeder, Albert Veeder, Gerrit Gysbert (Gysberts Van Brakel), Jan Danielse Van Antwerpen, Dirck Groot, Jonas DeRoy, John Wemp, Daniel Mutchcraft (Mascraft) and Thomas Smith."

At a court martial held in Schenectady April 21st, the survivors of the deserting party were accounted guilty and condemned to be shot.

But out in the suburbs and in remote Casligione, as Niskayuna was called, on the bouwlands of what is now Rotterdam and in Glenoilly, the musket was as necessary as the plow and no man dare leave his family alone. As we shall see throughout three-quarters of the following century Schenectady was on the frontier and until the close of the Revolutionary war was garrisoned, fortified, and the rendezvous for the fighters of the Valley.

In the Colonial Documents in the State Library at Albany, are to be found little scraps of cheerful incidents that show the terrors of that situation where eternal vigilance was not only the price of liberty but of life. We quote some of them.

In April, 1690, an attack was made on the feeble settlement at Canastagione where eight or ten people were killed by the French Indians, "which has made the whole country in an alarm and the people leave their plantations."

Of this attack Leisler wrote to Governor Treat of Connecticut, April 19th, as follows:

"It happened the last Sabbath day, at Niskayuna, 12 miles from Albany. The people there gathered all in one house and kept watch, the said French and Indians, finding in the night the house empty,

and perceiving their retreat, were in a swamp, the people going in the morning, each to their houses, were surprised, nine Christians, two negroes were killed and captured, which must have encouraged the enemy to further attempt, if not prevented by a vigorous attack in Canada."

About this time, the summer of 1691, the Indians took prisoner, one Cornelis Clatie at Niskayuna. "At the end of June, two men went over the river at Niskayuna to make hay upon Claas (Janse Van Boekhoven's) DeBrabander's land, the most dangerous place in all the Province. Some French Indians surprised them, killed one and took off his skull. What became of the other we know not. The other people that were mowing the hay upon Claas DeBrabander's Island, that now belongs to John Child, heard three guns go off and went to the river side, but saw no one. The canoes were there. We sent a party with horses who found one of the men lying in the water at the shore side. Such was the alarm that the people did not dare stay on their farms, and there was also danger of the crops not being harvested."

In February came an alarm from Albany to Governor Fletcher that "350 French and 200 Indians had come within 36 miles of Schenectady."

In September, three French prisoners, being examined at New York, said that last summer (1692) the French of Canada "had a design to fall upon Albany and Schenectady and the Mohawk country, but first to take Schenectady where they resolved to build a fort. Their design failed."

The low condition of Schenectady is plainly shown by the following petition, so impoverished had the poor people become, that a paltry tax of only £29 and 7 shillings was considered too great a burden for the whole township to bear.

"To his Excellency, etc., etc.

The humble petition of the inhabitants of Schenectady in the county of Albany,

HUMBLY SHOWETH:

That your Excellency's petitioners have received many great damages and losses by the French and their adherents, by murdering of

their Majesty's good subjects and burning their habitations and cattle, etc., and daily great charges and trouble with the Indian soldiers and their wives and children, as lately about 300 of these were here twenty-one days before they marched toward Canada, destroying our grain, etc., in our plantations, that our winter maintenance for our poor families is much shortened to our ruin having many poor widows and children from the out places here to secure their lives; as also the magistrates, etc., of Albany have allotted to us to pay towards the tax of £315 for our part £29 and 7 shillings which seems to our poor condition very hard, not knowing how to raise it, being constrained to plant together that we cannot (lose) that little what we have left, etc.

Whereupon your petitioners humbly implore your Excellency for a redress, and that we may be freed of all taxes till the war is ended and your excellency, further assistance with soldiers, etc., for a defense against the enemies, etc. (No signature).

Petition granted "*nemine contradicente*" 11 October, 1692."

In July the French attacked and burnt the castle of the Oneidas; the Onondagas finding themselves too weak to cope with them, burnt their castles and retreated. There was a great alarm at Schenectady lest the French should move down and attack the village.

September 17th, 1696. "About ten days ago a skulking party of French Indians killed a man and wounded another near Schenectady."

England with all her power and resources, four times outnumbering with the Five Nations, her noble allies, all her French and Indian enemies shamefully neglected the protection of the brave Hollander whose hope and courage never failed him after the first shock of his awful disaster was over. She would not fortify. Report after report was made of the shabby defenses at Albany and Schenectady. Imperative orders came again to Schenectady commanding the suffering, poverty-stricken people to build forts and stockades. Ryer Schermerhorn, a sturdy, brave and independent Dutchman as ever lived, rebelled and suffered.

The century closed in gloom. A pall was over the poor little town. But in the two centuries to come she was to attract the attention of

history with the continuous story of heroism, in the hour of danger to awaken the admiration of Christendom with her sturdy courage, to be unequalled in her devotion to the King of England, to be patient and long-suffering under wrong and neglect, to be in the day of the Revolution the most loyal little town in the State, to awaken amusement when as though tired out she went to sleep for years, to rouse astonishment when in this day she is advancing in population and business prosperity far beyond any city in the State, outstripped in rapid growth by comparatively few on the continent.

CHAPTER IV.

Schenectady in Border and the Old French Wars—1700 to the Revolution.

The morning of the eighteenth century woke very dark and lowering over the unhappy town. The Englishman had not exhibited the prescience or exercised the wise judgment of the cautious Hollander in his dealings with Schenectady's Indian neighbors. The Jesuit had been getting in his fine work on the imaginative credulity of the ungentle savage. The Mohawk was not proof against his blandishments. The trinkets of this earth were dangled before his eyes, the devil's own rum was freely traded to him by the Frenchmen, and the priest with rosary, cross and his fascinating ceremonial began to wean away the great Five Nations, and the poor town could no longer rely with such perfect faith on her dusky and faithful allies. As an enemy the Indian is treacherous, and all around the borders of the City of Niskayuna and the bouwlands and Woestina (the wilderness) as West Rotterdam was called, assassinations were very frequent at the very gates of the city. "So bold had the enemy become," writes Col. Glen, "that French and Indians captured an Onondaga Chief at the north gate. Twice the number of the attacking party went after them and drove them away. The

Mohawks were neglected by the English. The French Jesuit was a new and a willing martyr to the faith of his adoration. Schenectady aroused, clamored for aid, and in 1715 had two military companies on foot consisting of about sixty men, including officers. We give here the list of the names of the men of the two companies:

Capt. J. Sanderse Glen,
Lieut. Gerret Symer Feeder, (Veeder).
Lieut. Jan Wemp,
Lieut. Arent Brat,
Lieut. Barent Wemp,
Corp. Evert V. Eps,
Corp. Theunis V. deVolge,
Corp. Manus Vedder,
Abraham Glen,
Pieter Vrooman, Jr.,
Gysbert V. Brakel,
Helmus Veeder,
Joseph Teller, Jr.,
Jacob Swits,
Sander Glen,
Cornelis Van Dyck,
Claes Franse, (V. D. Bogart)
Jacob Schermerhorn,
Hendrick Vrooman, Jr.,
Jan Schermerhorn,
Symon Toll,
Jan Dellemont,
Andries V. Pette,
Jan Marselus,
Jacob V. Olinda,
Joseph Vedder,
Cornelis V. Slyck,
Cornelis Viele,
David Marenus,
Jocobus Peck, Jr.,
Abraham D. Graef,
Peiter Danyelse, (V. Antwerpen).
Phillip Philipse,
Symon Folkertse Feeder, (Veeder).
Jacob Vrooman,
Pieter Quinzey.
Jelles Van Vorst,
Abraham Groot,
Cornelis Slingerlant,
Eheunis Swart,
Dirck Groot,
Sweer Marselus,
Jan Baptist V. Eps,
Arent Danyelse, (V. Antwerpen).
Barent Vrooman,
Myndert Wimp.
Jacob Teller,
Willen Marenus,
Class V. Putte, Jr.,
Jacob Flipse, (Philipse).
Welm Hael, (Hall).
Robert Etts, (Yates).
Nicolas Stensel,
Arent Samuel Brat,
Symon Groot,
Marte V. Slyck,

John Peck,
Jellis Fonda,
Capt. Harme V. Slyck,
Lieut. Hendrick Vrooman,
Lieut. Jacob Glen,
Sergeant Joseph Teller,
Sergeant Gerret V. Brakel,
Sergeant Folcket Symonse,
(Veeder).
Corp. Jacob V. Ghyselinge,
Corp. Andreas de Graaf,
Corp. Harme Veeder.
Jan Barentse Wemp,
Jan Vrooman, Jr.,
Cornelus Van der Volge,
Benyemen V. Vleck,
Marte V. Benthuysen,
Samuel Hagadorn,
William Teller,
Wouter Vrooman,
Jan Danyelse,
(V. Antwerpen),
Esyas Swart,
Joseph Clement,
Arent Schermerhorn,
Jacob Meebie,
Myndert Van Ghyselinge,
Joseph Marenus,
Victor Putman,
Daniel Toll,
Bartholomew Picker, Jr.,
Hendrick Flipse, (Philipse)
Wilm Daes,
Symon Swits,
Arenout deGraef,
Wilm Brouwer,
Pieter Mebie,
Tyerck Franse,
(V. D. Bogart.)
Philip Groot.
Isaac de Graaf,
Philip Bosie,
Johannes Vrooman,
Abraham Meebie,
Harme Vedder, Jr.,
Jonetan Stevens,
Arent Van Putte,
Jacobus Vedder,
Wouter Swart,
Jeremy Tickstoon,
Sander Flipse, (Philipse).
William Coppernol,
Hendrick Hagedorn,
Peter Vrooman,
Harme Flipse, (Philipse.)
Robert Dwyer,
Nicklas Stevens,
Peter Bouwer,
Peter Clement,
Adam Smith,
John Feerly,
Joseph Van Eps.

It will be observed that many new Dutch names appear. But two English names appear in the whole list, Robert Ets, that being the nearest that Robert Yates, who came here in 1711 with his father, Abram Yates, could spell his name in Dutch, and John Smith. The

Vanderbogarts, who have figured in every war, border, French and Indian and the Revolution, were called in old documents "Franse," and there has always been a Franse Van De Bogart in this city, until a quarter of a century ago. Van Antwerp was called Danielse and Dan Van Antwerp has been here in name at least for two hundred years. The descendants of these families are living among us to-day.

For the entire first half of the century Schenectady furnished soldiers to the Englishmen's war. The French were far inferior in numbers, by far the weaker nation, but they were untiring, vigilant and cruel. Their raids were frequently undertaken and carried out with an energy, fearlessness and rapidity that struck terror throughout our valley. With indignant surprise we look back on the story of that day, at the strange lethargy of England, and the wonderful alertness of her enemy, and that, with less than one-twelfth of her power in men, munitions and money, her enemy could strike blows in every quarter that evinced inexcusable neglect on the part of her powerful foe. All this captivated the savage, bred in him a profound and terror stricken respect for his smart and agile enemy, that often converted him to an ally of the winner in this bloody brigandage. The burgher, brave and sturdy as he was, was unnerved by the neglect of his government, and the dangers that hovered around him by night and day in field and by fireside. If he had been caught napping one awful night in the close of the seventeenth, he was wide awake in the eighteenth century. It was his turn now to call on his comatose protectors to guard their frontier, and to call attention to defenceless towns, decaying forts and rotten barricades. Some idea of his life in the midst of enemies, firing on him from ambuscades by day, and hanging around his premises with gun and tomahawks by night, can be gathered from items picked up at random from the Colonial manuscript at Albany.

No family was safe unless protected by blockhouse or palisade ; no man was exempt from military duty save by age or infirmity. In Schenectady and Albany each able-bodied man kept watch and ward every third or fourth night. French and English reports alike, give sad accounts of shocking barbarities practiced on both sides, by

skulking parties of savages and white men. The following examples, among many others taken from French reports, clearly show the cruelties practiced by these two Christian nations, who rewarded their savage allies in proportion to the number of scalps returned.

"April 20th, 1746, a party of fourteen Iroquois belonging to the Sault St. Louis, commanded by Ontassago, the son of the grand chief of that village who sojourned at Fort St. Frederic (Crown Point) made several scouts to Sarasteau (Saratoga)."

"May 24th, 1746, a party of eight Abenakis of Missiskony has been fitted out, who have been in the direction of Corlard (Schenectady) and have returned with some prisoners and scalps." It was probably in this raid that John Groot of Schenectady was captured. He died in Quebec Nov. 20th, 1746.

"May 27th, 1746. An equipped party of eight Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, struck a blow near Orange, and brought back six scalps."

"A party of Abenekis of Missiskony struck a blow near Orange, (Albany) and Corlard, (Schenectady) and brought some prisoners and scalps."

"June 2, 1746, an equipped party of twenty-five warriors of the Sault, and three Flatheads who joined the former in an expedition to the neighborhood of Orange, and who returned with some scalps."

"June 3, 1746, equipped a party of eighteen Nepissings who struck a blow at Orange and Corland (Schenectady)."

"June 19th, 1746, equipped a party of twenty-five Indians of Sault St. Louis, who struck a blow near Orange (Albany). One or two of the Indians were wounded. They brought away some scalps."

"June 20th, 1746, equipped a party of nineteen Iroquois of the Sault St Louis, who went to Orange to strike a blow."

"March, 1747, there came into prison at Quebec a Dutchman from Schenectady and a woman from Saratoga."

"In the spring of 1746, Edward Cloutman and Robert Dunbar, (son perhaps of John Dunbar of Schenectady, if so he was born in Albany Nov. 20th, 1709), broke prison at Quebec 23d of October, 1746, and escaped. Dunbar was taken not long before, as he was scouting on the 'Carrying Place,' and his loss was greatly lamented

as he had performed the most important service as a ranger, ever since the war commenced."

"May 7th, 1746. The inhabitants along the Mohawk river have left their settlements so that we are now reduced to great distress. As we wrote in our last, if a very considerable force be not immediately sent to have neither men, money nor warlike stores."

"P. S. Just now is news come that a house and barn are burnt at Canastagione (Niskayuna), and four men carried off or killed."

About the same time, Simon Groot and two of his brothers were butchered, three miles from the village of Schenectady. The enemy burnt their buildings, killed their cattle and destroyed their other effects. They were discovered while doing this mischief by the settlers on the opposite side of the river, who knew some of the Indians, particularly Tom Wileman, who had lately removed from the Mohawk country to Albany.

It was doubtless to this raid that Smith refers in his history of New York. He says:

"One hundred and six men were detached from Schenectady. The track of the Indians was discovered by the fires they had made, and they were pursued above Schenectady. At the house of one Simon Groot they had murdered and scalped a boy, taken one man prisoner, plundered and set fire to the house, and shot a man in attempting to escape by swimming over the river."

It was a school of terrible experience; its history written in bloody text on every mile of land around and beneath us. It had its grand results as many of the awful lessons of carnage have. A race of fighting men was reared here, whose splendid courage was the inspiration of their children and their children's children in heroic defense of their King, and the independence of these United States in the days of still sterner battles that were rapidly drawing near.

New England through the genius of historian and poet has drawn upon herself the attention of scholars and readers all over the world. The story of Pilgrim and Puritan, and a grand story it is, fills the school-book, and challenges the attention of the student of history the world over. But no valley in America has been made redder

with the blood of heroic men than this. No hills have looked down on more scenes of horror and heroism than the Heilderbergs. No river in all this broad land flows through a valley richer in the record of patriot and martyr, to Catholic and Protestant faith, of loyalty to King George and George Washington, than the grand old Mohawk around us.

Despite of wars and rumors of wars, of strife and bloodshed, all of which was engendered in Europe over the quarrels of monarchs that interested the burgher not one iota, while it made him fight all the time, the town grew and trade was always good. The land in the flats was unequalled in production of the staples of life. It was the best corn land then known on earth. Grain was plenty and to be obtained for trinkets and rum, both always plenty in the hands of the white man.

A new fort was built. After the second fort had been occupied about fifteen years, 1690 to 1705, the block houses were abandoned (as barracks only) and Queen's "new fort" was built at the east angle of the stockade. This was the "Old Fort," about which all the traditions of the people cluster. It was at first simply a double or triple stockade, 100 feet square, with bastions or block houses at the angles. In 1735 it was rebuilt in a more substantial manner with timbers on a stone foundation. The four curtains were about seventy-six feet each and the four bastions or blockhouses twenty-four feet square.

In 1754, at the beginning of the French war, it contained one six and one nine pounder on carriages, but no "port holes in the curtains to fire them."

From the recollections of a Sexagenary, in the State library, we gain further description as the Fort was seen in 1757.

"Schenectady or Corlar, situated on the left bank of the Mohawk river, is a village of about 300 houses. It is surrounded by upright pickets flanked from distance to distance. Entering this village by the gate on the Fort Hunter side, there is a fort to the right which forms a species of citadel in the interior of the village itself. It is square, flanked with four bastions or demi-bastions, and is constructed half of masonry and half of timbers piled over the other

above the masonry. It is capable of holding 200 or 300 men. There are some pieces of cannon as a battery on the rampart. It is not encircled by a ditch. The entrance is through a large swing gate, raised like a drawbridge. By penetrating the village in attacking it at another point, the fire from the fort can be avoided."

"After the Earl of Loudon had resigned to Gen. Abercrombie, the command of the army, which had reduced Oswego, my father, then a young man, was called to Schenectady by sudden business."

"That place was then fortified. It had the shape of a parallelogram, with two gates, one opening to the eastern, the other to the northern road and was garrisoned by fifty or sixty soldiers."

On the 15th of October following, the inhabitants of Schenectady again petitioned the Governor to build a fort in the village, signed by Daniel Campbell, Arent Bratt, Abraham Glen and others.

The open space on which this fort stood, at the junction of Ferry, Front and Green streets, was about 264 feet more than 200 feet, extending from the Episcopal church yard to Green street.

The fort was built nearly in the center of this plat, the south wall extending across Ferry street, three feet south of the north corner of the parsonage house.

The well of the fort was in the middle of the street, three feet south of the north corner of Mr. James Sander's house.

Mr. Nicholas Veeder, who died in Glenville in 1862, aged 100 years, said that this fort was about twenty feet high and built of hewn timber, that it was taken down in the Revolutionary War, and the timber used in the frame of soldiers' barracks built on land of Johannes Quackenbos, at the south corner of Union and Lafayette streets. The village then had an armament of iron cannons and swivels, the largest of which were the "Lady Washington" and the "Long Nine Pounder," which were placed in the streets so as to command the gates. In digging trenches for water pipes in 1871, the south wall and well of the fort were discovered.

The new fort called Queen's Fort, after Anne, their Queen of England, was garrisoned at the time of its building in 1704.

The palisades on the west side of the village stood about 100 feet back from Washington street, but on the 29th of July, 1704, Gover-

nor Cornbury issued the following order for removing them to the bank of the Benne Kil:

"You or either of you are hereby required as early as the weather will permit, that next spring to cause the stockades set upon the west side of the town of Schenectady, to be removed from the place where they now stand, and be set up as near the river as the ground will permit, and hereof you are not to fail.

Given under my hand at Schenectady this 29th day of July, 1704.

To JOHANNES SANDERS (GLEN),
ADAM VROOMAN."

To understand the significance of this order, it should be remembered that since the destruction of the first fort in 1690, the ground lying west of Washington street had been outside of the west of the second fort. By the year 1704, the "Queen's New Fort" had been erected in the east corner of the village, at the junction of Front, Ferry and Green streets, the Governor therefore orders the removal of the west line of the second fort by setting back the stockades to the bank of the Benne Kil, the land along Washington street reverting to the original owners.

This wall seems to have been removed to include houses, built beyond it towards the Benne Kil, which had rendered it useless as a defense, while it cut them off from access to the street. The square of four blocks was left intact by the Queen's Fort, it having been built beyond the old palisades in the triangle bounded by the palisades on the south, near Ferry street on the east, and the river road (now State street), on the north side. The original wall went straight from the corner of Front and Washington to the door of St. George's church. There was a gate at Church street most of the time. From this gate ran the river road. The placing of the fort of 1704 threw the road beyond the north bastion of the fort and Green street, and when laid out conformed to it also. After the abandonment of the old fort the triangle of land was converted into house lots.

The garrison was as follows: From Half Moon, eastern Niskayuna and what is now the town of Crescent Park. Schenectady and Niskayuna furnished each twenty men. John Sanders Glen reported

in the fall of 1711, that the fort was in a rotten condition, and in obedience to orders he proceeded to repair it.

After the peace of Utrecht, between Great Britain and France, in 1713, until the "Old French War," in 1744, the people on the borders enjoyed reasonable quiet and safety.

There were efforts made from time to time, however, to keep up a show of defense by rebuilding the wooden forts and posting small garrisons therein.

Thus in 1715, and again in 1719, the Assembly passed acts for repairing the forts here.

CHAPTER V.

The City in the Eighteenth Century.

The city was a lovely place as tradition hands it down to us. Ungridironed by railroad or canal, poles or wires, the necessary but unsightly adjuncts of an unromantic, unsentimental age, an age that tears down and builds up at its pleasure, disembowels the ancient graveyard on Green street, razes to the earth the old landmarks, that old eyes loved to see, and that grew dim as they were taken away. The little village nestled under magnificent elms, parasols in the summer and stockades against the storms of winter. Names of streets were changed. Albany street became Martyrlaer, the street of the martyrs. What is now Washington avenue became Handelaer, the street of traders. Niskayuna (Union) long retained its name. Front street still holds its own name. Commonplace and cheap nomenclature, that we share with all the municipal mushrooms of earth, have taken the places of the titles that were melodious and suggestive, memorials to the heroic dead, and the founders of a trade and traffic that grew steadily, and with a solid and conservative progress, until interrupted and overthrown for a time by the advent of canal and railroad.

The architecture was all Netherland gothic when built of brick. Frame houses were many of them built in as nearly the same style as the material would permit. But a very common style of wooden structure, especially of the larger kind, was a kind of edifice seen only in Schenectady, Kingston and old Dutch burghs. The whole upper half or second story front was a semi-circle. The last one was taken down more than forty years ago to make way for the residence now occupied by Mr. Hinsdell Parsons. Rare, quaint old houses, they were. One of the finest specimens of the style was the warehouse of DeGraff, Walton & Co., on the river bank where Whitmyer's broom factory now is. The smaller style of the brick building may be seen in the residence of Mrs. Joseph Y. Van Vanderbogart, opposite the Court House, on Union street, built by Abraham Yates in 1734.

The business was all grouped on Handalaer, the lower part of Martyrlaer and the foot of West Front street. The Mohawk began early to be the avenue of transportation and travel to the westward. And on what is known as the "Camp," the plain directly west of the Sanders house, gathered under Sir William Johnson, companies of troops under the commands of Major Roseboom, Capt. Christopher Yates and Bradt for the expedition against Fort Niagara. Warehouses began to be erected along the Benne Kil, as the Frog Alley river was then called, and stores, little and big, began to thicken along Front and Handalaer streets, the markets of the retailers.

Others came to the growing town in the early days of 1700, who became the founders of large families, and in the French war and the Revolution were destined to win renown.

In a future chapter on genealogies there will be abundant records for hundreds of the descendants of the old stock to furnish proof sufficient to enable them to gain entrance into any of the ancestral societies that are so popular in these days. We are growing old enough to have a purely American ancestry, of an origin better, purer and as brave as any European country can produce. It is intended that one of the advantages of this volume will be to give people an opportunity, if they so desire, to prove a birth and lineage purer than any traced from issue of some of the multi-married John

of Gaunts, or, from the hazy ladies of the time of Charles II., the morganatic marriages of the French nobility, or the titled Cyprians of the days of the Georges, the four Royal Brutes, as Thackery calls them.

The Marcellus, a Spanish Holland name contracted into Marselis, the Mynderse, Phillepse's (Phillips), the Swarts, the Antwerps who built the Maybe house near Fitchburgh Junction, the Vanderbogarts written almost always Franse, the Van Eps, the Van Valkenberghs, Van Voasts and the Veeders and Yates, most all are on Revolutionary rolls.

CHAPTER VI.

The Beukendaal Massacre.

Meanwhile another horror was coming down on the unhappy county with the central years of the century, not in the city, but near enough in distance and far nearer in the awful shadow on many a happy home, within the gates and palisades.

The "Sacandaga Pike" turns off from the village of Scotia at its junction with what is still called Reeseville. It is the second road north, or to the right after entering the village at the residence of Mr. James Collins. A few rods beyond where this road passes over the New York Central, just at the foot of the long ascent to the Town House, and directly opposite to the Toll mansion, one will see at the right, a little glen, a very modest one now, but of deeper depression and heavily timbered on its banks and glades in 1748. This is the Beukendaal, corrupted by the Dutch into Poopendal. Here was the scene of one of those skulking massacres, those shudder bearing tales of horror, that made life in those days an hourly tremor all through the land. The Mohawk farmer had become alert and vigilant. In the heart of a game-producing county he had learned to be a deadly marksman. In the protection of his own life and the guardianship of those he loved, he had gained a splendid

nerve that aimed at the heart of a crouching enemy with the coolness with which he could shoot a polecat. But more than once he fell a victim to that murderous craft that the bloodthirsty genius of his Indian foe was perpetually planning.

As the war drew to a close in 1748, Schenectady met with the severest loss it had suffered at any one time since the year 1690. This is generally called the Poopendal (a corruption of Beukendaal) massacre. It was however, in no sense a massacre like that of 1690, except perhaps, in the killing of the first victim, but a stand-up hand to hand fight in Indian fashion, in which the whites were the attacking party, and on that account suffered more severely than the savages.

About twenty of the former were killed and some thirteen or more made prisoners; of the losses of the latter we have no sufficient accounts.

Beyond tradition the accounts of this skirmish are meagre and uncircumstantial.

A brief letter to Col. William Johnson, written by Albert Van Slyck July 21st, 1748, three days after the affair, is the only semi-official narrative we have, and was given by one who was in the fight.

From the details preserved in this letter, it appears that a party of men from Schenectady, the leader of whom was Daniel Toll, had been dispatched to some place in the vicinity, to bring in a number of horses. They were surprised by a party of the enemy, whose presence in the neighborhood was neither known nor suspected.

"The firing was heard by Adrian Van Slyck, a brother of the writer of the account, who seems to have resided at a distance from the town. He sent a negro to the latter place to give the alarm and obtain reinforcements. Four parties of armed men successively repaired to the scene of action, the first of which was composed of the "New England lieutenant with some of his men and five or six young lads," accompanied by Daniel Van Slyck, another brother. The second party was led by Ackes Van Slyck 'and some men,' how many of either party is not stated.

"Adrian Van Slyck followed next, at the head of a party of New

York levies, but on reaching the scene of action, where Ackes with inferior numbers was holding the enemy at bay, the levies all fled in a most cowardly manner.

"The fourth party was composed of Albert Van Slyck (the writer of the letter), Jacob Glen and several others, on the approach of whom the enemy drew off leaving Adrian among the dead."

The letter adds: "It grieves me, I not being a commander, that when we went, Garret Van Antwerp would suffer no more to accompany the party."

The second account, written by Giles F. Yates, Esq., and published in the Schenectady *Democrat and Reflector*, April 22, 1836, was gathered from tradition then floating about among the aged people of that day, with whom Mr. Yates had an extended acquaintance.

"In the beginning of the month of July, 1748, Mr. Daniel (Toll) and his favorite servant Ryckert, went in search of some stray horses at Beukendahl, a locality about three miles from this city. They soon heard, as they supposed, the tramping of horses; but on nearer approach the sound they mistook for that made by horses hoofs on the clayey ground, proceeded from the quoits with which some Indians were playing.

"Mr. Toll discovered his danger too late, and fell pierced by the bullets of the French savages, for such they were. Ryckert, more fortunate, took to his heels and fled. He reached Schenectady in safety and told the dreadful news of the death of his master and the presence of the enemy.

"In less than an hour about sixty volunteers were on the march to Beukendahl. The greater part of these were young men and such was their zeal that they would not wait until the proper authorities had called out the militia. Without discipline or experience, and even without a leader, they hastened to the Indian camp.

"Those in advance of the main body, before they reached the enemy, were attracted by a singular sight. They saw a man resembling Mr. Toll sitting near a fence in an adjoining field, and a crow flying up and down before him.

"On coming nearer they discovered it to be the corpse of Mr. Toll with a crow attached to it by a string.

"This proved to be a stratagem of the Indians to decoy their adversaries. The Schenectadians fell, alas, too easily into the snare laid for them, and were in a few moments surrounded by the Indians who had been lying in ambush. Thus taken by surprise, they lost many of their number, and some were taken prisoners before they could make good their retreat.

"They, however, succeeded in reaching the house of Mr. DeGraff in the neighborhood, which had been for some time deserted. But while retreating they continued to fire upon their enemy. On reaching Mr. DeGraff's house they entered, bolted the doors, and ascended to the second floor. Here they tore off all the boards near the eaves, and through the opening thus made, fired with success at the savages and succeeded in keeping them at bay. In the meantime Dirck Van Vorst, who had been left in the charge of two young Indians, effected his escape.

"The two youngsters were anxious to see the fight and secured their prisoner by tieing him to a tree and left him alone. He succeeded in getting his knife from his pocket and cutting the cord with which he was bound. On the approach of the Schenectady militia under Col. Jacob Glen the party in Mr. DeGraff's house were relieved from their perilous situation, and the enemy took up their line of march from Canada.

"On this occasion there were thirty-two citizens killed. Of these we are able to give the names of Jacob Glen, (cousin of Col. Glen), Peter Vrooman, John Darling, Adam Conde, Van Antwerpen, Cornelius Viele, Nicholas DeGraff and Adrian Van Slyck; wounded, Ryer Wemp, Robinson and Wilson; prisoners, Abraham DeGraff and his son William, John Phelps, Harmen Veeder and Lewis Groot.

"The bodies of DeGraff and Glen were found lying in a close contact with their savage antagonists, with whom they had wrestled in deadly strife.

"The corpses were brought to Schenectady the evening of the massacre and deposited in the large barn of Abraham Mabee, in the rear of the building lately occupied by Mrs. Churchill on Washington Avenue. The barn was removed only a few years ago. The

relatives of the deceased repaired thither to claim their departed kindred and remove them for interment."

The third narrative may be found in Drake's "Particular History," and seems to have been gleaned from various sources. It is particularly valuable as giving more names of the killed and missing than any other account.

"July 18th, 1748. About three miles from Schenectady, Daniel Toll, Dirck Van Vorst and a negro went to a place called Poopendal to catch their horses; but not finding the horses as they expected, they went into the adjacent woods to a place called the Clay pit (Kley Kuil). They discovered Indians and attempted to escape from them, but were pursued by them and Toll and Van Vorst were shot down, but the negro escaped. Van Vorst, though wounded, was not killed but taken prisoner. The firing was heard at Maalwyck about two miles distant and the people, knowing that Toll and Van Vorst had gone for their horses, suspected the occasion of the firing. This was about ten o'clock in the morning and a messenger was at once dispatched to the town where the alarm was sounded about twelve. Some of the inhabitants with a company of new levies, posted there under Lieutenant Darling of Connecticut, in all seventy men, marched out toward Poopendal cautiously searching for the enemy. They went as far as the lands of Simon Groot, but made no discovery of the enemy. At this point the negro before mentioned came to the party and told them where the body of his master was.

The negro was furnished with a horse and they (about forty in number) were piloted to the spot where his master lay dead, near Beukendahl at Abraham DeGraaf's house. They immediately entered the woods with the negro where they at once discovered the enemy in great numbers, upon whom they discharged a volley with a shout. The enemy shouted in return, accompanying it with a volley also. This was the commencement of a most desperate fight. All but two or three of the English stood to it manfully, although they were hemmed in on every side by the great numbers of the enemy, and fought over a space of about two acres; yet the battle ground was left in possession of the settlers. In this hand to hand

encounter twelve of the inhabitants of Schenectady were killed outright, five were taken prisoners and seven of Lieut. Darling's men, including himself, were killed and six of them missing, who were supposed to be taken prisoners. The news of this battle reached Albany on the evening of the same day, and by midnight Lieut. Chew, with one hundred English and two hundred friendly Indians, were on the march for the scene of action, but to no other purpose than to show their willingness to meet an emergency of this kind. The names of the people killed, so far as ascertained, were Daniel Toll, Frans Van der Bogart, Jr., Jacob Glen, Jr., Daniel Van Antwerpen, J. P. Van Antwerpen, Cornelius Viele, Jr., Adrian Van Slyck, Peter Vrooman, Klaas A. DeGraaf, Adam Conde, John A. Bradt and John Marinus.

"There were missing Isaac Truax, Ryer Wemp, Johannes Seyer Vrooman, Albert John Vedder and Frank Conner, all belonging to Schenectady. Of the soldiers, seven were killed and six missing."

From these accounts it is certain that the presence of the Indians was not suspected until the first shot; that Captain Daniel Toll was the first victim; that the alarm was given by his negro Ryckert; that a company of Connecticut levies under Lieut. Darling accompanied and followed by squads of the inhabitants marched to the scene; and that after a hot engagement the Indians retreated, leaving twenty of the whites dead, and taking away thirteen or fourteen prisoners besides the wounded.

Considering the number of the whites engaged, their loss was very severe, amounting probably to one-third of their force.

The following is the fullest list of killed and missing that can now be given:

KILLED.

John A. Bradt,
Johannes Marinus,
Peter Vrooman,
Daniel Van Antwerpen,
Cornelius Viele, Jr.,
Nicholas DeGraaf.
Adrian Van Slyck,
Jacob Glen, Jr.,
Adam Conde,
J. P. Van Antwerpen,
Frans Van der Bogart,

Capt. Daniel Toll was standing by a tree when the fatal bullet struck him. His name was to be seen cut in the bark for many years after but has now disappeared.

WOUNDED.

Ryer Wemp,
——— Robinson,
Dirck Van Vorst,
——— Wilson,
And probably many others.

MISSING AND PRISONERS.

John Phelps,
Lewis Groot,
Johannes Seyer Vrooman,
Frank Connor,
Harman Veeder,
Isaac Truax,
Albert John Vedder,
And six soldiers, in all thirteen men.

After the close of hostilities, Governor Clinton sent Lieut. Stoddert to Montreal to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. With Capt. Anthony Van Schaick he went into the Indian country to recover the captives, but with indifferent success. Among those who were with Lieut. Stoddert, were Capt. Anthony Van Schaick, John Vrooman, Peter Vasborough (Vosburgh), Albert Vedder and Francis Connor. Efforts were made to induce others to return, but without success. Of these were Rachel Quackenbos, Simon Fort and Philip Phillipsen. Rachel Quackenbos abjured the English religion and Lieut. Stoddert could not persuade her to return. Fort and Phillipse also desired to remain with the Iroquois; the former belonged by adoption to a sister of a chief named Agonareche. She refused to give him up at any price. Capt. Van Schaick offered six hundred livres for Fort but was not successful. On the contrary, so determined was his squaw owner to retain him that she said she would obey the French commandant and deliver him up, but that she and her husband would follow him, and he should not reach home alive. Lieut. Stoddert left Canada on the 28th of June, 1750, with twenty-four prisoners.

CHAPTER VII.

Schenectady in Colonial Wars.

All through the eighteenth century the names of the Schenectady burghers are proportionately more numerous than any of the then military divisions of the Province. The Mohawker was born in the midst of war's alarms, baptized to the music of the twang of the bowstring and crack of musketry. Often and often the hands that sprinkled his forehead, or made the sign of the cross above it, had become familiar with the stain of blood, as priest or parson performed the last duty to the dying. Among the old names all the blood is soldier's blood. Beginning with the year 1700 the roll of fighters is long and heroic. Some of the names are still well known and prominent, some have died out. It is surprising to know of so many whose ancestors, two centuries ago fought, and suffered, and died for God and King, whose record is among the easily attained archives of New York, and yet who know nothing about that recorded story of ancient valor that may well be the pride of their children's children.

From as exhaustive an examination of Colonial Mss., as their immense volume will permit, we give here the companies and regiments from Schenectady, then part of Lyon and Albany county, who did duty in the protection of home and in the service of William and Mary, Anne and the three Georges of England. By examination of the genealogical records that follow, it will be possible for thousands of her people to learn just the fighting stock from which they came.

The first roll is that of a company of foot. The official record is John Sanders Glen, Captain, Adam Vrooman, Lieutenant and Harman Van Slyck, Ensign, in the years 1700-14.

Two Companies at Schenectady.

Johannes Sanders Glen, Capt., Gerrit Symonse, Lieut.,
Jacob Glen, Ensign.
Jan Wemp, Capt., Arent Bradt, Lieut.,
Syman Switz, Ensign.

One Company at Niskayuna.

Johannes Wendell, Capt., Anthony Van Slyck, (minor)
Jacob Vanderheyden, Ensign. Lieutenant.

List of Capt. Sanders Glen.

Capt. John Sanders Glen, Lieut. Gerrit Symons,
Lieut. Jan Wemp, Sergt. Arent Bradt,
Corp. Everet Van Eps, Corp. Theunis Vander Volgen,
Corp. Manus Vedder.

Abraham Glen,
Peter Vrooman, Jr.,
Gilbert Van Brackel,
Helmus Veeder,
John Teller, Jr.,
Jacob Switz,
Sander Glen,
Cornelus Van Dyck,
Claas Vanderbogart,
Jacob Schermerhorn,
Jan Schermerhorn,
Symon Toll,
Jan Dilemont,
Andris Van Patten,
Jan Marselus,
Jacob Van O'Linda,
John Vedder,
Sweer Marselus,
Jan Paptist Van Eps,
Arent Daniels,
Cornelus Van Slyck,
Cornelus Viele,
David Marenus,
John Peck,
Jellis Fonda,
Jobin Peck, Jr.,
Abraham DeGraff,
Peter Daniels,
Phillip Phillipse,
Symon Veeder,
Jacob Vrooman,
Peter Quinzy,
Jellis Van Voarst,
Abraham Groot,
Cornelus Slingerlant,
Thomas Swart,
Dirck Groot,
Robert Eps,
Nicholas Henpel,
Arent Samuel Bradt,

Barent Vrooman,
Hendrick Vrooman, Jr.,
Myndert Wemp,
Jacob Teller,
William Marenus,
Jacob Phillips,
Symon Groot,
Marte Van Slyck,
Hendrick Phillips,
William Daes,
Claas Van Patten,
William Hall.

(Signed) John Sanders Glen,
Gerret Symon,
Jan Wemp.

List of Capt. Harman Van Slyck.

Capt. Harman Van Slyck,
Lieut. Jacob Glen,
Sergt. Gerrit Van Brackel,
Corp. Jacob Van Guysling,
Lieut. Hendrick Vrooman,
Sergt. John Teller,
Sergt. Volbert Simons,
Corp. Andris DeGraff,
Corp. Harman Vedder.

Jan Barentse Wemple,
Jan Vrooman, Jr.,
Cornelus Vander Volgen,
Benjamin Van Slyck,
Marte Vanderheyden,
Samuel Hagadorn,
William Teller,
Walter Vrooman,
Jan Daniels,
Esyas Swart,
Joseph Clement,
Arent Schermerhorn,
Jacob Mebie,
Myndert Van Guysling,
John Marenus,
Victor Putman,
Arent Van Patten,
Jacob Vedder,
Walter Swart,
Daniel Daniels,
Daniel Toll,
Bartholomew Pecker, Jr.
John Van Eps,
Symon Swits,
Fremont DeGraff,
William Brouwer,
Peter Meebie,
Tecares Van De Bogart,
Phillip Groot,
Isaac De Graff,
Phillip Bo,
Johannes Vrooman,
Abraham Meebie,
Harman Vedder, Jr.,
Jonethan Stevens,
Robert Digger,
Nicholas Stevens,
Peter Brouwer,

Jermy,
Sandor Phillips,
William Coppernol,
Hendrick Hagadorn,
Harman Phillips.
Peter Clement,
Adam Smith,
John Fairlee,
Peter Vrooman,

(Signed), Harman Van Slyck,
Hendrick Vrooman,
Jacob Glen.

In 1717. Two companies in existence in the city.

Glen, Capt., Gerrit Symonse, Lieut., and John Wemple, Ensign, of the one; Harman Van Slyck, Capt., Hendrick Vrooman, Lieut., Jacob Glen, Ensign of the other. Niskayuna furnished a company of foot. Jacob Van Schoonhoven was Capt., Hans Hansen, Ensign and John Wendell, Lieut.

In 1733 there were three companies of infantry in Schenectady, officered as follows :

THE FIRST COMPANY.

Wilhemus Veeder, Capt.,
in the room of Jacob Glen.
Lieut. Abraham Truax.
Lieut. John A. Vedder,
Ensign, Jan Baptiste Van Eps,

THE SECOND COMPANY.

Capt. Abraham Glen,
Lieut. Jan B. Wemple,
Lieut. Andries A. Bradt,
Ensign, Hendrick Wemple,

THE THIRD COMPANY.

Jacob Van Slyck, Capt.,
Myndert Mynderse, Lieut.,
William Teller, Lieut.,
John A. Bradt, Ensign.

In the meanwhile Daniel Campbell in 1754 came here and settled in Rotterdam to enter the service of the king. Very soon after his coming, John Duncan came the year following, to not only serve under the king, but to remain in it all through the Revolution, and to take command of a company under Sir John Johnson and attack the settlement on the Mohawk River.

Joseph Yates had emigrated from Albany and had settled at the Aalplans where is now the property of Mr. Pierre Hoag, and must have prospered as he owned a large plantation, cultivated by slaves, which extended from the Aalplans Creek, along the north bank of the river to what is now Freeman's Bridge. He had two sons, Christopher (Stoeffle) and Jelis, the Dutch for Giles. These men were fort officers in the service of the king. The soldiers of that day were divided into militia, provincial troops and regulars. The militia did as much duty as either, in fact had seen more brave fighting in many instances than either of the others. They certainly had in the Mohawk valley. The militiaman did not, as did his successors long years afterward, enlist for his personal beauty, his gaudy trappings, the pomp and circumstances of holiday parade, but to be ready at a moment's call to guard his and his neighbor's home. And in the early latter half of the century, the system of keeping the rolls and records was established which enabled us to find out just who were those who did soldierly duty for their king, as long as such duties were consistent with patriotism.

One of the best known old soldiers of Colonial days was Jellis Fonda, father of the heroic Major Jellis of the Revolution. He was a lieutenant in Mathews Company in 1755. He was major under Sir William Johnson of the Third Regiment of Albany. He was the close companion, comrade and friend of Sir William Johnson.

Two of the most ferocious old fighters of Colonial days were Captains Jonathan Stevens and William McGinnis, both killed beside King Hendrick and Col. Williams, founder of Williams College. They both commanded Schenectady companies. Sir William Johnson reported officially that McGinnis, Stevens and the Schenectady men fought like lions. Stevens was killed at the age of twenty-eight, leaving no lineal descendants.

Christopher Yates (known universally in the valley as Col. Stoeffle to distinguish him from Christopher P. and Peter Yates, his cousin, all of them becoming afterwards colonels in the Revolution), was commissioned as captain in the New York Provincial Regiment at Oswego, Thursday, June 15th, 1759. He was promoted while on

his way to Fort Niagara in command of the rear guard, afterwards of the quarter guard of the army, under Gen. Prideaux, who on his death in the assault was succeeded by Sir William Johnson. Yates had under him a Schenectady company, the roll of which cannot be found.

The French always maintained that Sir William Johnson took the fortress by deceit, treachery and the violation of the laws of civilized warfare. As interestingly illustrative of the means and ways of military transportation of those days, we offer extracts from Yates' diary of the journey. It will be seen that the Frenchman's charge against Sir William is abundantly substantiated by the written statement of an officer in the British service.

DIARY OF LIEUT. CHRISTOPHER YATES, AFTERWARDS CAPTAIN IN THE EXPEDITION AGAINST FORT NIAGARIA IN JULY, 1759.

"A diary of my proceedings from my father's house in Schenectady which I left on June 1st, with the last party of our regiment, commanded by Col. Johnson, consisting of about 300 men with whale boats.

"The first day we went to Claas Vieles. Each night I had the quarter guard. The next day we went to Sir Williams' (Sir William Johnson) and encamped there, and the next day we went to Little Falls and carried over some whale boats. On the same evening came up the artillery batteaux, which went over the falls before us, putting our party in great confusion. The next day we were ordered to make fascines to mend the road, which was very bad, and were four days in getting over our boats and provisions.

"From thence we proceeded to Fort Herkimer where we camped and from whence we proceeded to Orisco, which was June 14th, during which time we heard an alarm by the firing of more guns on the north side of the river, and sent out a party of about eighty or more men who made no discovery. The commanders of the party were Captain Bloomer, Lieutenant Schuyler and Lieutenant Wemple. Proceeded to Fort Stanwix. (Wemple was afterwards colonel in the Second New York in the Revolution).

"When we came there, the 14th and 16th regiments were marched to Canada Creek, part of our regiment to Fort Bull. Next day we tarried at Fort Stanwix, then another part of our regiment went off commanded by Major Roseboom, (afterwards colonel), which was the 15th of June, and Sir William went off from the fort with a great party of Indians. It was a fine sight, the bands of music played upon the ramparts of the fort, when the General and Sir William went off with the Indians.

"Oswego, July 1st, 1759. Upon a Sunday morning our army commanded by General Prideaux, went off from Oswego to Niagara, and in that way until we came to a great covered harbor called Sodom, (Sodus), and encamped there that night, and the next morning, July 2nd, went off from there. At night we came to another cove called Jerundequa.

"July 4th. In the morning we set off and proceeded until about two or three in the afternoon, when we encamped by a mighty great one (cove) where the Geneva river comes out into the lake.

"July 5th. In the morning we went from there and proceeded along until we came to a narrow cove and creek, and there we encamped, and in the morning very early, about three or four o'clock, we set off and proceeded very smartly until we came to a cove about three miles, and there we landed. The same afternoon the Indians went and about three o'clock in the morning cannonaded and took three prisoners and six whale boats almost from under the fort and the general. The whale boats went in order to catch the sloops but the sloops laid under the fort so that they could not catch them. The fort shot several cannons at the boats, shot one man, taking his leg right off.

"The next day, which was the 7th, we prepared our cannons and the sloop played every hour on the lake, firing several cannons, and so they did all next day, which was the 8th. Then we marched about a mile from the fort and made gabions, etc., all that day. Next day went in a flag of truce, which was Monday the 8th. Then we began to intrench, and I was in the entrenches all that night until morning, and then they fired very smart all three cannons but did not do any damage. Then Wednesday, the 11th there went a

flag of truce from the Indians, and stayed in the fort a good while, and there was no further firing from them or from us. Before then we entrenched like men, and as soon as the Indians came there was no work all that night, but we did not mind that much, we worked the attack like smoke. They wounded a few men very slightly with their small arms. That night we began to play with four or five howitzers. In the morning we brought a few cannons into the trench. The 12th at night, I went in and they said they saw hot work there, there was one of our men killed and Indian Williams wounded very badly. Then at night we entrenched until within 200 yards of the fort, close by their gabions. Saturday 13th we began the batteries but did not finish them.

"Sunday the 14th. Went and was in all night, but it rained so hard that we could not work; that night we finished three batteries.

"The 17th. In the morning the firing was pretty hot, all that day and the next day, the 18th at night, we entrenched.

"The 18th. In the afternoon the schooner came from Garoqua. The same night we entrenched forty yards from their breastwork, but the schooner did not come to the fort.

"The 20th. In the afternoon our colonel was wounded through his leg by a musket shot, and Colonel Johnson was killed by a musket ball as he was laying out the ground to entrench. That night at about ten o'clock the General (Prideaux) was killed by one of our cowhorn (mortars) and Sir William Johnson took command. And so we marched and worked night and day, until the 24th, when we were attacked by about 1500 of the enemy, under the command of Mushur Delanquay about ten o'clock in the morning. But we soon gave them their breakfast, and on the 25th we took the fort."

The Captain's spelling is very phonetic, his pronunciation of French amusing, but as we hear of him in the future he will loom up in the revolution, and after, as an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. He was but twenty-two years of age and yet had fought and been wounded at Ticonderoga. (Col. Records Vol. 10, p. 731, N. Y. State Library). Yates obtained prominence from the fact that he took a company from Schenectady to Fort Niagara, but there

were others of the provincial troops, whose descendants are all around us.

Captain Cornelius Van Dyke commanded a company in 1762, mustered at Schenectady. But two Schenectady names appear on the roll of Privates, Peter Prunus and John Dauce. Van Dyck was afterwards one of the most heroic of the Revolution. As colonel of the First Regiment of the line he participated in Monmouth, Yorktown and almost every battle. His descendants are numerous. Van Dyck was present at the surrender of Colonel Wallace.

Daniel Campbell, Andrew Truax, John Vrooman and Gerrit Lansing were commissioned captains in 1762.

On the roll of Captain Campbell's company appear only the following Schenectady names: Philip Truax, Arent Wemple, Barent Wemple, Isaac Jacob Switz, Daniel DeGraff, Isaac I. Swits, Thomas Little, Simon Samuel, John and Joseph Brougham, Dirck and Phillip Van Patten and Robert Shannon, William, James and Matthew Thorton.

Captain Garrit A. Lansing's company was composed of Schenectady men. The names are spelled with perfect devotion to Dutch pronunciation, but in absolute contempt of correctness, yet the reader will readily distinguish the familiar titles.

Capt. Gerrit A. Lansing's Company.

A list of the officers and men in the Second Schenectady company of militia, with the dates of officers' commissions, 1767:

Capt. Gerrit A. Lansing, 2d day of November, 1754.
First Lieut. John S. Glen, 23d day of October, 1758.
Second Lieut. Abraham Wemple, 23d day of October, 1759, afterwards Colonel of Second N. Y.
Ensign Samuel Van Slyck, 23d day of October, 1759.

Sergt. Harman Hagadorn,	Sergt. Maas Van Vranken,
Sergt. Hendrick Veeder,	Sergt. John Fort.
Corporal Peter Sters,	Corporal Cornelius Barhydt.

Drummer, Abraham N. Leythall, (Lighthall).

PRIVATES:

Robert Hagadorn,
Wm. Beth (Bath),
Albert Vedder,
Robert Beth,
Peter Van Vorst,
Phillip Van Vorst,
Arent Stevens,
Tobias Luypard,
John S. Van Eps,
Cornelius P. Van Slyck,
Cornelius Van Slyck, Jr.,
Elias Post,
Gerrit Tellor,
Cornelius Van Guyseling,
Jacob Van Guseling,
Elias Van Guyseling,
Ryer Schermerhorn,
Simon Schermerhorn,
John Schermerhorn,
Carel Scherfer,
John Mercelis,
Jakel Mercelis,
Nicholas Vedder,
Symon Groot,
Barent Mynderse,
Johannes Jure Kraft,
John Dinny,
Symon Janson.
Peter Veeder,
John Steers,
Abraham Fonda,
Takeris Van De Bogart,
Bartal,
Frederick Clute,
John Hall,
Frederick Luypard,
Hendrick Charlo,
Abraham Van Vorst,
Teron Barhydt,
Jacob Farlie,
Petrus Van Der Volgen,
Jacob S. Vrooman,
Johannes Bastianse,
Martin Van Benthuisen,
Gerrit Wendell,
Abraham Groot,
Rikert Van Vraken,
John Meb,
Richard James,
Samuel Bradt,
Samuel S. Bradt,
Arent Bradt,
Jacob Bradt,
Frederick Bradt,
Johannes Schoenmaker,
John Tellor.

Officers 4, Sergeants 4, Corporals 2, Drummer 1, Privates 55. Total 66.

Captain John Duncan's company contains the honored names of Wemple, Wendell and Samuel Fuller, very probably the remainder followed their captain into war. Schenectady was devoted to the King to the day of the revolution.

Captain Nicholas Groot's company was Schenectady by a large majority. We therefore give the roster of the Schenectady soldiers enlisted under Capt. Andrew Truax:

Capt. Andrew Truax, commissioned Jan. 5th, 1758.
Lieut. Isaac Glen, commissioned Jan. 5th, 1758.
Lieut. Peter Truax, commissioned Jan. 5th, 1758.
Ensign John R. Wemp, commissioned Jan. 5th, 1758.

Sergt. Reuben Horsford,
Sergt. Jacob V. Sice,
Corporal John DeGraff,
Sergt. John B. Wendell,
Sergt. John Henry,
Corporal John B. Marcelis,

PRIVATES.

John V. Antwerpen,
Isaac Marselis,
John J. Vrooman,
Wm. DeGraff,
Arent Marselis,
Douwe Van Vorst,
Wessel Wessels,
Jasper Swart,
Abraham Yates,
Jacob Fonda,
James Leythaal,
Cornelius Lansing,
Cornelius Vrooman,
Arent Mebie,
Jellis Dirk Van Vorst,
Gerrit H. Vedder,
John Van Deusen,
Elias Groot,
John Clement,
Abraham Christiaense,
Phillip Van Patten,
John D. V. Antwerpen,
John Sy. Toll,
Phillip Van Vorst,
John Mebie,
Zeger V. Stanford,
Abraham Schermerhorn,
Cornelius DeGraff,
Jacob Groot,
Jellis J. Van Vorst,
Petre Clute,
Symon Van Patten,
Arent Clement,
Arent Vedder,
Albert H. Vedder,
John B. Van Eps, Jr.,
Reyer A. Schermerhorn,
Peter Mebie,
John V. Vrooman,
Phillip Steers,
Jellis D. Van Vorst,
Thomas Christiaense,
James Reylie,
Nicholas Sixbie,
Folckert Vedder,
Abraham P. V. Antwerpen,
John Van Patten,
Jacob Swart,

Jesse C. DeGraff,	Frederick Van Patten,
John Van Etten,	Peter Van Deusen,
Mathew Van der Heyden,	Abraham Truax.

At last the Great Frederic of Prussia condescended to give peace to Europe. All over the continent the seven years' war had languished for two years, men seeming to have become utterly weary of cutting one another's throats. On the 16th of January, 1763, was signed the Treaty of Peace, and as every time the rude artillery of that day growled, the musketry in America seemed to spit and snap and snarl, blessed rest came to the fighting burgher who, brave and heroic as he was, dearly loved his pipe and his calm, somnolent evenings.

The Yankee began to come, capital began to be attracted to the village, which, though no longer a frontier town, was a prosperous Indian trading post. Emigration began to pour its crowd through the river and hills of Woestina, and the track of the glacier at Little Falls. Ellice and Duncan and Phynn, Mynderse, DeGraffs', the Waltons, the Duanes of the Revolution, the Martins, Craigs and Yates', mostly Englishmen, established storage and forwarding houses. It was about the first real opportunity in her hundred years of life, that the little town had had a chance to grow, and it took advantage of it.

But the rest was destined to be short. Already marching toward her was the drum beat of another seven years' war, one that was to divide her own household, not between races, but families and kindred, between father and sons, brothers and neighbors, drawing sharply defined lines through streets, houses and homes.

The Revolution was at hand, and again the weary town, caring less for the issue involved than almost any portion of the oppressed and tax ridden land, saw the pomp and circumstance of that glorious war of which she was long ago heartily sick unto death. A hundred years of its horror had been enough for a people who could fight but did not want to.

CHAPTER VIII.

Schenectady in the Revolution.

The patriotism of Schenectady was pure, unadulterated and unselfish. Stamp act and tea taxation worried the burghers less than any other people in America. Stamped papers, checks and drafts, they used, of course, but less of it than the commercial seaports. The Mohawk Dutchman was a strangely unambitious soul of extremely contented disposition. The moment the genuine Hollander acquired that simple revenue which, ridiculously small as it may appear in these days, was sufficient for the modest demands of his quiet home, he was content to sit on his stoop built in youth or maturity for the rest of old age, and watch the procession of the hunters of wealth or power go westward. Schenectady was then, as now, on the very highway of progress, the turnpike laid out by nature, for the journey then beginning from New York around the globe. He saw it all, joined in it rarely, wanted to live his uneventful life, and calmly wait for its peaceful end.

He had never suffered from active wrong done him by the Englishman as others had. It was the passive injury of her shameful neglect, that had been his worst complaint. No troops of the King were ever quartered upon him in any unwelcome form. The fort had in fact never been garrisoned enough to give him a feeling of security against blood-thirsty white and red men.

All the British officers and men quartered here, seemed always to have mingled with, and been part of the people. They were victims of the horrors of the massacre of February 9th, helped to hunt down the Indian assassins on every occasion, in the chase of the perpetrators of the Beukendaal massacre, and did all they could to rescue the captives. Sir William Johnson, ruler of the District, his Majesty's representative was to the manor born, not of their own race but of

their own neighbors in the valley, and in spite of his Mormon tendencies and his bold assumption of the divine right of kings, in the matter of morganatic marriages with squaws, was popular, a brave warm-hearted man. Schenectady was often his military headquarters. From here came the Fondas, his commissaries, fathers and sons—his officers were largely from here. The Yates brothers, Stoeffel and Jellis, had fought under him, the elder, a lad in his teens, wounded at Ticonderoga and promoted at Sir William's suggestion for bravery at Fort Niagara. Campbell, Duncan, the Van Slycks, Bradts, Vielies, Vanderbogarts, Vedders, Veeders, Wemples, Mynderses Barhydts, in fact all the Dutch families of the valley were on the rolls of his battalions and companies. And the loyal element at Schenectady was not made up of unpopular men by any manner of means. The Yankee was not worshipped here, and the Englishmen were not hated. The latter had touched elbows with the early settlers in many of the alarms constantly sent out, until comradeship had become close. Sir William's heart was true. That he stood staunchly by the King who had honored him with a baronetcy, and the command of all his forces west of Albany, from a strict sense of duty, while his heart was divided with love for both, is an open secret of history.

Officers and soldiers of great local renown in Colonial wars dropped off the rolls in the Revolution. Campbells, Duncans and the Glens, with the exception of the staunch old Quartermaster Glen, well and widely known, and others who had fought for the King from a decade to a quarter of a century, did not take up arms for the Colonies. The Sanders' were staunch friends of King George. But these men could hardly be called by the offensive name of Tory, with the exception of Duncan, and even he was forgiven. As a rule they were allowed to be quiet and silent, and as long as they were so, there was none to molest or make them afraid. Schenectady was, however, intensely loyal without that murderous bitterness that revelled in battle, murder and sudden death. Here our ancestors had not the personal insult of being spurned from the foot of the throne, there was no Boston massacre, no fights like that of Golden Hill in New York, no shooting down of rebels as at Concord and

Lexington. The English garrison had always been welcomed, and its officers and men had always been in comradeship and good favor with the people.

There were full confidence and faith in the great Sir William, his Majesty's viceroy. In his heart, no one doubted in all the stern days that followed, that he would have been in many instances in warm sympathy with his fellow soldiers of other days. There were no battlefields in Schenectady county, no raids on the lovely hill slopes and smiling valleys. More than once, notably in the Burgoyne campaign, Sir William sent his cohorts the other way. Always, to the credit of that brave and distinguished officer, whose sad ending has been believed to have been due to a broken heart. He denounced, and when he dared, punished the ruffians who murdered in defiance of the laws of war. The warmest friends and most cherished comrades of the viceroy of the great Georges lived in the little town on the wooded plain. The belief of its people after the Revolution that Schenectady was under that tender watchfulness that survived his death in 1774. It was righteous enough in any brave man's view, that a town that had suffered so much from England's neglect, and had given so many of its best and bravest to die in her cause, in the morning of its first century, should have all the rest and peace that war could permit in that century's close.

In one respect the Tories of the Revolution and the copperheads of 1861 are strikingly similar. They seem to have died childless. No one to-day admits that he is a descendant of a Tory, and we cannot find anywhere about us those who are confessedly possessed of copperhead blood, and if the old soldier of the Civil War will occasionally meet in his daily walk his old neighbor, who sympathized with the rebels against the flag for which he fought, he is kindly oblivious to the fact, bestowing the mercy of silence and lets the oblivion of years blot out the stain of treason. There were none of the genuine breed of Tory in Schenectady of whom history, tradition, or official record makes any mention, but there were men who had made gallant records in the Colonial Wars, who, while they took no active part in behalf of the nation, and the sovereign to whom

they undoubtedly had a loyalty in their hearts, never turned their guns against the scarlet uniform of the King.

Ellice, Phynn, Duncan, Campbell and Morrison were closely watched. They were not Tories, but British subjects, or sons of British subjects. A Tory was the American whom the American patriot hated, but the British loyalist seems to have been treated with indulgence by his fellow citizen. The English born, who remained faithful to an English monarch, was tolerated and afterwards freely forgiven. The Tory's life was safe nowhere. There were others to whom the situation at the outbreak of the war was most distressing. Many of them undoubtedly felt, in their hearts, that it was the battle between inclination and duty that worried the soul of Sir William Johnson.

The Glenns, the Fondas, the Vanderbogarts, the Van Schaicks, the Van Slycks, the Vielies, the Bradts, the Yateses and others had all done service in rank or file, as officers, or as soldiers under King George, and the disruption of the Empire, proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence, came upon them as a shock. It was a particularly distressing situation for the Yateses whom King George II had honored with commissions and with grants of land. It was especially painful to the Glens to whom his Majesty's governors had given authority in Schenectady; to the Bradts and Vroomans who had been official surveyors, and had laid out the territory of the King's dominion, but to the honor of all, or almost all, of the manor born, not one of them but rallied to the standard of George Washington. In fact, the elder Yates was a Member of Congress of '76, his term expiring but six days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Though lieutenant colonel of Wemple's regiment, his relation with the British officers seems to have been close to the last, for his daughter, shortly after the Revolution, married Johnson Butler, the nephew of the infamous Walter Butler, and Captain Alexander McDonald of the British army. It is a singular fact that the records show that "Col. Stoeffel," as he was often and affectionately called, loyal enough to fight in the Colonial Wars for the King of England, went at once upon the staff of Schuyler, as Glenn did

on quartermaster duty, and the records of the Revolution from which the information in this chapter is strictly derived, do not show anywhere that he ever leveled his gun at a British soldier. His younger brother Jellis, however, was a fighter all the way through as private and lieutanant of the line.

The precise situation can best be told in what follows, in the extracts from the records of the Committee of Public Safety. It will be seen that the people fully and thoroughly trusted these men, as ardent as they had been in the cause of England, for it will be seen that they were members of the Committee of Public Safety. In the story of what transpired in the official action of the village authorities, in support of their brave country, the historian is deeply indebted to the Hon. John Sanders, who has in his industrious research and judicious selection collated the interesting facts which follow.

It must, as honest history, be stated as connected with our great revolutionary struggle, that the mass of the inhabitants of Schenectady were devotedly the sons of liberty, and intensely in earnest; but it must be confessed that a few of our most wealthy men were prudent and non-committal, and unexceptionally, from habit, would pray for the King.

The first gun was fired and the first blood flowed at Lexington, on the 19th day of April, 1775, and on the 6th of May following, at a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Schenectady, the following persons were unanimously chosen to be a committee of correspondence, safety and protection for the township:

Rinier Mynderse, James Wilson, Hugh Mitchell, Henry Glen, Harmanus Wendell, Abraham Oothout, John Roseboom, Christopher Yates, Cornelius Cuyler and Jacobus Teller. Christopher Yates, (father of Governor Joseph C. Yates), was made chairman; Hugh Mitchell, (grandfather of the late Hon. Thomas B. Mitchell), was made clerk.

A minute book of 162 closely written pages was kept by that committee and their successors, now belonging to the library of Union College, having been presented to that institution as a valuable relic

of our revolutionary trials by the late Edward Rosa, Esq., and although deeply interesting on each page, a few important items are selected as extracts, to show how patriotic, multiform and extensive were the duties and labors of that committee; and, in the mass of interesting detail, even that selection is difficult.

This committee met often, and on the 8th of May, 1775, resolved that their future meetings should be held at the house of William White, located on Church street, where is now the residence of the Hon. John A. Deremer. The building was burned down in the disastrous conflagration of 1819.

It was further resolved, that all the members of the committee attend the general meeting of the committees of safety, to be held at Albany, on the 10th inst.

From the minutes of May 16th, 1775:

"Received a letter from the chairman of the committee at Albany acquainting this board that Daniel Campbell, Esq., has a quantity of gunpowder in store at Albany, which he wishes to take out, but this committee refused him that liberty until they acquainted this board of the same.

"Having taken the contents of said letter into consideration, and foreseeing the evil consequences that may attend the powder falling into the hands of our enemies,

"Resolved, That this board will purchase the said powder from Daniel Campbell, for the use of the inhabitants of this township and others who may stand in need thereof."

Extract from the minutes of May 24th, 1775:

"Resolved, That this board do now purchase 335 lbs. of gunpowder from Daniel Campbell, Esq., at 3s. per lb.

"Resolved, That said powder be delivered in custody of John Post and John G. Lansing, and that they dispose of it to the public as hereinafter directed. Said Post and Lansing are ordered to dispose of the powder at 3s. 9d. per pound; 3s. 10d. by the half-pound; 4s. by the quarter, and not to dispose of any of it to any person who lives out of the township without an order from a member of the committee."

From the minutes of May 28th, 1775:

"A sub-committee from the county of Tryon waited on this board to inform us of the state of affairs in that county, which they looked upon to be dangerous in respect to the Indians, and requested a supply of powder.

"Resolved, To furnish them with fifty pounds of powder."

From the minutes of May 29th, 1775:

"In consequence of a request of the committee of Albany to raise one company of men for the Continental service to go to Ticontarog (Ticonderoga), consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, one fifer and fifty privates.

"Resolved, That Cornelius Van Dyck is appointed captain, Benj. Hilton, lieut., and Cornelius Van Slyck, ensign, and that the utmost dispatch be made in raising said company; their pay to be as follows, viz.:

"Captain, per month, 6 pounds; lieut., per month, 4 pounds; ensign, per month, 3 pounds; sergeants, per month, 2 pounds, 8 shillings; corporals, per month, 2 pounds, 4 shillings; drummer, per month, 2 pounds, 4 shillings; fifers, per month, 2 pounds, 4 shillings; privates, per month, 2 pounds, all lawful money of New England.

"Resolved, That every officer and soldier belonging to any of the companies now raised or to be raised within this township, sign the association recommended by the honorable the Continental Congress, and that no person muster or appear under arms in any of the companies who do not comply with this resolve.

"Resolved, That instructions be immediately given to Captain Van Dyck for raising his company."

From the minutes of May 31st, 1775:

"Captain Van Dyck made application to this board for provision for his men.

"Resolved, That Captain Van Dyck's men be boarded for the present at the houses of John Wilson and Robert Moston (Moyston), at the rate of one shilling, New York currency, per day per man."

From the minutes of 4th August, 1775:

"This board being informed that Daniel Campbell, Esq., and Alexander Ellise intend going up to Niagara and from thence to Montreal,

"Resolved, That Messrs. Campbell and Ellice be sent for and examined relative to their intentions of going up the country.

"Said Campbell and Ellice being sent for and present, declared upon their honor that they were going up the country on their private business, and that they would not carry any letters or messages of news to or from any person, who was inimical to the American cause.

"Resolved, That Messrs. Campbell and Ellice be permitted to go, and that a certificate be given them."

It will be seen that Messrs. Campbell and Ellice did not possess in any eminent degree the confidence of their fellow citizens. They have left no descendants. If they had there would be no occasion for shame. They were honest, loyal-hearted Englishmen and never in any way betrayed their adopted country.

From the minutes of January 14th, 1776:

"Captain John Mynderse with the officers of the Minute Men made their appearance before this board with a number of men, and set out immediately in sleighs for Albany.

"Resolved, That orders be immediately sent to Captain John Van Patten to place guards at William DeGraff's, Tunis Swart's and Lewis Peck's, to prevent any unfriendly persons or letters from passing upwards.

"Resolved, That the following letter be sent to James McMaster and the committee of Warrensbush:

"Sir—We being suspicious that news may be carried to Johnstown of what is now going on here, we are about to place guards on both sides of the river to prevent any person from passing upwards who are not known to be friends of the American cause; we, therefore, request you will take such steps as will prevent any news passing through Warrensbush, and that you will examine all letters you are suspicious of."

Here follow entries of the apprehension and trial of several per-

sons charged with being enemies to the American cause, and resulted in committing some of them to jail at Albany, among them George Murray, Joseph Kingsley and George Ramsey.

The following extract from the minutes of December 29, 1775 is given:

"This board having taken into consideration the custom of the inhabitants of this place of firing guns on New Year's day, and finding said custom to be attended with an unnecessary waste of powder, which ought to be particularly prevented at this time,

"Resolved, That the magistrates be applied to, to use their authority in putting a stop to said custom."

From the minutes of April 13, 1776.

"James Ellice applied to this board for a certificate of his character to General Schuyler, in order to obtain a pass from him to go up the country,

"Resolved, That on his taking the following affidavit, that the trade he carries on is here, and that he intends to carry on if permitted up the country, is entirely on his own account, and that he is noways bound to give or be accountable to either James Phynn, or Alexander or Robert Ellice for any part of the profits arising from said trade."

Which having been accomplished, the following certificate was given to him:

"This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. James Ellice, hath signed the General Association, and hath not, to our knowledge, done anything against the American cause of Liberty.

Given under my hand,

DIRK VAN INGEN, Chairman.

Schenectady, April 1, 1776."

"James Ellice informed this board that his brother, Robert, intends going up the country this spring, and that he intends sending his clerk, George Forsith, up the country."

Whereupon the following letter was written by the board:

"In Committee Chamber at Schenectady,

April 13, 1776.

"Honored Sir—James Ellice, who was just now with this board and obtained a certificate that he hath signed the General Association, informed us that his brother, Robert Ellice, intends going up the country to settle his business there, and that James Ellice intends to send his clerk, George Forsith, up the country. We beg to acquaint you that neither of the above named persons hath ever signed the General Association, and we look on them to be enemies to the American cause of Liberty.

(Signed) "We are, etc.

"To the Hon. Philip Schuyler, Major General."

From the minutes of April 17th, 1776.

"Received a letter from Daniel Campbell, Esq., requesting a recommendation from this board, in order to obtain a passport from General Schuyler to send goods up the country to Messrs. Andrews and Meldrum.

"Resolved, That Mr. Campbell cannot have a recommendation from this board to General Schuyler.

"Henry Miller and John Jeffries made application for passports to go down the country.

"Resolved, To give said Miller and Jeffries passports."

From the minutes of April 22d, 1776:

"James Stewart, Charles Martin, John Robinson and Andrew McFarland made application to this board for certificates in order to obtain passports from General Schuyler to go up the country.

"Resolved, That a certificate be given to each of them, mentioning that they have not signed the General Association, but in other respects have appeared to be true friends to the American cause.

"Robert Ellice and Charles Morrison made application to this board for certificates, in order to obtain passports to go up the country.

"The board being of opinion that they were both enemies to the cause of American liberty, thereupon

"Resolved, That they cannot have certificates from this board"

It will, from these few extracts, be seen that our revolutionary fathers early considered vigilance the hand-maid of liberty, and with a few more extracts illustrating the severity of the times, the privations and hardships under which our indomnitable forefathers struggled during the period that tried men's souls, we close the quotations.

The use of hard money was absolutely forbidden. The following extract from the minutes of June 2d, 1779, will show how rigidly this enactment was enforced :

" Information being given to this board that John Empie has sold yeast for hard money, he being sent for acknowledged that his wife had received some for yeast, but did not refuse to receive paper currency as was alleged against him, and declared that he did not know it was forbid ; thereupon,

" Resolved, That the said Empie pay all the hard money back again to those persons who have, since the publication of the regulating act, paid hard money to said Empie or his wife for yeast, and they are desired to pay said Empie, on receipt of the hard money, an equal sum in paper currency.

" It is hoped no such evil practice for the future will be carried on, as the buyer and seller will be equally considered as transgressors of said act."

Great efforts were made by the real friends of our revolutionary struggles to maintain " the continental paper currency " at the standard value of gold and silver; but gold and silver, as far as was known, had not a physical existence in the country in any quantity equal to the demands of war, and therefore, as a means to sustain the value of their paper, the government prohibited the circulation of coin altogether.

With what success Ramsay's " History of the American Revolution," (Vol. II, pages 112 to 122), informs us : " The depreciation began at different periods in different states, but became general about the beginning of the year 1777, and progressively increased for three or four years."

" Towards the end of 1777 the depreciation was three for one ; in 1778 it was six for one ; in 1779, twenty-eight for one; in 1780, sixty for one in the first four or five months. Its circulation was after-

wards partial; but where it passed it soon depreciated to 150 for one.

"In some few points it continued in circulation for the first four or five months of 1781; but in this latter period many would not take it at any rate, and they who did received it at a depreciation of several hundreds for one."

CHAPTER IX.

After the Revolution—Close of the Century.

The Revolution had dealt far more gently with Schenectady than the Colonial Wars. She had her dead to mourn, sorrows for which the only compensation was the honorable names that left their fragrance as the grass grew greener over the graves in the old Dutch graveyard in Green street, or on their unknown little homes unmarked but not far away.

The survivors came back to rejoice in the independence of this infant land, but to suffer also in the poverty and depression that settled down heavily on a country with no money but rags, but little experienced in self-government. Not one of those infant industries that we have been of late so generously fostering till they have been nurtured into gigantic dimensions, existed. New names with no Holland gutteral or Dutch melody in them, began to be known and honored.

Gallant soldiers, officers and men, were in these regiments. Col. Abram Wemple did magnificent service. Cornelius Van Dyke, lieutenant colonel of the First New York Continental, Gen. Philip Schuyler's veteran regiment. John Graham, father of the late Mrs. Sarah and Deborah Graham of Washington avenue, and Major Thornton, were men who achieved high renown.

These officers were all brave, rigid disciplinarians, and brought their regiment to such perfection of drill and soldierly bearing, that

the First Veteran New York had no superior in the American army. It is not my intention to follow this old regiment through the early incidents of the Revolution; to speak of their brilliant gallantry at Saratoga and on the plains of Monmouth; but, as derived from actors in the events, such was the estimate of their steadiness and valor, that, on the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Nicholas Van Rensselaer, one of its captains, a grandson of old Patroon Hendrick, was deputed by General Gates to carry a captured flag and the news of the surrender to the anxious citizens of Albany. A regiment so brave, that at the storming of Stony Point, July 16th, 1779, General Wayne placed this regiment in the front; and on the storming of the two redoubts at Yorktown, late in the afternoon of the 14th of October, 1781, where, to excite a spirit of emulation, the reduction of the one was committed to the French under the Baron deViomesnil, and the other to the Americans under the Marquis Lafayette. Colonel Hamilton himself, of New York, led the advanced corps of the Americans, selecting for a part of his column a detachment of Van Schaick's veteran regiment, (First New York, under Major Graham). These troops rushed to the charge without firing a gun, and, passing over the abattis and palisades, assaulted the works on all sides, and entered with such rapidity that the redoubt was immediately carried with inconsiderable loss. The redoubt attacked by the French was defended by a greater number of men and therefore occupied more time in its reduction.

Then, too, Major John Thorton of Schenectady was an officer in the Revolutionary struggle, full of daring, a hero at Saratoga, and a veteran. This was the father of the late Mrs. Volney Freeman of our place and of the late Col. William A. Thornton of the regular army.

It must be borne in mind that the militia in the day of the Revolution was not like the militia of any more modern days. They were fighters, and did as much in battle as any troop. The following is the Controller's report. (New York in the Revolution, page 9).

"The extensive fighting done within our borders, brought into active and honorable service branches of military, which, in colonies where no fighting was done, were relieved. Our militia were the

heroes of many hotly contested fields. The battle of Oriskany, in its percentages of killed and wounded, the bloodiest battle of the war, was won by the militia, and Burgoyne's surrender thereby made sure. The militia bore a highly honorable part in the ever memorable battle of Saratoga. But many men undoubtedly performed splendid service in the emergencies which called out the militia, and then retired quietly to their homes, leaving no record of their service which can now be found.

Again, the portions of New York occupied by the whites were surrounded on almost all sides by tribes of hostile Indians, who were incited and led by still more savage whites. Brant was sometimes humane, but Butler never. The Hurons had inherited from many preceding generations the disposition to make hostile raids upon the territory of their ancient foes, the Iroquois. At the breaking out of the war the influence of Sir William Johnson over the tribes of the Iroquois was almost boundless. His position as Indian agent had brought him into close relations with these tribes, and this position he seems to have honorably used and to have succeeded in convincing them that he was their friend. His mantle, at his death, fell upon his son, Sir John, and his son-in-law, Col. Guy Johnson, and that they used their influence to the fullest extent to stir up Indian hostility to the patriotic citizens west of Albany, is a sad page in the history of the war. It required something more or less than patriotism to induce the frontiersman, to leave his family with the prospects before them of that most horrible of frontier experiences, an Indian raid.

Col. Abraham Wemple was the most prominent commander connected with the Schenectady regiment, and from " Archives of New York, The Revolution, in the Adjutant General's office, the following roll of the regiment is taken as given below. In this regiment only the Schenectady names are given :

Col. Abraham Wemple,
Lieut. Col. Christopher Yates,
Major Abraham Swits,
Major Myndert M. Wemple,

Adjutant John Van Drussen,
Quartermaster Gerrit G. Lansing,
Quartermaster Myndert Wemple.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas B. Bancker,
John Mynderse,
Jacob Schermerhorn,
John Van Patten,
Gerrit S. Veeder,
Jellis Fonda,
Abraham Oothout,
Abraham Van Eps,
Jesse Van Slyck,
Thomas Wasson.

LIEUTENANTS.

Nicholas Barhydt,
William Moore,
John Roseboom,
John Thornton,
Andries Van Patten,
Philip D. Van Vorst,
Francis Vedder,
Gerrit S. Veeder, Jr.,
Lawrence Vrooman,
Jellis Yates.
Jellis A. Fonda,
Jacobus Peek,
Jacob Sullivan,
Daniel Toll,
Cornelius A. Van Slyck,
Arent S. Vedder,
Philip Vedder,
Walter Vrooman,
Myndert A. Wemple,

ENSIGNS.

Teunis Swart,
Cornelius Z. Van Sanford,
Abraham J. Truax,
Myndert R. Wemple.

Additional names on State Treasurer's pay books:

Lieut. Robert Alexander,
Lieut. Robert McMichael,
Lieut. John B. Vrooman.
Ensign Alexander Crawford,
Ensign Fram'r Schermerhorn.

ENLISTED MEN:

Cornelius Barhydt,
Jacob Barhydt,
John Barhydt,
Lewis Barhydt,
Cornelius Barhout,
Tunes Barhydt,
James Barhydt,
John Barope,
Andrew Barope,
Cornelius Bradt,
Elias Bradt,
Ephraim Bradt,
Gerret Bradt,
Jacobus Bradt,
Jacobus A. Bradt,
Jacobus S. Bradt,
John Bradt,
John S. Bradt,

Thomas Barope,
Lewis Berherdt,
Tunes Berherdt,
Samuel S. Bradt,
Aaron A. Bradt,
Anthony A. Bradt,
Aphrieam Bradt,
Arent A. Bradt,
Arent S. Bradt,
Aron Bradt,
Chas. Bradt,
Mindart Bradt,
Samuel Bradt,
Samuel S. Bradt,
John Brougham,
Symon Brougham,
Arent S. Bradt,
Hendrick Brouwen,
Richard Brower,
Abraham Buys,
James Buys,

Barrett Cain,
Peter William Caine,
Warrant Caine,
Daniel Campbell,
John Kennedy, Jr.,
Henry Caurl,
John Caurl,
Thomas Caurl,
Asswerus Christianse,
Isaac Christianse,
William Kittle,
Daniel Kittle,
David Kittle,
John Kittle,
Arent Clement,
Eldert Clement,
Johannes Clement,
John Clement,
Peter Clement,
Jacob Clute,
John F. Clute,
Bartholomew Clute,
Daniel Clute,
Frederick Clute,
Jacob Clute,
Jacob P. Clute,
John Clute,
John B. Clute,
John Curtis Clute,
Isaac Clute,
Peter Clute,
Petrus Clute,
Adam Conde,
Simon Connor,
Manuel Consale,
David Consalus,
David Consaul,
John Corl,
John Crawford,
Isaac Criesteionse,
Joseph Crawford,
Adam Conde,

Connels DeGraff,
Abraham DeGraff,
Andrew DeGraff,
Jesse DeGraff,
John DeGraff,
John N. DeGraff,
James DeGollier,
James DeGollie,
Joseph DeGollier,
Abraham Dorne,
John Dorne,
Abraham Douw,

Simon DeGraff,
William DeGraff,
Caleb Farly,
Jelles P. Fonda,
William Gerdner,
Isaac Glen,
Jacob Glen,
John Glen;
John S. Glen,
Charles Gorden,
Robert Gorden,
Joseph Gordon,
William Gordon,
Andrew Gregg,
James Gregg,
Andrew Gregg,
Harmanus Hagadorn,
Alexander Hanna,
Alexander Hannon,
John Kennedy,
Samuel Kennedy,
John Lambert,
Abraham G. Lansing,
Cornelius Lansing,
John C. Lansing,
John G. Lansing,
Gerrit Lansing,
John Lansing.
Abraham Lighthall,
Cornelius Mabee,
John Mabee,
John Mabee, Jr.,
Peter Mabee,
Albert Mabee,
Arent Mabee,
Cornelius Mabee,
John J. Mabie,
John Duncan, Jr.,
John Fort,
John D. Forte,
Abraham Gregg,
Abraham C. Groat,
Andrew Groat,
Cornelius Groat,
Simon Groat,
Amos Groat,
Simon C. Groot,
Abraham Groot,
Abraham A. Groot,
Cornelius Grot,
Abraham C. Grot,
Peter Hare,
Henyost Helmer,
Abraham Josling,
Abraham W. Lighthall,
George Lighthall,
Nicholas Lighthall,
Thomas Little,
David Little,
Abraham Lythall,
Abraham W. Lythall,
William Lythall,
David Lythall,
John Marselus,
Gilrt Marselus,
Charles Martin,
John Maseles,
Juiter Mebie,
Albert Mebie,
Henry Merseles,
Egsbert Merseles,

Patrick Mabie,
Aront Mabie,
Cornelius Maby,
Alexander McMichael,
Daniel McMichael,
James McMichael,
Peter McMichael,
James McQuean,
John Marselis,
Ahasweras Marselis,

George Passage,
George Passage, Jr.,
Thomas Patterson,
Oliver Patterson,
Jess Peak,
Arect Peck,
Cornelius Peck,
Daniel Peck,
Henry Peck,
Jacobus Peck,
James J. Peck,
Jesse Peck,
John Peck,
Lewes Peck,
Arent Peeck,
Christopher Peeck,
Cornelius Peeck,
Cornelius C. Peeck,
Harmanus Peeck,
Harmanus H. Peeck,
Harmanus J. Peeck,
Henry H. Peeck,
Jacobus Peeck,
Jacobus H. Peeck,
John Peeck,
John J. Peeck,

John Reises,
Andro Rynex,

Arent Merseles,
Gysbert Merseles,
John Mersilus,
Alexander Mersilus,
John Mynderse,
John R. Mynderse,
Laurence Mynderse,
Harmen Mynderse,
Peter Mabie,
Arent Ouderkerk,

Joseph Peeck,
Lewis Peeck,
Christopher Peeck,
Daniel Peeck,
Jacobus Vedder Peck,
James J. Peck,
Joseph Peck,
Lewis Peck,
John J. Peeke,
Harmanus Peterson,
Herman Peterson,
Charles Petterson,
Oliver Petterson,
Thomas Petterson,
Thomas Phillips,
Samuel Pruyne,
Aaron Putman,
Arent Putman,
Arent L. Putman,
Aron L. Putman,
Cornelius Putman,
Cornelius L. Putman,
John Putman,
Gradus Quack,
Generadous Quackenbos,
John Quackenbos,

Cornelius Ryckerman,
Cornelius Rykman,

Jacobus Ryley,
John Robison,
Isaac Rosa,
John T, Rosa,
Elias Rosa,
John Rosa,
David Sacie,
John Sanders,
Garret Schermerhorn,
Simen Schermerhorn,
Andrew Schermerhorn,
Andris Schermerhorn,
Aurent Schermerhorn,
Barnadus Schermerhorn,
Bartholomew Schermerhorn,
Henry J. Schermerhorn,
Jacob Schermerhorn,
Jacob J. Schermerhorn,
John Schermerhorn,
John J. Schermerhorn,
Nicholas Schermerhorn,
Reijer Schermerhorn,
Richard Schermerhorn,,
Ryer Schermerhorn,
Rykert Schermerhorn,
Simon Schermerhorn,
Reuben Schuyler,
John Shannon,
William Shannon,
Thomas Shennon,
Christian Shutes,
Jacobus Teller,
John Teller,
William Teller,
Jacob Ten Eyck,
Myndert S. Ten Eyck,
Isaac Terwilliger,
Jacobus Terwilliger,
Solomon Terwilliger,
Jacobus Rylie,
Philip Rylie,
Andrew Rynex,
John Rynex,
Richard Rynex,
John Smealle,
John Smilie,
Gerrit Spitcher,
Arent Spitser,
Gerret Spitser,
George Staley,
Jacob Stayley,
John Stevens,
Daniel Steward,
David Steward,
George Steward,
James Steward,
John Stewart,
Daniel Stewart,
John Stewart,
James Stuart,
Jacobus Swart,
James Swart,
Nicholas Swart,
Henry Swits,
Jacob Swits,
Jacob Swits, Jr.,
Jacob A. Swits,
Jacob J. Swits,
Ruben Symons,
James Thornton,
Thomas Thornton,
Charles Toll.
John Toll,
Abraham Truax,
Abraham J. Truax,
Abraham P. Truax,
John Trumbull,

Peter H. Vedder,
Andrew Wagner.
Garret Van Antwerp,
Peter Van Antwerp,
Peter A. Van Antwerp,
Simon Van Antwerp,
Simon J. Van Antwerp,
John Van Antwerpe,
Peter Van Benthuysen,
Joseph Van Der Bogart,
Nicholas Van Der Bogart,
Abraham N. Van DeGraff,
Daniel Van Derhyden,
David Van Derhyden,
Daniel Van Derhyder,
David Van Derhyder,
Cornelius H. Van Dyck,
Cornelius Van Dyck,
Cornelius N. Van Dyck,
Henry Van Dyck,
Henry H. Van Dyck,
Henry I. Van Dyck,
John Van Eps,
John B. Van Eps,
John J. Van Eps,
Petrus Van Der Volgen,
Cornelius Van Der Volgen,
Peter Van Guysling,
Cornelius Van Guysling,
Jacob Van Guysling,
John Vischer Van Ingan,
John Van Inge,
Joseph Van Ingen,
Frederick D. Van Patten,
Adam Van Patten,
Frederick Van Patten,
Ian Van Patten,
Nicholas Van Patten,
Peter Van Slyck,
Jellis Van Voast,
John D. Van Voast,
Peter Van Voast,
Dirk Van Vranken,
Maus Van Vranken,
Maus M. Van Vranken,
Nicholas Van Vranken,
Nicholas N. Van Vranken,
Richard Van Vranken,
Rykert Van Vranken,
Cornelius Veeder,
Peter S. Veeder,
Thelmes Veeder,
Phil Vielie,
Albert A. Vedder,
Alexander Vedder,
Arent Vedder,
Barent Vedder,
Arent A. Vedder,
Arent T. Vedder,
Cornelius Vedder,
Francis Vedder,
Frederick Vedder,
Harmanis Vedder,
John Vedder,
John B. Vedder,
Nicholas Vedder,
Nicholaes Vedder,
Peter Vedder,
Seymon H. Vedder,
Simon Vedder,
Halimus Veder,
Baret Veeder,
Wilhilmus Veeder,
Cornelius Veeder,
Gerret Veeder,
Gerret S. Veeder,

Philip Van Patten,
Frederick Van Pette,
Frederick Van Petten,
Frederick S. Van Petten,
Henry Van Petten,
Nicholas Van Petten,
Nicholas A. Van Petten,
Nicholas H. Van Patten,
Nicholas R. Van Petten,
Nicholas S. Van Petten,
Philip Van Petten,
Simon Van Petten,
Simon F. Van Petten,
Andrew Van Petten,
Gerret Van Schaick,
Abraham Van Sice,
Cornelis Van Sice,
Gysbert Van Sice,
Isaac Van Sice,
Jacobus Van Sice,
John Van Sice,
Aaron Van Sice,
Andrian Van Slyck
Adrian Van Slyck,
Andrew Van Slyck,
Anthony Van Slyck,
Cornelius Van Slyck,
Cornelius A. Van Slyck,
Cornelius P. Van Slyck,
Harmanus Van Slyck,
Harmanus N. Van Slyck,
Michael Wagner,
Jacob Walrat,
Christopher Ward,
Richard Warner,
Frederick Weller,
Robert Weller,
John Wemple,
John J. Wemple,
Helmus S. Veeder,
John Veeder,
John B. Veeder,
Nicholas Veeder,
Peter H. Veeder,
Peter S. Veeder,
Peter T. Veeder,
Simon B. Veeder,
Simon H. Veeder,
Wilhelmus Veeder,
John Visger,
John Visger, Jr.,
John Vischer, Jr.,
Adam Vrooman,
Adam H. Vrooman,
Adam S. Vrooman,
Arent Vrooman,
Aron Vrooman,
David Vrooman,
Hendrick Vrooman,
Henry Vrooman,
Jacob A. Vrooman,
Jacob I. Vrooman,
Jacob J. Vrooman,
John B. Vrooman,
John J. Vrooman,
John T. Vrooman,
Simon Vrooman,
Simon J. Vrooman,
Nicholas Vrooman,

John T. Wemple,
Mindert R. Wemple,
Myndert Wemple,
Ahasuerus Wendell,
John B. Wendell,
Arent Wessel,
Arent Wesselse,
Aorn Wesselse,

Abraham Yates,
Abraham J. Yates,
John Yates,
Nicholas Yates,
Abraham Yates.

CHAPTER X.

The Close of the Century.

Schenectady could not be said to have emerged from the Revolution. The county had never been submerged. The waters had divided around it and the burgher had walked through on comparatively dry land in a calm which he had earned by a century of suffering.

Then, as now, the situation of the burgh, Dorp as it began to be called, enforced its growth. Anything but progress became impossible. The eyes of the world were on the young nation born in the throes of seven years of one of the most wearisome, brave and patient struggles for self government in the history of the earth. The pathway of emigrant adventure and explorer thronged eastward and westward to a new land, over which hung the mirage of gold in its mountains, and wealth in its valleys and plains. The highway of a countless procession that was in the coming century to establish the grandest Republican empire of earth was under the Catskills and the Lowereuin of Rotterdam where now an unbroken line of railway belts the continent and in a flying house of unchanging luxury and splendor, transports the globe trotters by night and day, awake or asleep, from sea to sea.

The calm of a blessed peace settled over the peaceful town on the Groot Vlachte, the great beautiful plain that circled out under the hills and was girdled by the Mohawk. It was a lovely village of magnificent elms, of towering pine on the plain, and graceful willow by the river side. The Fort was permitted to rot away, the palisades

which had survived the usefulness of protection, now one by one subserved the comfort of the sturdy Dutchman who by the roaring fire on the immense hearth smoked his great pendant pipe and drank his schnapps, despising the luxury of the cigar and the effeminency of tea. Old streets lengthened out, new ones radiated, names changed. The aggressive Yankee interloper came and came to stay and would not be shouldered out. The burgher watched the cavalcade for awhile. But he was a trader, from way back in trading Holland, shrewd, cautious, close but honest as the sunlight.

So it happened that as the century drew near to its close the ending of the 18th as of the 19th, was marked by the commingling of races and the infusion of new young blood that acted like an elixir to its prosperity. For despite the suffering imposed upon business by a worthless currency and the erection of a national edifice on lines which were new and experimental and which the genius of Hamilton, Gallatin and John Jay had not perfected into stable government, the town prospered and grew proportionally equal to any in the leading state of the young union.

It was a busy town and a heterogeneous one, in population and architecture. On the old quadrilateral bounded by Front, Ferry and State streets and Washington avenue, the old steep roofs and gabled ended houses so much derided in later days by Captain Maryatt, who lied more amusingly in his American visit than he did in his English novels, still stood, so massively built with their enormous beams that but for the terrible conflagration of 1819, many would have been standing to-day. The Dorpian loved his home, endured its ugliness for it was stuccoed with the beauty of youthful memories and family tradition. He met with true Dutch stolidity the sneer of the cosmopolitan bewigged and ruffled shirted swell from New York. Inside the homely shell there were polished floors, walls and heavily raftered rooms, radiant with cleanliness reflecting in every nook and corner, the living forms of his living and the shadowy outlines of his beloved dead. "Giving him the laugh" never fazed the Mohawker. He met it with the marble heart and smoked placidly on his stoop in homely, but solid comfort.

Business was all centered in the west end. Great storage and for-

warding warehouses of Yates, Mynderse, Phynn, Ellice, Jacob S. Glen & Co., Duncan, Stephen N. Bayard, Walten & Co., Luther & McMichael stretched from the Frog Alley Bridge, now crossed by the Street Railway Company to the present site of the Mohawk Bridge. Great docks, built on heavy piles, extended out in the stream and a river commerce of grand volume, building up splendid fortunes for its promoters, began to actually whiten the Mohawk with sails of the Durham boat. From near Governor's Lane to the poor pasture, given for the use of the peasantry by the generous provisions of the will of Hans Jans Enkluys, was the Strand. Here was founded in the last part of the century an immense boat-building industry.

Nearly all the boats used on the Mohawk and western waters, were built at this place. The boat yards were located on what is termed the Strand street on the river, then much wider than now, owing to encroachments and other causes. It was no uncommon sight in the War of 1812, to see from twenty-five to 100 boats on the stocks at the boat yards, extending from near the Mohawk bridge to North street. The boats that conveyed the army of General Wilkinson down the St. Lawrence river were all built at this place; the oak forests of our common lands furnished the requisite materials in great supply. The principal boat-builders were the Van Slycks, Marselis', Veeders and Peeks, although there were others. The boat-builders were generally residents of Front and Green streets.

Encroachments, the building of the Mohawk Bridge, the disappearance of the waters from the face of the earth as in the survival of Noah, and the destruction of forest timber in the Adirondacks, has shrunken the Mohawk tremendously in the century and a quarter since the Revolution. It was then a deep, broad stream, broken by rifts but far scarcer and much deeper than now.

It is astonishing as we look at the Mohawk now, to learn what it once was. The story of its ancient commercial glory is well told by Judge Sanders in his quaint style illumined occasionally by old-fashioned rhetoric. He thus described the commerce of the Mohawk:

"Up to about the year 1740, the early settlers used the largest sized Indian bark canoe, the graceful craft, which had glided on the

bosom of the Mohawk, probably for centuries before. But about, or soon after that time, the later Indian traders, William, afterwards Sir William Johnson, John Duncan, John Robinson, William Corlett, Charles Martin, James Ellice, Daniel Campbell and others, taking a wide step in advance of the time-honored canoe, introduced the small bateau, a wooden vessel strongly manned by three men. Simms says, in his history of Schoharie County, containing interesting memoranda of the Mohawk valley, page 141: "These boats were forced over the rapids in the river with poles and ropes, the latter drawn by men on the shore. Such was the mode of transporting merchandise and Indian commodities to and from the west, for a period of about fifty years, and until after the Revolution. There were carrying places along the route. Of course, the first was at Little Falls. A second place was near Fort Stanwix (Rome) from the boatable waters of the Mohawk to Wood Creek; thence passing into Oneida Lake, the bateaus proceeded into the Oswego river, and thence to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, and to Niagara, or elsewhere on that lake, on the St. Lawrence, as they pleased to venture," and after being carried around the falls of Niagara to Chippewa, went uninterruptedly on to Detroit, their usual limit, and sometimes even to Mackinaw. But after the Revolutionary War, the tide of immigration set strongly westward, and that energetic population required increased facilities of transportation and communication with the great Hudson river, and their old homes in the east and elsewhere. What was to be done? Just emerged from a sanguinary and exhausting struggle, the State and the people were impoverished. The expense of the canal could not be thought of, and dreams of railroads, steamboats and electricity put to service, were only the far off fancies of visionary men, born prematurely.

"But something must be done. General Philip Schuyler, that far-seeing statesman of Revolutionary fame, who as major-general had rendered his country invaluable services in her most trying periods, who had been a United States senator and was then surveyor-general of the State of New York, succeeded in forming a corporate body known as the "Inland Lock Navigation Company," of which body many citizens of Schenectady and vicinity were members. With

such capital, General Schuyler, under his immediate supervision and direction, constructed a dam and sluice, or short canal, at Wood Creek, uniting it with the navigable waters of the Mohawk; and also built a short canal and several locks at Little Falls; in both cases obviating portage, or the necessity of unloading the vessels. Those works were completed in 1795, and from that date, or soon thereafter, those enterprising forwarders, Jonathan Walton, Jacob S. Glen, Eri Lusher, Stephen N. Bayard and others, erected additional wharves, docks and large storehouses on the main Bennekill, and the commerce of Schenectady, with the increased facilities of navigating the Mohawk, was largely extended until the great fire of 1819. The Durham boat, constructed something in shape like a modern canal boat, with flat bottom, and carrying from eight to twenty tons, took the place of the clumsy little bateau which had for more than fifty years superseded the Indian bark canoe. These Durham boats were not decked except at the front and stern; but along the sides were heavy planks partially covering the vessel, with cleats nailed on them, to give foothold to the boatmen using poles. Many of the boats fitted for use on the lakes and St. Lawrence had a mast, with one large sail, like an Albany sloop. The usual crew was from six to eight men. At that day boatmen at Schenectady were numerous, and generally were a rough and hardy class; but from common labors, exposures and hardships, a sort of brotherly affection for each other existed among them which did not brook the interference of outsiders, and yet as a class, they were orderly, law-abiding citizens.

"Boating at this period was attended with great personal labor. True, the delay of unloading and carriage at the Little Falls had been overcome, but it was found more difficult to force large than small craft over the rapids. In view of that difficulty, several boats usually started from port in company, and those boats first arriving at a rift, at a low water stage, awaited the approach of others that their united strength might lighten the labor there. At high water with favorable wind, they could sail the navigable length of the river; but when sails were insufficient, long poles were used. These poles had heads of considerable size that rested against the shoulder

of the boatman, while pushing onward; and as has often been seen the shoulders of the boatmen became calloused by such labor, like that of a severe collar-worn horse. The toil of a boatman's life, when actually at work, was generally severe and trying, so that, in port, like the sailor, they were sometimes festive and hilarious.

"It is a matter of curious history in the travel of the Mohawk Valley, that about the year 1815, Eri Lusher established a daily line of packet boats which were constructed after the model of the Durham boat, with cabin in midship, carefully cushioned, ornamented and curtained, expressly calcutated for and used to carry from twenty to thirty passengers at a time, between Schenectady and Utica, making the passage between the two places down the river in about thirteen hours, and up the river, with favorable wind and high water, within two days."

Line boats, so-called, built entirely for passenger traffic, right after the building of the canal, carried passengers through its whole length, changing at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester to Buffalo. Emigrants poured along the great waterway by thousands and crowded the holds and the decks of a species of conveyance that before the full development of railway traffic, were as filthy as they were remunerative. All this disappeared on the development of the railroad and in 1850 there was not a vestige of passenger traffic upon the canal.

Grand old officers of the Revolution and men with names already distinguished in the annals of their country, came here in the late afternoon and the still evening of the peacefully closing century. Straight from Paunce's tavern, with their hands yet warm from the farewell grasp of the great Washington, came General William North, bringing with him as his guest, Baron Steuben, on whose staff North was chief. The grand old house that he built in Duanesburgh still stands in decaying beauty. Yet there are those still living who remember the charming manor where survivors of the Revolution drank and smoked and one of them resonantly swore. For the old baron surpassed in profanity any general of the famous army that "swore terribly in Flanders" and startled more than once the grave and stately commander-in-chief whose fame was resounding

through the world. Steuben could and did discipline an army that triumphed over the finest soldiers of Europe. He controlled other men with grand ability, and yet he could not control himself, and when he was mad, and that was not seldom, they say his oaths could be heard on the sacred threshold of the Duane church, two miles away. The grand old house is, after all, the most historic of all, except the Glen house on Washington avenue, and the old mansion in Scotia. General North was a renowned officer, an intimate friend of Washington, under whom, in 1798, he was the adjutant-general of the United States army. Through the magnificent Rose Lane, half a mile long, banked on either side with every variety of shade, color and beauty of that gorgeous flower, came as his guests the conquerors of England and the founders of a mighty nation.

The story of the Norths and Duanes is the history of the Duanesburgh of old. The life of North is fully told by the exquisite epitaph taken from his tomb in the church yard of the village:

"In memory of William North, a patriot of the Revolution.
He entered the army of his country
in his nineteenth year, and was among the first
of that generous band who in youth stepped forth
in defence of her liberties
and devoted their manhood to her service.
As an officer he served throughout the war in various
grades, till at the peace which confirmed his
country's National existence.
He retired to private life, whence he was called by the
voice of his fellow citizen whom he served in
various civil capacities.
He was
Aide-de-camp to the Baron De Steuben
Adjutant and inspector general of the army
commanded by Washington in the year 1798
one of the first canal commissioners
Speaker of the House of Assembly
and Senator in Congress
of this his adopted State

A pure patriot, a brave soldier,
an exemplary citizen.
Born in Maine in 1755,
Died in the city of New York,
Jan. 3d, 1836."

Thither through the same Rose Lane came in his old days, laden with honors, the distinguished Judge James Duane, the builder and generous endower of the little church in Duanesburgh, the most independent little pastorage in America. The bounty of Duane has protected church and rectory from the blight of religious mendicancy. It is to be regretted that space will not permit the grand eulogy of Judge Sanders upon the life and character of this one of Schenectady's most eminent citizens. The exquisite epitaph upon his tomb must suffice for his biography.

"To the honor of CHRIST
and to the welfare of the people
of Duanesburgh, this church was erected
by the Honourable JAMES DUANE, Esquire,
whose remains here rest until that day which shall
give to the patriot, the man of Virtue, and the Christian
the Plaudit of a GOD.
Eminent at the Bar, enlightened and impartial as a Judge.
To the knowledge of a Statesman,
the manners of a gentleman were joined,
and all the domestic Virtues, the Social affections were his.
Planted in the Wilderness of his hand, people of Duanesburgh
you were his children; imitate his Virtue,
Adore the Deity, love your country, love one another.
To the Memory
of her dear departed friend:
his Widow Partner,
has erected this Monument
due to his worth, to her affection
and her grief.
Born Feb. 6th, 1732. Died Feb. 1st, 1797."

General North married the daughter of Judge Duane. No record of his children, if he had any, seems attainable. The name has never appeared since its distinguished possessor died. None of the name of Duane lives among us, though but a few years ago it was borne by men loved by all of us who knew so many of them so well. The descendants of Judge Duane have attained high rank in the army, the last soldier of the race dying but a few years ago a General and Chief of Engineers in the U. S. Army. And hundreds of old timers remember well that charming coterie of brother gentlemen of the old school, the "Doctor," the "Baron," the "Colonel" and the "Major" and "Farmer" Mumford.

Washington visited Schenectady on three different occasions during the latter part of the century. Of one of these visits there is record proof, of the others sufficient evidence to establish authenticity. Judge Sanders supplies the proof and his account is quoted in full.

"As connected with the history of Schenectady's Revolutionary incidents and as the question has frequently been asked, 'When and how often has General Washington visited this place?' I deem it not inappropriate to state here the information I have on the subject, thus: I answer, three times, as derived from my father and other citizens."

"The first occasion was a hurried visit, soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary War, to make arrangements for frontier defense. He then dined and lodged at the residence of John Glen (the Swartfigure house on Washington avenue), who was then quartermaster of the department, and his brother, Henry Glen, deputy, stationed at Schenectady. He also took tea at the residence of my grandfather, John Sanders."

"The second occasion was while at Albany in 1782. General Washington was invited by the citizens of Schenectady to visit the place, which invitation he accepted; and in company with General Philip Schuyler rode there in a carriage from Albany, on the 30th of June. He was received with great honor by the civil and military authorities, and a public dinner was given him at the hotel of Robert Clinch, situated on the south corner of State and Water streets

(destroyed in the great fire of 1819, and one of the houses spared in the destruction of 1690). Robert Clinch came to America as a drum-major under General Braddock, and was well known by General Washington, a fact which added much to the interest of the occasion."

"At the dinner table were assembled the principal citizens of the place; and as guests, Generals Washington and Schuyler, Colonels Abraham Wemple and Frederick Vischer; the last, one of the surviving heroes of the sanguinary battle of Oriskany. As a mark of honor, Washington assigned the seat on the right, next his own, to the gallant Vischer."

"An address was made to Washington, and before he returned to Albany he wrote the following reply:

'TO THE MAGISTRATES AND MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SCHENECTADY:

Gentlemen—I request you to accept my warmest thanks for your affectionate address. In a cause so just and righteous as ours, we have every reason to hope the Divine Providence will still continue to crown our arms with success, and finally compel our enemies to grant us that peace, upon equitable terms, which we so ardently desire.

'May you, and the good people of this town, in the meantime be protected from every insidious and open foe; and may the complete blessings of peace soon reward your arduous struggle for the establishment of the freedom and independence of our common country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Schenectady, June 30th, 1782.' "

"To correct the mis impressions of some as to the hotel, I remark that Thomas B., the son of Robert Clinch, subsequently kept a public house in the old Arent Bradt building, No. 7 State street, subsequently at Clinch's hotel (afterwards called the Sharratt House, now supplanted by the Myers Block), and died 22nd of May, 1830."

"The third occasion was during Washington's tour through the country in 1786, as far west as Fort Stanwix, in company with Governor George Clinton, General Hand and many other officers of the New York line. In passing through Schenectady, he again quar-

tered at the hotel of his old army acquaintance, Robert Clinch. Yet the precise date I cannot fix."

But Judge Sanders failed to learn or note that the Great Soldier on his third visit, which was in the early summer, rode out on horseback one fine morning to visit the officer whom he was to make his chief of staff and to greet the sturdy German who had mobilized his army.

So Rose Lane gained an added glory, as the First President of the Union in the majestic beauty of his old age rode through the flowers. The soldier mansion so different from Valley Forge received a new baptism of renown as the greatest man of the century greeted his comrades of the sterner days.

There is only a shell there now, little left but the glorious air of the hill side; the smiling valley, and the little church nestling on the slope beyond are still there.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses hangs 'round it still."

Standing on the porch where the great of Schenectady and the earth have stood a hundred years before, the aroma of memory needs not the scent of the Rose Lane to recall the splendor of the scene, and the story of the old house, beautiful in its ruin, grand in its decay.

In the city as it was in 1798, business was booming but its centre was along Washington avenue from the Freeman House to Front street and then east to where Front street dwindled to a cow path. Stores of greater pretensions, the little shops with diamond paned windows set with lead lined the streets. This was no mere way station on canal and railroad as it became in the first half of the coming century, but the head of water navigation, the most important post on the main highway to the far west as Ohio then was. The young city boomed in the evening of the eighteenth century as it has in the latter quarter of the nineteenth. It was a far more flourishing borough in 1770 than it was in 1870.

"Travel was difficult but brisk. The old stage route from Albany

to this city was changed from the twenty mile distance, via the Norman Kil to the direct sixteen mile journey of to-day."

Judge Sanders says: "In the spring of 1793, Moses Beal, who kept a first-class hotel in a large brick building (since then burned down) on the site of the present Edison hotel building, ran a stage for the accommodation of passengers from Albany to Schenectady, Johnstown and Canajoharie, once a week. The fare was three cents a mile. The success of this enterprise was so great, that John Hudson, keeping the Schenectady Coffee House, on the southwest corner of Union and Ferry streets, now the property of Madison Vedder, Esq., soon afterwards established a line of stages to run from Albany to Schenectady three times a week. John Rogers of Ballston, ran a line from that place to connect with it, by which a regular communication was first established for the convenience of those who visited the Springs.

"And such was the progress of the new country and the call for facilities, that in 1794, there were five great post routes centering in Albany: The first, to New York; the second, to Burlington, Vermont; the third to Brookfield, Massachusetts; the fourth to Springfield, Massachusetts. On each of these routes the mail was carried once a week. The fifth route was via Schenectady, Johnstown, Canajoharie, German Flats, Whitestown, Old Fort Schuyler, Onondaga, Aurora, Scipio, Geneva, Canandaigua, and subsequently extended to Buffalo. The mail on this route was carried once in two weeks by Thomas Powell, Aaron Thorpe, Asa Sprague and others in partnership with them, west of Utica, were the leading proprietors of this last route, under whose management its business became simply immense, so much so, that during the War of 1812, it was no uncommon scene to witness from eight to twelve stages on the Scotia dyke, leaving or entering Schenectady at one time; and in one instance, as many as fourteen were counted in a continuous line."

Meanwhile the burgh grew from hamlet to village, and from village to city, harrassed with politics and political dissension. Primogeniture, inherited authority, was the curse of New York politics in the eighteenth century, as the Erie canal is the slack rope on which

politicians have danced with the balance pole of patronage in the nineteenth. Judge Sanders has admirably condensed the record of the growth to cityhood and to him history is indebted for the briefest, truest account possible.

Let us now return to Schenectady's earlier days.

CHAPTER XI.

Political History of Schenectady.

Swear Teunis Van Velsen was the only son of the old proprietor who was killed at the burning of Schenectady in 1690, twenty-eight years after its first settlement. William Teller, another proprietor, had a short time previously removed to New York, leaving his son John in charge of his interest, and Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, also a proprietor, although he escaped the massacre, died of pulmonary disease a few months afterwards. All the remaining or other proprietors were resting, after the struggles of pioneer life, under the green sods of their own loved valley.

The original proprietors had divided the first grant among themselves; but as emigration population increased, sales and transfers to new comers and divisions to descendants, as usual in all new settlements, necessarily took place, and then came a cry for a pasture land and a little more tillage ground. The village and vicinity had increased rapidly, and to breathe more freely, these sagacious and earnest frontiersmen, for comfort's sake, required more room. Consequently, confidently backing up their application with an unusually valuable consideration, they applied to their friends, the gallant and generous Mohawks, and these noblemen of the woods, hills, streams and valleys of this beautiful region, being thereunto moved somewhat by affection, and other valid considerations, certain of their chiefs, the representatives of the four Mohawk castles, for them-

selves and the true and lawful owners of the land in their deed mentioned, by their certain writing of sale, dated the 3d day of July, 1672, gave and granted unto Sander Leenderse Glen, Jan Van Eps and Swear Teunise Van Velsen, as being empowered by the inhabitants of the town or village of Schenectady and places adjacent, for that purpose, a certain tract or parcel of land, beginning at the Mauquas river, by the town of Schenectady, and from thence runs westerly, on both sides of the river, to a certain place called by the Indians "Canaquariseny," being reputed to be three Dutch or English miles; and from said town of Schenectady, down the river, one Dutch or four English miles to a kill or creek called "Ael Plass," and from the said Mauquas river into the woods, south towards Albany to the Sand Kil, one Dutch mile, and as much on the other side of the river north, being one Dutch mile more. This Indian title was confirmed by Governor Dongan in 1684, in which confirmation all the recitals of the Indian title are contained, and gives, grants and confirms unto William Teller, Ryer Schermerhorn, Swear Teunise Van Velsen, Jan Van Eps and Myndert Wemp, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Schenectady and places adjacent thereto, their associates, heirs, successors and assigns, the before-recited tract and tracts, etc., as therein contained, reserving as a quit-rent, for the use of his Royal Highness, forty bushels of good winter wheat, to be paid at Albany on the 25th day of March in each year thereafter. This is the true boundary of the original township and subsequent city of Schenectady, and represents the present city and the towns of Rotterdam and Glenville, as they now exist.

Of these five trustees, three, Swear Teunise Van Velsen, Jan Van Eps and Myndert Wemp, were killed at the burning of Schenectady in 1690. William Teller had removed to New York in 1692, leaving Ryer Schermerhorn, the only surviving actor of the trust. He being such surviving trustee in 1705, was complained of by a large number of the citizens for exercising arbitrary power over the town affairs, and rendering no account of his proceedings. These discontents resulted in an application to Lord Cornbury, governor in chief, who, by a new patent dated April 16th, 1705, appointed Peter Schuyler, John Alexander Glen, Adam Vrooman, Daniel Johnson

and John Baptist Van Eps, new trustees, with full powers to call Ryer Schermerhorn, the old trustee, to account, etc. It will be observed that, in this grant, Ryer Schermerhorn being the party to account, his name was omitted as a trustee, and that of Peter Schuyler, a new resident, introduced.

But to quiet angry dissensions among the citizens, and for other sufficient reasons, another patent was issued by Honorable Robert Hunter, then governor, on the 6th day of November, 1714, superseding the trustees appointed in 1705, and appointed in their stead, Ryer Schermerhorn, Jan Wemp, Johannis Teller, Arent Bradt and Baret Wemp, as trustees.

Of those trustees, Ryer Schermerhorn died February 19th, 1719; John Teller died May 28th, 1725; Barent Wemp died in 1748, and Jan Wemp died October 11th, 1749, leaving Arent Bradt as the sole surviving trustee in 1749. This Arent Bradt was the individual who built the ancient house, No. 7 State street, and, after being a trustee for fifty-two consecutive years, dying in 1767, left a will appointing his successors.

The persons so named in this will, or their successors, continued as such trustees until the city charter was granted March 26th, 1798, when all their power passed into the hands of the mayor, aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Schenectady.

Previous to this, (23d October, 1765), Schenectady was created a borough, with the rights and immunities incident to such corporations, contained in an exceedingly detailed charter of forty-eight pages, now treasured among the archives of the Common Council; and under that charter Isaac Vrooman, Esq., (a grandson of the gallant Adam Vrooman, our hero of 1690), was the first mayor, and John Duncan, Esq., (our distinguished trader), the first recorder, and Schenectady was entitled to send a member to the Provincial Legislature. Westchester was the only other borough town in the colony entitled to like privileges.

At this point, it seems fitting to make mention of some old residents, who honorably held office in early days. It certainly is interesting to some of their descendants. No note is made subsequent to

the time of the adoption of the second New York State Constitution in February, 1822, of the convention that formed which John Sanders, Judge Sanders and Henry Yates, Jr., were members, for all after that period belongs to Schenectady's later days.

Martin Krigier was a delegate the 26th of November, 1653, to the first convention ever held in the New Netherlands.

Ludovicus Cobes was Sheriff of Albany county (Schenectady forming a part), 1679.

Ludovicus Cobes was County Clerk of Albany county (Schenectady forming a part), 1669.

Jan Janse Schermerhorn was member of Leisler's Assembly in 1690.

Karl Hansen Toll was member of the General Assembly in 1615, 1626.

Jacob Glen was member of General Assembly in 1726, 1727, 1728, 1737, 1748, 1750.

Arent Bradt was member of the General Assembly in 1737, 1743, 1745, 1748.

Abraham Glen was member of the General Assembly in 1743, 1745.

Nicholas Schuyler was member of the General Assembly in 1727, 1728.

Jacob Van Slyck was member of the General Assembly in 1750, 1752.

Isaac Vrooman was member of the General Assembly in 1759, 1761.

Ryer Schermerhorn was member of the General Assembly in 1761.

Jacobus Mynderse was member of the General Assembly in 1752, 1759, 1768, 1775.

Nicholas Groot was member of the General Assembly in 1761, 1768.

Henry Glen was member of the First, Second and Third Provincial Congresses in 1775, 1776.

Henry Glen was member of Assembly in 1786, 1787 and 1810.

Henry Glen was member of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Congresses of the United States from 1793 to 1802.

Harmanus Peek was member of the Sixteenth Congress of the United States from 1819 to 1821.

William North was member of Assembly, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1810, and several times speaker of that body. In 1798, during a recess of the legislature, he was appointed a Senator of the United States by Governor John Jay, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Closs Hoburt, appointed Judge of the United States District Court, New York. During the Revolutionary War General North was the aide of Baron Steuben.

Joseph Shurtliff was member of Assembly, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1813.

James Boyd was member of Assembly, 1811, 1812.

John Young was member of Assembly, 1811, 1812.

Alexander Combs was member of Assembly, 1812, 1813.

Abraham Van Ingen was member of Assembly, 1814.

Lawrence Vrooman was member of Assembly, 1814, 1815.

John Victory was member of Assembly, 1815, 1817.

Harmanus Peek was member of Assembly, 1816.

Harry Fryer was member of Assembly, 1816.

Harmanus Van Slyck was member of Assembly, 1817.

Daniel L. Van Antwerp was member of Assembly, 1818.

Simon A. Veeder was member of Assembly, 1818.

James Frost was member of Assembly, 1819.

Simon Groot was member of Assembly, 1819.

Christian Haverly was member of Assembly, 1820.

Marinus Willet was member of Assembly, 1820.

Richard McMichael was member of Assembly, 1821.

Gerrit Veeder was member of Assembly, 1821.

James Walker was member of Assembly, 1822.

John F. D. Veeder was member of Assembly, 1822.

Robert Yates was a lawyer of eminence. He was a member of the first, second, third and fourth Provisional Congresses of New York; was member of the first Convention of New York, in 1777,

to form a constitution, and a member of the committee to draft it; was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and finally its Chief Justice; his term expired by the constitutional limit of sixty years. He was a member of the Convention of 1788 to ratify the Federal constitution.

Rinier Mynderse was Senator of the first Constitution, 1777 to 1781.

John Sanders was a Senator under the first Constitution, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and member of the Council of Appointment in 1800. His associates were DeWitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer and John Roseboom. John Jay was then Governor and presiding officer.

Simon Veeder was a Senator under the first Constitution from 1804 to 1806.

Joseph C. Yates was Senator under the first Constitution from 1806 to 1808, when his seat became vacant by accepting a seat of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He became Governor of the State in 1822.

Henry Yates, Jr., was a Senator under the first Constitution from 1810 to 1814 and from 1818 to 1822. He was also a member of the Council of Appointment in 1812, 1818, when Daniel D. Tompkins was Governor.

Gerrit S. Veeder was the first Judge of the Schenectady Court of Common Pleas, appointed soon after the organization of the county in 1809.

William James Teller was the first Surrogate appointed in 1809.

Henry Yates, Jr., and John Sanders were the first members from Schenectady county to the convention to form the second Constitution for New York, and after its adoption in February, 1822. Officers belong to the history of Schenectady's latter days.

As already stated, Schenectady was chartered as a city, March 26, 1798, and its corporate title was "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Schenectady," and its area was one of the largest cities known to any age—twelve miles in length, by eight in breadth. The first ward embraced all that compact part of it lying between Union street and the Mohawk river; the second ward, that part lying south of Union street and extending a short distance upon

the Bouwlandt ; the third ward, what is now the town of Rotterdam and the fourth ward, what is now the town of Glenville.

By the charter, the mayor was to be appointed by the governor and council, and each ward was entitled to elect two aldermen and two assistants. Hon. Joseph C. Yates was the first mayor, a man then noted for legal ability, and subseqnently more distinguished as a Supreme Court Judge and Governor of the State of New York. The names and the period of service of those who have filled the dignified office of mayor since the city charter was granted, are as follows :

1798.—Joseph C. Yates.
1808.—John Yates.
1810.—Abraham Oothout.
1811.—John Yates.
1813.—Maus Schermerhorn.
1817.—Henry Yates, Jr.
1825.—Isaac M. Schermerhorn.
1826.—David Boyd.
1828.—Isaac Schermerhorn.
1831.—Archibald L. Linn.
1832.—John J. Degraff.
1837.—Samuel W. Jones.
1839.—Archibald L. Linn.
1840.—Alexander C. Gibson.
1842.—John J. DeGraff.
1843.—Alexander C. Gibson.
1845.—John J. DeGraff.
1846.—Peter Rowe.
1848.—James E. Van Horne.
1850.—Peter Rowe.
1851.—Mordecai Myers.
1852.—Abraham A. Van Vorst.
1853.—Mordecai Myers.
1855.—Abel Smith.
1857.—Benjamin V. S. Vedder.
1858.—Alexander M. Vedder.
1859.—David P. Forest.
1860.—Benjamin F. Potter.
1861.—Arthur W. Hunter.
1865.—Andrew McMullen.
1869.—Abraham A. Van Vorst.
1871.—William J. Van Horne.
1873.—Arthur W. Hunter.
1875.—Peter B. Yates.
1876.—William Howes Smith.
1879.—Joseph B. Graham.
1881.—Abraham A. Van Vorst.
1883.—John Young.
1885.—H. S. DeForest.
1887.—T. Low Barhydt.
1889.—H. S. DeForest.
1891.—Everett Smith.
1893.—Jacob W. Clute.
1898.—Charles C. Duryee.
1900.—John H. White
1902.—Horace E. Van Voast.

Princetown was formed March 20th, 1798, from a portion of the patents of Schenectady, which had been ceded to the Reform Dutch

Church of that city, and from lands originally patented to George Ingoldsby and Aaron Bradt in 1737, and subsequently sold to William Corry, who formed a settlement there "which was long known as Corrysbush," who sold his interest to John Duncan. The town itself was named after John Prince, of Schenectady, who was then in the Assembly as a member from Albany County, and resided at Schenectady.

Duanesburgh was erected as a township by patent March 13th, 1765, but was first recognized as a town March 22d, 1788. It was named after the Hon. James Duane. Large tracts, in what is now this town, were purchased by different parties, to-wit: by Timothy Bagley in 1737, A. P. and William Crosby in 1738, Walter Butler in 1739 and Jonathan Brewster in 1770. The tract embraced about 60,000 acres, and of this whole tract Judge Duane became the proprietor, either by inheritance from his father or purchase, except 1,000 acres known as Braine's patent; but no active measures of settlement were taken until about the time of its organization in 1765. During that year Judge Duane made a permanent settlement. The lands were rented at the rate of fifteen dollars per annum on each one hundred acres on perpetual leases, payable in gold or silver.

CHAPTER XII.

The Close of the Century.

Schenectady was not only bright with business but was socially brilliant. Officers and men of the Revolution had returned from the war to the sweet peace of home in the quiet evening of the century. They were honored, feted and toasted as the old boys of the G. A. R. are now. They were carried in carriages at the close of the century in every Fourth of July procession, and one by one they dwindled away until the last survivor, Nicholas Veeder, a centenarian, will be remembered by many under half a century in age.

The aspect of the town changed rapidly. In architecture the gambrel roof of which some have survived the terrible fire of 1819, supplanted the old Holland peaked roof style. The city took on municipal airs and graces, Union College was founded, located in a building less than the size of the Classical, and planted on the corner where Mr. Howland Barney now lives. The style of dress was sobering down. The gorgeous colors, the silks and satins, laced wrist bands, gorgeously flowered vest and the gold trimmed cocked hat and clocked silk stocking gave way to more sombre hues. Still that grand traditional humbug, the "gentleman of the old school" was still a gorgeous sight in his wide-skirted, flaring tailed coat, his black cocked hat, silver-buckled shoes and stockings neatly tied with a ribbon at the knee. The powdered wig had just gone out, the hair was banged in front and tied with a queue. So grandly garbed, the prosperous merchant, doctor, lawyer and divine strutted with a stately elegance at which one would smile in these practical days. With uplifted hat and teetering heels he would fire double-barrelled compliments at women in starched petticoats and balloon hoops, talk in Johnsonian stilted sentences, and swinging his gold-headed cane with which Sir William Blackstone had just said he might and did lawfully correct a wayward wife. A great sight Schenectady must have been in the babyhood of the cityhood.

The great resorts were Hudson's tavern (Anthony Hall), Church's where now is the Myers Block and No. 7 State street, the old Bradt House, recently torn down by its owner, Mr. Lyon. The old and young beaux, the swells of that day, gathered mostly at Hudson's, and high rollers they were, those gentlemen of the old school.

The headquarters of politics, which ran high and were very bitter, was in the Ellice mansion and the little office on the corner of Governor's Lane. There Chief Justice Robert Yates and Joseph, his cousin, the future governor of New York, with kindred Democrats plotted and planned as now, running the political machine for this whole section of country. Thither came that wily Mephistopheles, who in the morning of the nineteenth century, shot Alexander Hamilton, the fascinating rascal at whose coming all our great grandmothers and grand aunts were sent up into the garret out of

harm's way, of whom in his old age, old Madam Jumel said that the clasp of his hand would thrill any woman, the wicked Aaron Burr.

But there were others and an emigration that Schenectady did not covet. They settled on Albany Hill in the region where is now the East Avenue Presbyterian church, and eastward in the sand in which they burrowed like human coyotes. A dark, swarthy race, with straight hair, high cheek bones and copper complexion. They were called "Yanses," why none can positively say, but the generally adopted theory of their origin was undoubtedly the nearest to correctness. Janse is Dutch for John's son. It was asserted that they were the descendants of the renowned Sir William, His Majesty George III's satrap, the great Mormon of the northern wilderness and his Indian wives.

They were a violent contrast to the grand gentlemen of the city beneath. They burrowed in the earth, lived in sand caves, wove baskets and did odd jobs, any old thing for a living. There was no rose lane that led to their doorways, though there was an avenue there, not of "Araby the Blest," but of Stone Arabia, the squaw land up the Mohawk, from which they came. They bore, some of them, good old Dutch names, traces of their gypsy-like hue and features are recognizable to old inhabitants now and stand out in hair and complexion among some of our respectable and respected citizens. Let none have the heart or courage to call a man a "Yanse" now. The question was put by a venomous client into the mouth of an eminent lawyer from abroad and was, in his innocence addressed to a copper colored witness. "Are you a Janse?" The county judge promptly called down the counsel and compelled him to apologise. It was promptly done and well it was, for a pair of swarthy hands would have been at the lawyer's throat the moment he got into the street.

The race is fading out into the white man's skin and the darkest brave died long ago. A couple of decades more and there will not be a trace of this Indian gypsy people.

On the alluvial banks of the river, all was totally different. There was no sand to burrow in but the grandest soil for cultivation. It had been superb territory for corn, long before the footstep of the

coming citizen had placed its imprint upon it. The Mohawk farmer utilized it industriously and successfully, not only for the food products of life, but established a broom making industry that in the coming century supplied almost all of the United States. Factories were built all around the outskirts of the city, Rotterdam and Glenville had scores of them. Large fortunes were made in the business. Most of the labor saving machinery was invented here. But we built the Erie Canal, giving the city a short and evanescent boom. Railroads gave freight facilities. The rapidly increasing population in the west, which, in after years with its marvelous soil that, "when you tickled it with a hoe it laughed with a thousand flowers," picked up the industry from the eastern emigrant. In the middle of the 19th century, the business was knocked out of sight. There is but little left of it. What there is, still demonstrates that Schenectady county makes the best brooms on earth.

So in 1798, the young city soon came to be known as the "Ancient," by the reason of its early incorporation by the State and was born on a soil already replete with the solid basis of actual and thrilling history, with the charm of interesting tradition, with the reputation of its merchants for integrity and financial stability, unsurpassed in the young land. Fringed on the sandy east by the narrow belt of the squalid "Janse," bordered on every point of the compass by the independent well-to-do, the honest and respected farmer, she left the village life and entered on a municipal career that was destined a hundred years later to change her name from the "Ancient" to the "Electric City" and to attract the attention and admiration of the scientific and inventive world.

CHAPTER XIII.

The First Semi-Centennial of the New City.

Joseph C. Yates was the first mayor. He was the eldest son of Col. Stoeffel Yates of the colonial wars and of the Revolution, the

assistant deputy quartermaster general under Philip Schuyler, and as the letters of the latter show, his warm personal friend. The Colonel was also, as appears from the documents left behind him, Purveyor General to the purse of the extravagant and reckless Arnold whom he evidently loved and admired until the day of his treason. General Fuller, who managed the family estates of his son, says that it was said of him, that after Arnold's treason, he never spoke his name and would turn away with evident grief when it was mentioned.

A moment's digression will, it is hoped, be pardoned. It is taken now, as before, in these pages to do justice to a woman of the nobility and character of Catharine Vrooman and other of the sturdy brave stock of the Mohawk burghers.

Stoeffel returned from the wars to become an importer. He had been a civil engineer. He had married Jane Bradt, daughter of Captain Andrease. It is of this plain Jane Bradt, the descendant of the half breed wife of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, this sketch is written to illustrate what force of character and self-reliant purpose can do.

Stoeffel died in 1785, only forty-eight years of age. Jellis, his brother, a hard fighting young officer, who was living on the family plantation, was made executor and Jane, the widow, executrix of the Colonel's will. Jellis was a farmer, plain and simple. When he died, his brother was enlarging and rebuilding the house No. 28 Front street, now owned by Mr. Richard Walton. He left a decent competence but a large family. Jellis insisted that four children, Joseph C., Henry, John B., and Andrew, should go to work at trades or back to the Glenville farm and the niggers. Jane Bradt insisted that the children should be educated and she was by long odds the best insistor.

"Dey shall work," said the farmer in the Dutch dialect, "I am der axaceter." "Dey shall be eddicated," gave back the plucky widow in the same vernacular, "I am der axetrix." And she had her way, and a grand way it was. Joseph C., became Mayor, Senator, Supreme Court Judge and Governor. Henry, Senator from Albany county, dying worth $2,000,000, then the richest man in the

state according to the New York *Sun*. John B., Member of Congress from Madison county and one of the builders of the Welland canal. Andrew, doctor of divinity and one of the first professors in Union college. On the tomb of Col. Christopher is a long and lurid epitaph setting forth his service to king and country as soldier and statesman, showing that Schenectady had given the young soldier all she had to bestow.

On the tablet over his widow is inscribed "Jane, consort of Col. Christopher Yates." Only this and little more. And yet all the name and fame that the four sons achieved was due to the magnificent energy of the consort.

Jane Bradt lived in a day when whatever women did they reaped small credit for. *Tempora mutante et nos mutamus.* The grey mare these days is often the better horse and is recognized as such, especially when she is a widow.

Yates was but thirty years of age when elected. His enemies then and afterwards declared he was dull of intellect and mulish in disposition. His friends lauded him as the possessor of tons of horse sense. Probably a truthful description of him would land him somewhere about half way between the two extremes. That he was an upright judge and that his decisions are sound law and well and tersely written in the language of a graduated scholar is the best answer to the abuse which his independence of the political bosses subsequently drew down upon him. Anyway the city started well under his mayoralty.

The first ordinance was to repair markets in Niskayuna, (Union street), where Mr. Walter S. Van Voast now resides. A committee was appointed to ascertain the title to the clock in the old Dutch church, the granting of a petition to publish the first newspaper in the city. The Schenectady *Gazette* and Mohawk *Intelligence* to be issued every Tuesday and Friday at $3 per annum, of which one Thomas Stewart was editor. A law was passed suppressing improper assembling of slaves.

In 1799 there were two fire companies, Nos. 1 and 2, twenty men in each, John Peek and John Glen the respective captains.

The city was composed of the first and second wards. Night

watchmen were appointed Nov. 24th, 1798, at two dollars per night, to be allowed to each watch of four men. Corl and Andrew Rynex were appointed superintendents and to select their own subordinates. John Corl selected George Hoppole, Joseph Van de Bogart and Jacob Marselis. Andrew Rynex appointed William Rynex, Valentine Rynex and Andrew Rynex, Jr., thus keeping the police force all in the family. These men seem to be the first policemen of which we have official record.

July 8th, 1799, the streets of the city were laid out and renamed. Front street, renamed Union street, changed from Niskayuna street, leading to Niskayuna Hill (College Hill). State street was changed from Albany street, Green street to Washington street, (avenue), Church street to Ferry street, Maiden Lane, its pretty name now changed to Centre street. College street and Jay street were the same as now. Fonda street seems to have been called Water street and Mill Lane was as now. Montgomery street, (Barrett) was opened in 1803.

From two until four p. m., of December 24th, 1799, the bells of the city were tolled in memory of George Washington, and the mayor and aldermen wore crape for thirty days.

On January 3d, 1801, the device of the city seal was adopted. It was a sheaf of wheat, the crest of which was taken by the mayor for his coat of arms.

On March 30th, 1802, an ordinance for building the Albany turnpike was passed. The turnpike was thereafter laid out and established but it was not until almost 1811 that it was stoned and graded as parts of it are yet.

The following extract from the proceedings of the common council, August 8th, 1812, reads very strangely:

Wm. McClymon makes charges against the night watchmen, and a committee was appointed to investigate; they were reprimanded and told their duty; they had to wear badges and carry a staff at least five feet in length when on duty, going out two at a time. Their duties read as follows: That two of the said watchmen shall patrol the streets of that part of the city within the jurisdiction of the common council, and every hour with an audible voice call the

hour of night at the intersection of one street with another; in case of fire they shall alarm the citizens as they repair to the place of the fire; they were commanded to arrest all slaves over twelve years of age who appeared on the streets after the hours set down to commence the watch, unless they had a lighted candle in a lantern or being with their master or mistress or having a pass in writing. Many of the older generation will remember that curfew rang at nine o'clock regularly, it being, for the latter years of the prevalence of the custom, sounded by the Methodist bell in Liberty street, and a loud sounding bell it was. It was a relic of the old slave days when the niggers were rung off the street up to a date within distinct recollection. Every man of sixty can remember the old town crier who used to go about the street with a heavy hand bell and announce in a tremendous voice "boy lost," or any other great event worthy of public attention.

The paving of the streets was first made from gravel from surrounding quarries; Washington street was the first to be made so passable. Ferry street followed and both streets were put in order in 1804. Church, Union and Front streets followed. These were then business streets filled with shops of the merchants, great and small. Cobblestones followed. The material was obtained from the rifts in the river at the head of Frog alley. Washington avenue, Church street, Ferry, Union and State from Ferry west were paved in the early twenties before Lafayette came here. But as late as 1845 State street was unpaved from the Vendome and eastward. Front, Green and Ferry had only cobblestone paved sidewalks when the cholera came in 1832. At the construction of the Albany turnpike the Scotia dike was completed.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Bridge and Railroad.

The old Mohawk bridge was built by the Mohawk and Hudson Turnpike Co. It was begun in 1806 and completed in 1809. The

architect was Theodore, cousin of that gay and rascally Lothario, Vice President Aaron Burr. Theodore Burr was reputed to be the greatest bridge architect in America. David Hearsay was the builder. He was a mason by trade, lived by the bridge at the present residence of Ex-Judge Yates and with his eyes upon the work, day and night a magnificent job he made of it. When finished it was unsurpassed in beauty and solidity by any structure in America. It was erected on three massive piers whose greater size readily distinguished them from the others put in in 1835—an architectural blunder. It was really the first approach ever made to a suspension bridge. It was nine hundred feet in length in three lofty and magnificent spans, each of three hundred feet, made of two inch timbers of Norway pine. These spans were shingled to keep them from the weather. They were of enormous size, four feet thick by three broad. Had the great architect lived, this, his masterpiece, would be standing to-day. But it began to sag, the uprights rotted and on the dissolution of the M. & H. Turnpike Co., it was sold to capitalists whose misplaced economy neglected that watchful repairing so necessary to a wooden structure of this size, so that the uprights and interior timbers rotted. Meanwhile it had apparently sagged; four more piers were built under it, destroying plan and principle of structure so that the old bridge became a succession of hills and valleys. It had been covered over with a barn-like unpainted covering of rough hemlock boards, which, becoming weather beaten from the total absence of paint, made it in its old days a ghostly, ghastly tunnel over the river—it could only be described as spooky. Menagerie elephants sometimes would not cross, and on one occasion in the early sixties, the whole town watched with delight while the elephants who refused to cross, sported with glee in the warm current on a hot summer day and had to be driven across by the steel hooks of the keepers.

Meanwhile, David Hearsay living beside it, was the bridge keeper and guarded the creation of Burr's genius and his own handiwork with a heathen veneration. With him, for half a century, was old Christopher Beekman, better known as "Uncle Stoeffel," the friend and father of the Delta Phis of Old Union—after them the

pater-familias to every under-graduate. Uncle Stoeffel knew many great men in their youth and many of the renowned of the land came to see him at commencement time. He was a quaint old German with laughable lapses of English, with a remarkably well educated cat as his inseparable companion. He was an ideal toll-taker. The cavernous old structure, as might well be imagined, was invested and infested at night by all the dissolute and disreputable vagabonds of both sexes in the city. He lived in the ramshackle old toll-house on the spot where the present structure stands, kept it scrupulously clean, slept with an eye and an ear always open. The ruffian whoever and however desperate he was, who persistently refused his toll or used a threatening word or movement, went down like a stricken ox under the hickory club always within reach. A strange old character, simple as a child, an old confiding Dutch baby, loving the boys, upon whom the ingrates were always playing tricks. And they owed him much and owed it often. When the wayward undergraduate emerged from a "skate" with swelled head and leaden stomach and a copperas palate and could not get relief, he would stagger down to the old toll house for the cure that Uncle Stoeffel knew how and was ready to give any time of the day or night. Uncle was a devout Methodist according to his lights. He would stand the victim of youthful ebullition in the center of the floor clad in the "altogether" and give him a tremendous bath on the clean boards, stuffing him with sour condiments of his own concoction, accompanied by religious admonition throughout, a strange mixture of piety and pickles, of pails of water, the Pentateuch and the Psalms of David.

Between David Hearsay, a calm, dignified gentleman, and the peppery German, there was always a bickering warfare, though no doubt their friendship born of close comradeship of fifty years was deep and sincere. Hearsay was a rigid Episcopalian, Stoeffel a decided dissenter. Hearsay abhorred tobacco, Uncle with his tobacco pipe all day long. When the two old men, very nearly of an age, and that age was about eighty, Hearsay was continually warning Stoeffel that his excessive smoking would bring him to an early grave, Stoeffel's answer was only a more vigorous puff.

Hearsay died leaving a decent competence for his widow. Uncle went where he never should have gone—to the poorhouse. Long after Hearsay's death, he met an old resident and greeted him. "So Hearsay saice de smoke would dry me ub? Vere is Hearsay now, taging doll some vere else. My bibe and I is here."

Heim Stoeffel, let us hope that when long ago St. Peter met you at the gate, he recognized his earthly fellow craftsman and in paternal spirit swung wide open the pearly portal without a creak in its jeweled hinges.

Every time an unusually strong spring freshet came roaring down, the town used to gather at its abutments to see it carried away. But icebergs and glaciers crumbled year after year against it.

In 1866 a great canal boat lifted by the torrent out of the big ditch into the river came down heralded by the telegraph. The city rushed to witness the final demolition of the unsightly row of old barns and shanties. The boat came down in the full sway of the current on the Glenville side, struck the bridge with the impact of a clap of thunder, and halted one instant. There was a crash of timbers—it was not the bridge. The massive bull-head boat crumbled, turned tail up in defeat, and bowing its head to the genius of Burr and the workmanship of Hearsay emerged a crumbling mass on the eastern side.

But the old bridge had to go. Glenville had bought it. District Attorney Fahn took the matter in hand, caused it to be indicted as a public nuisance. It was found guilty and ordered abated. Glenville, August 8th, 1873, as appears from a receipt kindly loaned by Mr. Charles P. Sanders, son of the Charles P. Sanders who is mentioned therein, then Supervisor of the town of Glenville, purchased the bridge and its equipments in behalf of said town, from William Van Vranken, as treasurer of the Mohawk Bridge Company, paying therefor $12,000 on behalf of the town and $600 made up by private subscription. The wooden structure was sold at auction in parcels and brought about $500.

It was cut up for matches and the new iron structure took its place in 1874. While in process of demolition, after the covering was ripped off, it returned in its last hours to the beauty of its youth.

The superb arches and the graceful curves of the original structure were revealed. It disappeared, as it was created, a thing of beauty, and, as many competent bridge builders said, under proper care and management, still a thing of long life and strength.

And now another war breaks out between England and America in which Schenectady had not the slightest interest or concern. The old mother country had been impressing seamen on board American vessels on the high seas and claiming the right of search. But with a strange oversight, William Pitt had neglected to overhaul the Durham boats and Schenectady had no other seamen. The great prime minister would have found grand material in the sturdy navigators of the river, but in the press of business he let the grand chance go by and the big flat bottoms were poled and sailed along, bearing produce to the west and bringing down the agonizing cobblestones for pavement to bruise and batter their fellow citizens and their children for nearly a century without let or hindrance or the cruel grasp of the British oppressor.

But the city did its share all the same. She had, as appears, but one independent company at the time, commanded by Jonas Holland, the ancestor of Alexander Holland, formerly treasurer of Union college. He was a major under General Scott and raised a company in Schenectady that participated in this war. Nicholas Van Slyck, grandfather of the late Christopher Van Slyck, was conspicuous in military circles at this time. From all the records, none of which are now in the adjutant general's office in Albany, being all in the war department of the United States, there were several officers and men from Schenectady who did splendid fighting in that war. Col. John B. Yates, the son of Christopher Yates, captain of a troop of horse under Wade Hampton, won great renown on the Canadian border. But probably the grandest fighter that went from Schenectady in that war will be remembered by many of us. The late Hon. Keyes Paige, brother of the distinguished Alonzo W. Paige, justice of the Supreme Court, and father of Ex-Postmaster Paige, who bears his name, of the Misses Clara C., and Fanny C. Paige of Washington avenue, of the late Joseph C. Y. Paige, formerly city chamber-

lain of Albany, graduated at Williams college, 1807, was appointed cadet in the United States army, 1808, lieutenant, 1812, captain, 1813, of United States infantry, colonel of militia, 1817, admitted attorney at law, 1810, district attorney, 1818, clerk of Supreme Court, 1823 and regent of the University of New York, 1829. He resided for several years in Albany, of which city he was mayor, but returned to Schenectady, where he died December 10th, 1857, being sixty-nine years of age. Paige was a gallant and distinguished soldier, especially noted not only for his bravery but for the devotion of his men. He fought all along the Canadian border, was the trusted and honored subaltern of Van Rensselaer and was an interesting character in Schenectady, where he returned to pass his old age and where he died not many years ago.

Robert H. Wendell, well remembered yet as Harry Wendell, owning Wendell quarry, was a captain in 1812 and 1814, and fought all through the war.

But the quaintest old character that ever came out of that war was Hugh Riddle, grandfather of William H. Hathaway, the leading liveryman of this city. He returned from service full of wonderful stories, an independent, fearless and altogether too reckless, old man. His remarkable escapes and adventures created considerable scepticism among his friends, and his stories were laughed at. But in 1852, General Scott, on his political campaign for the presidency, passed through Schenectady in all the glory of his "fuss and feathers" a magnificent looking figure. As he appeared upon the platform in the midst of the Whigs, whose pet he was, he saw in the multitude the tall rugged form and seared face of Hugh Riddle. Perhaps from real enjoyment of memory, more likely from that spirit of demagogism which was the alloy of his splendid character, he shouted out: "Is that you, Hugh Riddle?" Hugh had been telling the story of his having been taken prisoner and having been rowed away in a boat, and of his captors getting drunk and of his taking possession of their guns and waking them up with the statement that he would shoot the first man who disobeyed, and made them row him back to the American shore, so when Scott, in his great voice roared out: "Have you seen the men in the boat yet?" the old man's triumph

was complete. Thereafter for weeks the town was not big enough for him and his hat did not fit him.

Captain Hugh Robinson, connected with all the old families by birth and consanguinity, was also an officer of high repute in that war; an old bachelor, whose headquarters was Carley's store and whose reminiscenses were delightful.

A widow or two still lives and draws pension, we believe, but of course all who remember anything about that war have long since gone, and the records are very sparse.

Of Robert Yates we have written in the stories of the early settlers.

The War of 1812, so far as business is concerned, was a beneficence to Schenectady. All the troops going to the frontier passed this way. The channel of the Mohawk was very different, much broader and deeper by far. General Scott encamped with two regiments of infantry west of the Mohawk bridge under the hotel now situated there, at its Glenville terminus.

The route of the Erie canal as originally laid out, was along the Bennekill, Frog Alley river, to meet the convenience of the great forwarders and mercantile houses along that street. But the fire of 1819 made terrible havoc through all that section of the city. The retail business houses were generally destroyed. Still it probably would have taken that route but for the determined efforts of Resolve Givens, the proprietor of the hotel which for over sixty years bore his name, and which, in exterior looking no better than a country tavern, was one of the best kept hostelries in the state. Its table was always admirable, even to the time of its destruction to make way for the present imposing and elegant Edison.

Schenectady was an important point on the canal. Here was a basin 800 feet long by 200 feet broad where transhipment was made, first from the Mohawk and Hudson Turnpike and afterwards from the Mohawk and Hudson Railway Company. Its heavy walls are still traceable at the old northerly boundaries under the mica shop, and its southerly limit can be discovered in some heavy masonry opposite the Westinghouse works. Freight transportation at this time was immense. At the opening of the canal in 1825, DeWitt

Clinton, the father of the big "ditch," as they called it, rode through here on a boat with bands of music and grand display.

The three military companies of the city then in existence, a battery of heavy artillery, commanded by John Benson, captain, and Thomas Hannah and David Reese, junior officers; a rifle company commanded by Nicholas Barhydt as its last captain, and our honorable citizen, Andrew J. Barhydt, still living, the lieutenant in the company, and a company called the "Braves," commanded by Clems, led the procession. Governor Yates, with other distinguished citizens, rode in carriages. It was a great day for Schenectady.

But when the Mohawk and Hudson R. R., was completed, it built a large freight depot just north of the northerly end of the present basin and transported its own freight, and after a while the old basin fell into disuse and was abandoned. But it was a tremendously busy place, full of boats, wedged in as sardines in a box, in its day.

In 1826 Lafayette visited in Schenectady. He stayed but a day, coming in the morning and going away in the evening. He was given a tremendous ovation, met by the military and by eminent citizens in carriages. He was conducted to the then Court House, afterwards replaced by West college, in turn replaced by the Union school building. A platform was erected in front of the centre of the Court House and the people thronged to shake hands with him.

Joseph Yates had been the first mayor of Schenectady, and in 1806 and 1807 was a member of the United States Senate from the eastern district, and one of the members of a commission, appointed member of the legislature of the state to meet and confer in behalf of the interest of New York and New Jersey to certain claims of jurisdiction and territory, winning great distinction for the ability with which he discharged his responsibility. In 1808 he was again elected Senator, but after his election, Brocholst Livingstone, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, was promoted to the bench of the United States Supreme Court and Yates was appointed in his place. He was an excellent judge, one of the best the state ever had. In November, 1822, he was elected by an enormous majority over Solomon Southwick, his opponent. It was said of him by those whom his fearless action and resolute purpose had made his

enemies, that he went into office and out of office the most unanimously of any governor of the state up to his time. Without burdening the narrative with the political battles of that day, it is well known history that many of his party became alienated from him. He would not obey the machine, and there were machines then as now, very grinding machines they were to a man of the Governor's sturdy independence. That he alienated himself from his party, gave him not the slightest concern. He went straight onward in what he believed to be the way of rectitude, and, whether mistaken or not, his perfect sincerity of purpose proved that he acted only from unconquerable strength of his conviction. Stories sometimes humorous and sometimes bitter, all of them false, were published about him in a day when calumny in politics was worse than now.

In the governor's room in the city hall, New York, his picture is that of a man of distinguished, imposing and very noble person, as fine a representative of a gentleman of the old school in appearance, as any upon its walls.

He may have suffered much from contact with his brilliant though somewhat erratic family connection with the versatile John Van Ness, who was an illustration of the adage "wit and judgment are rarely allied." Governor Yates rarely essayed wit, was not perhaps a dispenser of humor, but that he was a man of solid judgment and great judicial ability, the common law reports of the State of New York abundantly show. He was truly beloved and greatly mourned in Schenectady, which gives to this distinguished statesman, as it did to his soldier and statesman fathers, all it has in its power to bestow. His only descendants now residing in Schenectady are John Delancy Watkins, his great grandson and his nephew of the same name, a great, great graudson.

CHAPTER XV.

The Great Fire of 1819.

Another calamity was destined to fall upon Schenectady. One often hears of "The Great Fire of 1819." No reliable records of it appear in any history of the city, nor can any such be obtained. We have to depend upon surviving eye-witnesses, and secure such information as we can from the minutes of the Common Council and files of old newspapers.

On the Common Council Journal of Nov. 16th and 17th, occurs this minute:

"Nov. 16th.—The market corner Union and College streets to be repaired at the cost of the occupants therein.

Nov. 16 and 17—A great fire has raged in this city for two days; all the western part of the city is burned; hundreds of citizens rendered homeless. Sixteen watchmen put out each night in the city and paid $1 per night to watch after the great fire."

In the Schenectady *Cabinet* of Nov. 24th, 1819, is the following record of the awful conflagration:

Schenectady, Nov. 24th, 1819.

Destructive Fire—On Wednesday morning last, between the hours of four and five, a fire broke out in this city, the most destructive we have ever witnessed. It originated in Mr. Haight's currying shop in Water street, and communicated from thence to Mr. Moyston's dwelling house and store, which stood on the opposite side of the same street. These, with some of the adjoining buildings, were soon reduced to ashes. A strong southeast wind fed the fury of the raging element, so that it could not be arrested until it had crossed State street, and swept away, in its desolating course, almost every building between that street and the Mohawk Bridge which, having been on fire in several places, was with difficulty saved. Thus, in about the space of six hours, the western part of

our city exhibited a melancholy scene of devastation and ruin. The cellars of the buildings consumed continued to smoke and burn for several days following. From the fortunate circumstance of the wind continuing to blow in one direction, the ruin was not so far spread as it otherwise would have been, and owing to this, and the unremitting exertions of some individuals, the buildings on the west side of Church street with two or three exceptions, were not materially injured. Many persons were much injured and bruised while lending their aid to save the furniture, etc., of the unhappy sufferers. The number of buildings destroyed, including barns and outhouses, is about one hundred and sixty, of which at least ninety are dwelling houses, stores and offices, as may be seen by the subjoined statement. Besides the buildings, (not more than seven of which were insured) we have to lament the loss of much valuable property, such as fruit trees, furniture, etc., and a great quantity of grain and provisions, and the tale will scarcely be half told, when we add that not a few have been literally burnt out of their homes and cast, without shelter or the means of subsistence, at this inclement season of the year, upon the charity and protection of their friends; yea, some have lost their all. No correct estimate of the loss can be formed, but we shall not exceed the bounds of truth if we say it is somewhere near $150,000.

The indefatigable labor of all, but more particularly of strangers and of the students of Union College, in rescuing property from the devouring flames, merits the warmest thanks.

Amid the sincerest feeling of regret, we rejoice, and we do it with emotion of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events that, during this awful visitation of His providence, no lives have been lost. We also feel great satisfaction in stating that the corporation of this city is pursuing measures for the relief of the sufferers.

The following is a list, as correct as could be ascertained, of the buildings consumed, and of the persons by whom they were owned or occupied, to-wit:

In Water Street—A building occupied by Isaac Haight as a currier's shop, and owned by Nathan Garnsey, Jr. Five houses and a store owned by John Brown and occupied by A. R. Murford, B. and I.

Vrooman, M. Crane and Waster, and I. Sheffield, B. Miller and the Misses McClure and Currey ; a dwelling house occupied by P. Murray and owned by John S. Vrooman ; a barn occupied and owned by John Brown.

In State Street—John H. Moyston's dwelling house, store and barn ; John S. Vrooman's brick dwelling house ; a large brick dwelling house, store and shop of John Brown ; a store of William Lyman ; a large brick dwelling house, store, barn and outhouses of D. & H. R. Martin ; I. DeGraff, Esqr's dwelling house, barn and outhouses ; a barn occupied by J. Wasson and owned by the heirs of James Bradshaw, deceased.

In Church Street—John Prouty's frame dwelling house, office and outhouses ; a barn occupied by Mrs. Vredenburgh and owned by the heirs of Dr. C. Vrooman ; the Schenectady Female Academy, owned by Joseph Horsfall ; a barn belonging to the widow Elizabeth Vrooman, and one belonging to M. T. E. Veeder, Esq.

In Union Street—A dwelling house occupied by Milo Smith and owned by widow Nancy Beekman ; a dwelling house occupied by Mr. Petit and owned by widow Cathaline DeGraff ; a spacious building occupied by E. DeVendel as a dwelling house and boarding school, with a barn and outhouses, owned by Mr. M. Vicar ; a store occupied by Wm. B. Walton & Co., a brick dwelling house and barn occupied by Dr. Isaac Schermerhorn, all owned by Wm. Girvan, Esq.; widow Mary Teller's dwelling house and barn ; the Mohawk Turnpike Co's office, the law office of N. F. Beck, Esq., DeGraff, Walton & Co's store and outhouses on the corner of Union and Washington streets, all owned by Wm. Girvan, Esq.

In Washington Street—The dwelling house, store and barn of Cornelius Z. Van Santvoord ; a store occupied by Henry Topping and owned by the widow F. Veeder ; two offices occupied by Henry V. Fonda, Esq., and by Vrooman & Schermerhorn, and owned by them ; the dwelling house of the widow F. Veeder, a blacksmith shop owned by her and occupied by Jacob S. Vrooman ; the tavern of Richard Freeman ; the dwelling house and County Clerk's office of Jellis A. Fonda ; the dwelling house of the widow Nancy Beekman ; a dwelling house and barn of Stephen Lush, occupied by J.

McMichael for a dwelling and Richard McMichael & Co., as a store; a shop occupied by Giles Clute as a shoe store and owned by Stephen Lush; Eri Lusher's elegant brick dwelling house, store and barn; a dwelling house occupied by Mr. Hicks and Mrs. Stevens, owned by Eri Lusher; the dwelling house, store and barn of James I. Carley; the large dwelling house, shop and barn, unoccupied, owned by Jacob S. Glen; a building occupied by Toll & Brooks as a store and by Seth Thayer and R. C. Jackson as a dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. Sophia Willard, David Allen and Mrs. Wiley, owned by the heirs of John Fisher, deceased; a dwelling house, store, barn and several outhouses occupied by Mrs. Peek and J. B. Van Eps; a dwelling house and store occupied by Josiah Stiles, owned by J. B. Van Eps; David Hearsay's dwelling house, shop, barn and outhouses; a store occupied by Kennedy Farrell, owned by D. Hearsay; the dwelling house and barn of George Cooper; the brick dwelling house, store and barn owned by Joseph C. Yates, formerly by Robert Loague; the dwelling house and store occupied by Samuel Lee, owned by the widow E. Prince; the dwelling house, store, barn and outhouses of Gen. A. Oothout; Giles Clute's tavern and barn; the dwelling house occupied by Alexander Van Eps, E. Townsend and G. Van Valkenburgh, owned by widow Bradt; the house and barn of J. V. Ryley, Esq.

Corner of Washington and Front Streets—Andrew N. Van Patten's tavern, store, barn and sheds; M. Van Guysling's store.

In Front Street—The bakery of Mrs. Gill; a dwelling house occupied by Tobias V. Cuyler, owned by A. N. Van Patten; Dr. D. I. Toll's dwelling house; a dwelling house of A. N. Van Patten, unoccupied; the dwelling house and barn occupied by John S. Ten Eyck, owned by Frederick Van Patten; a store occupied by Mrs. Hart as a dwelling house and a barn owned by Joseph C. Yates, Esq.; a dwelling house, store, barn and tannery occupied by Henry E. Telter, owned by Charles Kane, Esq.; a dwelling house and outhouses occupied by the widow Van Ingen, owned by Gershom Van Vorst; a dwelling house and outhouses owned and occupied by widow Elizabeth Prince.

The above account of the sufferers was furnished by a committee appointed for that purpose, and we believe it to be generally correct.

The subscriber having witnessed the great exertions of the citizens of this city, and the students of Union College, in the late distressing fire, cannot refrain from expressing his thanks for the assistance they rendered in subduing the devouring element; particularly those whose personal and manly exertions, rescued his property from the flames. He knows the names of only a few. He regrets that he cannot particularize them so as to thank them in person.—Nov. 17th, 1819.

JOHN SANDERS.

A. G. Fonda acknowledges with gratitude the spirited exertions of his friends and fellow citizens, and particularly of the students of Union College, in saving his property from fire on Wednesday morning last.—Nov. 22.

David Tomlinson offers his gratitude to his friends, fellow citizens, officers and students of Union College, for their kind exertions, through Divine Providence, in saving his buildings and other property from fire yesterday morning.—Nov. 18th, 1819.

B. M. Mumford tenders his most grateful acknolwedgments to the citizens of Schenectady generally, and to the students of Union College in particular, for their indefatigable exertions in saving his property from destruction during the late awful and calamitous fire in this city.—Nov. 22.

D. & H. R. Martin offer their grateful thanks to those who aided them during the distressing conflagration on the 17th, and whose exertions saved a great portion of their effects from the flames.—Nov. 22.

Samuel Lee tenders his thanks to his fellow-citizens, particularly to his friends in the fourth ward, for their unwearied exertions in saving his property from the devouring flames on Wednesday last.—Nov. 22.

William Lyman respectfully tenders his most grateful acknowledgments to his fellow-citizens, and his friends from the adjacent towns, for their unwearied exertions in saving his property from destruction by the late fire.—Nov. 22.

Mrs. Margaret Suter takes this method to return her thanks to her

friends for the preservation of her property during the late fire.—Nov. 22.

Abraham Van Eps tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his fellow citizens, and the students of Union College, for their spirited exertions in saving his property from the devouring flames on Wednesday morning last.—Nov. 22.

Since the late fire in Schenectady, one of the proprietors of this paper has visited that city, and inspected the ruins. They present a most melancholy and awful scene of ruin and desolation; and the personal distress of many of the sufferers is great beyond description. Widows and orphan children, and many others, who were in the possession of respectable property, and in the enjoyment of most of the comforts and conveniences of life, are reduced to wretchedness, to penury and want, and their forlorn situation at the present season, makes an irresistible appeal to the sympathy, the benevolence and the charity of their fellow citizens. It is an appeal made to one of the noblest faculties of the human mind, and cannot and will not be made in vain. This city has often drank deep of the cup of affliction which their fellow citizens of Schenectady are now called to partake of, and they know well how to commisserate their situation and to minister to their necessities."

It is impossible, without the work of months in the County Clerk's office, to point out to-day the location of the various houses which are burnt, but the following certainly were saved: the residence of John Sanders, now occupied by Ex-District Attorney Daniel Naylon. The residence of Dr. Alexander G. Fonda, which was taken down at the time the new county building was erected on Union street; the residence of Benjamin Mumford on Washington street, now believed to be in the ownership of the Hon. Edward W. Paige; so also, was the house now owned in the Swartfigure family, and of historic interest as belonging in old days to Jacob Glen, and as having been the house where Washington stayed during his visit in Schenectady. The residence of Ex-Judge Yates was spared. So it seems, were about all the great storage and forwarding houses along the bank of the river, for the Yates' and Mynderse, DeGraff, Walton & Co., were standing fifty years ago.

There were but three fire companies in the town, as appears from the common council record, and the appliances were utterly inefficient to meet the emergency. Everybody in those days was supplied with leather fire buckets, many of which are still in possession of the old families as mementoes of that day.

The city was then divided into fire districts, and each householder had these leather buckets, then called leather bags. On heretofore occasions, every man owning these buckets was requested at the head of the fire company in his district, and had to go into service. In case of his obstinance he was fined heavily. Companies 1, 2 and 3, and the fire bag people, were all that could meet the impending day. To the honor of the old Union be it said, that the students of the college turned out unasked and fought for two days with the fire raging, winning the gratitude of the citizens. Union then had a fire engine of its own, an old cart shaped thing on two wheels and with levers that were perpendicular to the pole of the carriage, and that did brave work, the students pumping at it day and night.

The homeless and houseless people, two hundred families and more, suffered terribly. It is difficult to locate the buildings described in the article of the *Cabinet*. This is about the best account of the fire that can be obtained. There are but two or three people in Schenectady who were living then, and they were mere children. The cause of the origin of the fire appears in a later issue of the paper. As it contains many facts, and is such valuable information, that, though published at that early day, when so much had not been learned as we know now, this paper still contains so many facts and suggestions, and is written with so much intelligence and knowledge of the subject, that it makes it very valuable to us, even in this century of tremendous advance in experience and knowledge. Extracts from this article are therefore quoted.

"SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The late dreadful fire in this city will, we trust, continue to excite the commiseration of the benevolent in favor of the unfortunate sufferers. Such a calamity addresses itself to every charitable feeling of the heart, and calls loudly for the exercise of that Christian charity, which is always ready to supply the wants and to cheer the woe of the afflicted.

But our attention ought to be directed to an examination of the cause of this disaster. A knowledge of this may enable us to guard against future danger, and to prevent a recurrence of a similar calamity.

The facts, as we have received them from Mr. Haight, in whose shop the fire originated, and in whose statements we place entire confidence, are these: According to his usual practice, he transferred his business from the shop where the fire commenced, at about six o'clock of the evening previous, to another shop that he also occupied; that no fire or candle had been in the shop after that time; that at nine o'clock of the same evening, he visited the shop and found everything in safety. The next morning as he was about to commence his labor for the day, he discovered three out of four rooms on fire in the inside, and that there was no appearance of fire on the outside of the building. Mr. H., further states, that there was in the building a quantity of corn in the ear, a number of hides untanned and undressed, and a quantity of oil; that in one of the rooms there were a number of skins of leather which had been oiled and hung up during the day; that the oil used was liver oil and oil expressed from the feet of cattle, called by him neats foot oil; there was also in one of the rooms a large quantity of slacked lime. Mr. H. mentions that it had been perfectly slacked some time before, and that no water was, or had been near it.

It is a well known fact that oil is highly combustible; it is not, however, as extensively known, that oil spread upon any animal or vegetable substance, will produce spontaneous combustion. The case of the storehouse of sails at Brest, establishes the fact, that such may be its effect. There are also many other cases, for which we refer to the work already quoted; it is therefore possible that the oil which was constantly used in the shop of Mr. H., may accidentally have been spilled on some animal or vegetable substance and produced the combustion; at all events, the fire may have commenced from the oiled skins which were in the shop. In confirmation of this, we would merely state that the spontaneous inflammation of essential or volatile oils and that of some fat oils, particularly when mixed with nitrous acid, is well known.

But there are other facts to which attention should be paid, and a knowledge of which is highly important to the community. Corn heaped up has sometimes produced inflammation, as also hay laid up damp. Nor is this a discovery of our day. Vanieri, an Italian who flourished in the seventeenth century, adverts to this circumstance as well known and established. These inflammations always take place when the matter heaped up preserves a certain degree of humidity, which is necessary to excite a fermentation; it is in this way that a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, in giving a detail of the circumstances which attended a fire in a Russian frigate in April, 1781, caused by a bundle of matting containing Russian lamp black, prepared from fir soot, moistened with hemp oil varnish, says: 'The spontaneous accession of various matters from the vegetable kingdom, as wet hay, corn and madder, and at times wet meal and malt, are well known.' We close with one more authority, Bartholdi, a celebrated French chemist, in an account of spontaneous inflammation, enumerates ten causes, two of which are the following: 'The fermentation of animal and vegetable substances, heaped up in a large mass, which are either too dry or too moist, as hay, dung, &c.' 'The accumulation of wool, cotton and other animal and vegetable substances, covered with an oily matter and particularly a drying oil.'"

"Under each of these, he produces instances to confirm his assertions. The animal and vegetable substances, if heaped upon each other, while they retain their moisture, enter into fermentation, a change is effected in their composition, and they often become so much heated as to inflame; they are thus decomposed, and in consequence, heat is produced."

"It may be impertinent here to add, that the oils which Mr. H. mentions were of the kind called fixed oils, those obtained partly from animals and partly from vegetables, by simple expressions. Of the fixed oils, those which remain transparent, after they become solid from exposure to the action of the air, are called drying oils; those that become opaque are called fat oils."

"There is one more circumstance to which we would call the attention of the public. Wool stuff and pieces of cloth which were

not scoured, have taken fire when folded up and even during the time of their conveyance from one place to another, when heaped upon each other. Wool when neither wet or oiled, if piled up, has frequently been known to inflame spontaneously."

"These facts we have thought proper to present to the public. Whether the fire in this city originated in this way, we leave to the decision of those more competent than ourselves to determine on a scientific question of this kind. For their benefit we have given Mr. H's statement at length. We only say it appears highly probable. At all events, it is important that the community should be apprised of the existence of instances of such a nature. It will not only tend to increase the vigilance of individuals, and awaken their attention to objects which have hitherto been neglected; but, to say the least, it may frequently prevent unjust and illiberal insinuations. The reputation of the innocent man may thus be assailed by calumny, and his peace destroyed by unmerited suspicion."

CHAPTER XVI.

The Railroads.

Schenectady is the pioneer of the world in railroad traffic, as she is now its leader in the more marvelous, apparently the conquering science of electricity.

On the 29th of July, 1830, the ceremony of breaking ground for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad took place near Schenectady, with a silver spade by Stephen Van Rensselaer. In September it was announced the stock had risen ten per cent., and the editor of the Albany *Advertiser* predicted that trains would run from Albany to Schenectady in three-quarters of an hour, and reach Utica from Albany in four hours. The latter was a somewhat startling prediction at this time, when we consider that the utmost exertions of the stages barely overcame the distance in twelve hours.

By the 25th of July, 1831, twelve months from the time when the ceremony of breaking ground was performed, the road was completed from the junction of the western turnpike and Lydius street, Albany, to the brow of the hill at Schenectady, a distance of twelve and a half miles. Some defects in the first locomotive used, called the DeWitt Clinton, prevented a trial before the 3d of August. On this day a trip was made in one hour and forty-five minutes, and on the 10th they ran two trains each way, with coke as fuel, making a part of the trip at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The passenger cars were simply coach bodies placed upon the trucks for temporary use, according seats for fifteen or eighteen persons. August 13 a large company assembled to take a trip on the railroad, but the DeWitt Clinton engine, built at the West Point foundry, in New York, proved defective in her boiler, and was returned for repairs. At this trial, and in previous ones, coal or coke had been used for fuel, but wood was finally adopted. On the 9th of September the DeWitt Clinton was again put upon the rail, and succeeded in drawing a train over the road in forty-five minutes. It was not until the 22d of September that the directors advertised to take passengers, although city officials and other dignitaries had passed over the road both by steam and horse power early in August. The road was still uncompleted and used only from the junction, as it was called, two miles from the foot of State street, in Albany, from which place passengers were taken to the train by stage coaches. The other terminus of the road was still at the bluff overlooking Schenectady, where passengers were again transferred to stages. The distance traversed was less than thirteen miles.

The precise time when the directors of the road left, prepared to crown the success of their labors by a grand excursion, was on the 24th of September, 1831. To this demonstration, by invitation, came the state and city officials and a number of eminent citizens of New York. The train, drawn by the DeWitt Clinton, started off with three cars and returned with five cars, making the return trip in thirty-five minutes.

There is a picture of the depot built by the Mokawk and Hudson now in the possession of Mr. Henry Ramsay of this city, whose

father was then chief engineer of Western Incline. It was a very small corporation for the Hon. Henry Ramsay to handle, for he was one of the most eminent men of his profession. His merit was subsequently recognized, as he attained its highest rank in the position of State Engineer. The drawing is the work of Engineer Ramsay himself. The beauty, convenience and comfort of the structure is surprising. From the foot of the inclined plane, of which more hereafter, the cars were drawn by horses. Looking north from State street, the Givens Hotel was on the right, the residence of William C. Young, superintendent of the road, on the left. The depot itself stood apparently (the picture is not on a scale) about 100 feet north of the building line of State street, a handsome barricade crowned with large and highly ornamented lamps closed the way. From the southwest corner of the depot a really tasty and elegant veranda ran south along the east wall of the Givens Hotel at a right angle westward on State street across its front. Resolve Givens evidently had a pull. Everything around the depot went his way. The same style of elegant corridors extended from the southeast corner of the building parallel with the Givens veranda to the corner of Superintendent Young's house and turning at right angles went eastward along its front so as to enclose it. In this latter building were the business offices of the road. The passenger, baggage and express rooms were under a large roofed enclosure similar, though much smaller than the Troy depot before its recent destruction. Its front was a conception of decided beauty. It was evidently designed by somebody familiar with the remains of the Forum at Rome, and the Pantheon at Athens, for there is a combination of the styles of both, very modest and unpretentious, as in such a small building it should be, but the effect was both striking and pleasing. At the inner angles of the corridors or verandas in State street were the public entrances. The depot, the hotel and Mr. Young's house were burned down in 1843. The Givens was rebuilt in the old tavern style, that so many of us easily remember, on the site now occupied by the stately Edison. An architecturally miserable, unsightly, inconvenient, little horror took its place. The mercy of this chronicle

forbears to make any effort to discover who originated or was responsible for the infliction of this outrage upon a city which had suffered its share of barbarian outrage long years before. Yet the N. Y. C. strangely permits the picture of its shame still to hang on depot walls. That depot retarded Schenectady's progress for fifty years. The wayfarer on the train averted his gaze, and in the summer held his nose. The Schenectadian came to it in horror when he must and fled from it in disgust when he could.

In January, 1832, the company reported to the Legislature that the amount actually paid and disbursed in the construction of the road was $483,215, and that $156,693 would be required to complete it.

In the spring of 1832, the road was completed throughout its whole line, and the inclined plane being in working order, another grand excursion was given on the 14th of May, extending from the foot of Gansevoort street, Albany, into the heart of Schenectady.

"Billy" Marshall was conductor of the trains. He went around on the outside on a platform built along the sides, put his head in at the windows and yelled "tickets!" When the Schenectady Street Railroad was opened more than half a century later, Billy was accorded the honor of being one of the passengers on its first excursion train and was given an ovation all along the line.

There was no cab over the engineer. He suffered bitterly in the winter. The spokes of the engine drivers were of wood as late as 1841 and 1842. The rails were at first flat slabs of iron laid on heavy wooden rails called "H" rails. About the middle of the forties "T" rails came into use, and at once supplanted the terrible "H," that driven into the wood by spikes would loosen until the turned end would catch a following wheel and shoot up through, several accidents of indescribable horror occurring from this cause.

The cars were drawn up the inclined plane by means of a long rope attached to them and to a stationary engine at the top, the whole leading and balanced by a car loaded with stone descending on the opposite track. This same ceremony was observed at both terminations of the road, occupying much time. The same style of coaches were still used. In the fall of this year a new pattern of car was built at Schenectady, more nearly like those now in use, the archi-

tecture of which was modeled from Dr. Nott's parlor stove, and was called the Gothic car.

In 1841 the inclined planes at both ends of the road, were done away with, and locomotives were used on the whole length of the road. The success of this road, and the advantages of this means of communication, although rudely constructed at great and much needless expense, became so apparent, that within three years railroads, duly chartered by law, were projected in every part of the state.

The next railroad built in this section was called the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad, and ran from Schenectady to Saratoga. This company was formed February 16th, 1831, and the road was completed and in operation in 1832. This road really began by a connection with the basin at the lift bridge at Church street. A bridge was built there to meet the needs of the road. From thence it ran through Railroad street, having its station for passengers at the corner of Water street, where is the row of brick buildings built by the late Hon. A. W. Hunter for Roy & Co., of the shawl works. From the station it was a horse railroad running through a subway under State street, east of the present building occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association, from thence straight through close to the easterly line of the residence of Judge Strong on Union street, and from there crossing the street it ran just east of the present County Clerk's office, and in rear of the residences of Judge Jackson and Ex-District Attorney Naylon, under Front street, beneath the present residence of Mrs. Robinson. After crossing Front street it curved through the property now owned by Mr. Jacob Vrooman, where it emerged from the elevation through which it had been cut, and crossed the Mohawk bridge. The engine house was a brick building on the Glenville side, demolished only a few years ago. A little wheelbarrow of an engine then picked up the train and took it to Saratoga. About twelve years after the construction of the road another line was laid out and the track of the Utica and Schenectady railroad was used to the sand bank where the road branched off to the north. About twenty-five years ago the route was again changed, a bridge built and the present line adopted. This road is now part of the system of the Delaware & Hudson Company.

In 1835 the Utica and Schenectady road was constructed, and in 1843 the Schenectady and Troy branch was built.

It will be seen at this early date in the history of railroads in this country, that Schenectady enjoyed facilities for communication by rail, equal to, if not surpassing, any place in the state.

In 1853 a company was formed by consolidating all the railroads then in operation, and some projected roads between Albany and Buffalo, called the New York Central Railroad. This consolidation included the Mohawk and Hudson, the Schenectady and Troy and the Utica and Schenectady railroads. The act allowing the consolidation was passed April 2, 1853, and carried into effect May 17th, 1854. This road runs from Albany to Buffalo. It was finished and in operation in 1855.

In 1869 this company consolidated with the Hudson River road, running from Albany to New York, under the corporation name of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, thus opening a road under the management of one company, extending from the great lakes to the Atlantic seaport.

In 1874, this road from Albany to Buffalo, was increased from two tracks to four, making it the only four-track road in the United States.

In 1869, the Schenectady and Duanesburgh road was incorporated, with a capital of $150,000, and completed in 1873. It runs from Schenectady to Quaker Street, and connects at the latter place with the Albany and Susquehanna road. It is, with the latter road, a part of the Delaware & Hudson system.

In 1866, a road called the Athens Branch was constructed. It runs from Athens to Schenectady, and is now owned and operated by the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad.

In 1883, the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad was constructed, and runs through the western portion of Schenectady County, having a station at South Schenectady, about two and a half miles from the city.

This completes a necessarily brief account of the railroads in Schenectady County, which today form the most important business

interest of this city which can almost lay claim to the proud distinction of having been the birthplace of the great railway system of the world.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Cholera and After.

1832 was a year of horror for Schenectady. The whole country was awaiting with terror the approach of the Asiatic cholera. Fear was intensified when news came that the disease had landed at Quebec and was enroute eastward and southward. So, on June 16th, 1832, the common council passed the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears from various accounts in the public papers that the Asiatic cholera has reached this country and is now raging in Montreal and Quebec, it appears to this board proper to take every necessary prudential measure to prevent the spread of the disease.

June 16th the mayor reported as follows:

"That agreeable to the suggestions of the Board of Health, he has caused two apartments to be fitted up in the old brick college edifice, which report having been accepted,

Resolved, That the said rooms be appropriated for such uses as this board or the health officer, (Dr. John S. L. Tonnelier) of this city, may deem necessary for the promotion of the public health, but that said apartments shall not be used as a cholera hospital.

Resolved, That the account of William Marshall, amounting to one dollar, for removing Samuel Ostrander, supposed to be of cholera and in indigent circumstances, be paid by the treasurer and charged to the county."

September 10th the following minute appears in the record:

"Resolved, That the mayor be authorized to recommend to the citizens to set apart Thursday next as a day of prayer and praise to

Almighty God for permitting the violence of the pestilence (cholera) that scourges our beloved country, to pass over us."

It is difficult to understand the last resolution. It utters thanks for the passage over the city of the violence of the pestilence. What must it have been elsewhere, for there are those yet living who remember with horror its awful ravages. When it struck the city it began its work at once and fiercely. It was a new and unknown disease. It is to the lasting credit of medical science that in civilized lands the scourge like the small-pox that used to slay or mutilate its thousands, no longer has any terrors when its coming is heralded, and it is stopped at the harbor gates, even in Canada. That natural neighbor of ours has twice bestowed the beneficence upon us, but she has at last learned to keep it away from herself.

The cholera then was unknown and therefore the more terrible horror. Nobody knew how to handle it and the fatality was enormous. It was battled with by Drs. Tonnelier, McDugal and McGuffin. Dr. Toll, a retired physician, entered the lists against the dragon. Mr. Lawrence C. Van Eps, then living opposite the Dutch Church Cemetery in Green street, says that funerals were incessant, almost hourly. It was not only fatal to a terrible degree, but a short and indescribable agony until collapse set in. In the dying hours a greenish hue spread over the features that added horror to the awful scene. It was especially deadly along Caslorn Creek, Rotterdam border and on the flats in Rotterdam street and Frog Alley, so-called. An eye-witness relates that a man was stricken with it in Governor's Lane and was carried away dead in two hours. The frost killed it in September.

It came again in 1849, watched in its approach with the same shivering terror, and this time many remember that, though lacking greatly the violence of the visitation of 1832, it was still such a pestilence that with all the ravages of diphtheria we have never seen the like of it since. Many living will remember that in August 26th, the whole city was shocked with the news that the awful scourge had mounted College Hill, and in that pure air had stricken down in ten hours the Rev. John Austin Yates, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric. Dr. Yates was taken ill Saturday night, and at Sunday morning

service it was announced from the pulpit, Dr. Backus falling back into his chair as he read the announcement for which he was utterly unprepared.

When the scourge again came in 1854, it did little harm. It advanced in more threatening form in 1866, but was stamped out and never reached here again. A strange feature of its visit in 1866 was the death by unquestioned Asiatic cholera of two of the well known Tullock family on the Princetown Hills.

In 1845 the population of the city was only 6,555. Railroad and canal had made a way-station of the town, forgetful of the renown and credit that belonged to her as the mother of the passenger railway system of the continent. When she halted in new progress, as she had for a long time, the name of "Old Dorp" was put upon her; cheap jokes as to her being fenced all around and ceiled overhead, began to circulate over the land. The passenger saw the frowning discomfort of the depot sheds on one side, saw Isha Banker's blacksmith shop, Clute and Bailey's foundry and the tavern-like Givens Hotel on the other, and hastened on out of the town. But Isha Banker was a first-class workman, reared a fine family of first-class citizens; the Givens Hotel up to within a few years of its obliteration by the Edison, gave as good a fare as could be found on the whole line of the railroad, and handsome fortunes for those days were made there. Clute and Bailey became Clute Brothers, with Spencer Ostrom, a past-master in mechanism, as its foreman. Uncle Sam owes the salvation and the rescue of the forlorn remnant of his navy to those same Clute Brothers of whom John B. and Jethro Clute are the survivors. They built the engines and machinery of the little Monitor that overthrew and sunk the Merrimac, and was the pioneer of the grander battleship of our splendid navy of today. And one of their proud achievements, never to be forgotten, was the construction of the machinery and engines of the picket boats participating in the dare devil exploit of Cushing in the destruction of the Albemarle.

Lines of passenger packets were running from Schenectady to Utica, and the runners with John Bowtell at the head, were screaming for patronage at the store-steps where Mr. John Ellis now keeps

his fruit store. They were long, sharp-pointed, handsomely painted and state-roomed and upholstered in grand style for that day. The dock was called the battleground because of the boatmen's fights of almost daily occurrence. At the swing bridge was the dry-dock. On the sight of the present freight depot, was the famous old "Bullshead" where canalers lived and fought.

An awful battle nearly occurred at the dry-dock (Swing Bridge) in the summer of 1848. There was a style of firemen's contest in those days of the volunteer firemen that would be impossible now. There were five volunteer companies in Schenectady: Protection 1, Deluge 2, Niagara 3, Neptune 4 and Conqueror 5. The firemen's tournament consisted of a strife decided when one of the hand engines succeeded in flooding the other.

No. 4 had invited No. 8 of Albany to act as their allies against No. 2 and 3 combined. The contest was fierce, two relays of men on each of the brakes relieving one another. Five minutes was always more than time enough to decide the strife. One of the engines was either pumped dry or overflowed in less than that time. Four and eight won, flooding Deluge No. 2. Cheating was claimed by the defeated party. Of course a fight ensued; it always did, and it always found men equipped for the emergency.

But this was no ordinary fight. It developed into a terrible riot. The exasperated, insanely enraged laddies, used to fire fighting, carried the battle all through the streets. The town constables were powerless, stores were closed, people fled into their homes and the battle raged until nightfall rested on the battered Albanians strewn along the Albany turnpike. Searcher Smith, foremost in the melee, still lives. Anyone looking at the old man now can see traces of that physical power that made him the Fitzsimmons of this region. And he was the master of the situation. The firemen of that day fought everything but fire. What a splendid contrast is the magnificent outfit of Chief Yates and his officers and men of to-day.

Scrapping matches, as they are called in the vernacular of this day, were common between the students and the "townies." Union had nearly 400 undergraduates, largely made up of western and southern men. There were no locomotive works nor General Elec-

Engd by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John Ellis

tric works and the fighting gangs were nearly equal. A tremendous battle was fought in West College yard, led on by a future president of the United States, in 1845, which even the venerable president, bareheaded on the old stone steps, could not for a long time subdue, and not till some of the contestants had to be fished out of the canal.

But Schenectady soon took a boom. Some enterprising citizens, among their number the Hon. Daniel D. Campbell, Simon C. Groot and others, conceived the idea of erecting here locomotive works and established a corporation that is now sending its products all over the world, the roar of whose progress is heard from New York around to Japan. Associated with the incorporators was John Ellis, one of the shrewdest, ablest, hardheaded Scotchmen and skillful mechanics this state has ever known.

The Norris Brothers of Philadelphia, about as eminent locomotive builders as lived in the land, came to take control of the little plant, whose main building was about the size of the thriving manufactory of Weiderhold & Co., with a little brass foundry adjoining and still standing. The Norrises started well but for some reason made a bad failure in the end. They built an engine in 1849 called the "Lightning." It had single drivers seven and one-half feet in diameter. It was to revolutionize locomotion. But it could not revolutionize itself or revolve its wheels. It froze up on its trial trip, so that it could not start. When thawed out and put on the road, the friction was not great enough to hold the wheels. It lost motion, and what was worse, lost time. This failure, added to other causes, broke up the Norrises to the regret of Schenectady, with whom these genial hearted Philadelphians were exceedingly popular. The sheriff sold them out. The stockholders took charge in 1850.

A disagreement occurred, in fact grew chronic among the shareholders. Ellis had the strength of his convictions and, when disputes arose, with true Scottish tenacity of belief and purpose he would not give way. He was the only real mechanic of the outfit and believed he understood the business. Subsequent events showed that he did. At one deadlock, the stockholders, inflamed with vexation, determined to get rid of him. The great builder, as he became, seems to have been expecting the outbreak and to be prepared. His

partners made him a proposition to name his price and they would name theirs. They announced the price at which they would sell. He announced his. Theirs was tremendous but Ellis' was out of sight. They thought their demand was above his means, but he promptly accepted their terms and the Ellis work went on its way with John Ellis at the throttle. Walter McQueen, father of the Hon. D. P. McQueen, formerly member of assembly from this county, was associated with him; a grand mechanic understanding every phase of the business. The McQueen engine became known all over the United States. One of them, purchased by the government, rolled into Fairfax Court House one fine afternoon in the fall of 1862, when the 134th was lying there drilling for the awful experience they were destined to undergo. The Schenectady men recognized an old friend and swarming about it, patted it like a horse and would have hugged it if they could. The genius of McQueen and the business ability of Ellis were building up an immense plant soon to rival the Baldwins of Philadelphia and the Rogers of Paterson.

Ellis died after living to see the works he had established take rank among the leading industries of America and to send the name of McQueen all over the continent. He left a large fortune. His son took his place as president. Under his management the works grew and throve. John C., dying, Charles, a younger brother, succeeded to the control. Charles survived him but a few years and Edward, a younger brother, came to the direction. Two years ago death visited this family and removed Edward; and William D., the youngest son, is at this writing the president of the plant. All these men, by the wise foresight of the father, were practically educated in the business. Walter McQueen retired old, full of honors and possessed of ample fortune. His burden was taken up by A. J. Pitkin. To-day the plant is one of the largest in the world, its workmanship unsurpassed and in recent trials outstripping every locomotive on earth. "999" of the Empire State Express was the admiration of every sightseer at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Yet "999" is an every day engine now beside the monster of the type of 2207.

The Ellis sons were men of large generosity, every one of them.

The Ellis hospital was founded by Charles G., the second son, and the family have helped to sustain the grand beneficence. Each one of them left a princely fortune and the wealth of each did immeasurable though unostentatious good.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SCHENECTADY IN THE CIVIL WAR AND THE LATTER HALF OF THE CENTURY.

The population of Schenectady ran up to 13,000 by the time the war broke out. She entered the ordeal of 1861 full of loyalty but she was a Democratic city by nature and habit. She had Copperheads, more than her share, but on their appearance after the first Bull Run, they were promptly suppressed. The following record is taken from the admirable compilation of Rev. J. H. Munsell:

"The first company organized in Schenectady for the late Civil War, was the Seward Volunteer Zouaves, afterwards known as Company A., Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers. This company was organized by William Seward Gridley, who was elected its captain, and who commanded it at the first battle of Bull Run.

"On the 12th of April, 1861, Fort Sumpter was bombarded, and evacuated by Major Anderson on the 15th. On this same day, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to suppress the insurrection. The next day the New York Legislature passed a bill, which was signed by Governor Morgan, appropriating three million dollars for the purpose of raising and equipping 30,000 volunteers.

"On the 18th day of April, or six days after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumpter, the following notice was published in the Schenectady *Daily Times:*

"ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS—All young men who are in favor of forming a light infantry company and offering their services to garrison this state, or to the President of the United States, to aid and

assist in defending the Constitution and Union of the United States against foreign or domestic foes, are requested to meet at Cleary's saloon, opposite the railroad depot, on Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock, the 19th inst. This means fight, and all who sign must go.

WM. SEWARD GRIDLEY."

At the meeting held in response to this notice forty-seven men signed an application for a company organization, and asked Governor Morgan to commission William Seward Gridley, captain; Daniel Daley, first lieutenant, and Edward W. Groat, ensign of said company. Gridley took the application to Albany, and received an order from the Adjutant General to report at Albany with his company on the 22d day of April, 1861. In the same order, Lieutenant Simon G. Smith, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, New York Militia, was ordered to inspect and muster said company, and to preside over an election of the officers. The muster and election took place on the 20th of April, when the same officers were elected that Governor Morgan was asked to commission. In two days this company was organized and officered, and three days from the time of the call was ordered to report for duty at Albany.

May 14th, 1861, the Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was organized, and this company (then called the Seward Volunteer Zouaves) was assigned to that regiment as Company "A." At this time it numbered seventy-four men and three officers. About sixty of the men were from Schenectady.

May 17th, 1861, the Eighteenth Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and on the 18th of June following, started for Washington, being one of the regiments in the first fight of Bull Run.

Captain Gridley was promoted to the rank of major October 14th, 1862, and received at the close of the war the honorary title of Brevet Colonel, New York Volunteers. Daniel Daley was promoted to the captaincy of this company, November 10th, 1862, and was honorably discharged February 26th, 1863. Edward W. Groat was promoted from ensign to second lieutenant July 4th, 1861, but resigned December 18th, 1861. March 5th, 1863, he became major of the 134th Regiment. Joseph Strunk, who entered Gridley's com-

pany as sergeant, was mustered out May 28th, 1863, as second lieutenant. He was commissioned December 14th, 1863, as captain in the Second Regiment, Veteran Cavalry, and at the close of the war was made brevet major of New York Volunteers.

The second company organized in Schenectady was formed by Stephen Truax. The officers who received their commissions May 2, 1861, were: Captain, Stephen Truax; first lieutenant, William Horsfall; ensign, John Vedder. This company was enrolled in the Eighteenth Regiment as Company E, May 17th, 1861, (same time as Captain Gridley's company), for a term of two years. Captain Truax resigned December 27th of this year, and was succeeded in command by William Horsfall, who was killed while gallantly leading his company at Crampton Gap, Maryland, September 14th, 1861. John Vedder succeeded him as captain, and remained in command until the company was mustered out of service May 28th, 1863. Alfred Truax, who entered this company as sergeant, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant December 15th, 1862. Andrew C. Barup became second lieutenant.

E. Nott Schermerhorn, who enlisted in this company as first sergeant, rose in succession to second lieutenancy, and became one of the adjutants of the regiment November 18, 1862, holding the latter rank when the regiment was mustered out May 28th, 1863.

The Eighteenth Regiment was one of the first organized during the war, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, Crampton Gap, West Point, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Salem Church and Savage Station. For a short time the late Dr. James L. Van Ingen was one of the surgeons of this regiment. When the time for which this regiment was mustered into service expired, the present captain of the Thirty-seventh Company, National Guard, State of New York, George W. Marlette, was the only private in the regiment who received from Governor Morgan, for gallant and meritorious service, the honorary rank of brevet lieutenant.

William A. Jackson, son of the late Professor Jackson of Union College, was colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment from the time of its organization till his death from disease at Washington, November

10th, 1861. William H. Young, another gallant soldier from Schenectady, was for a short time, lieutenant-colonel of this regiment.

The third company formed in Schenectady was organized by Barent M. Van Voast, June 1st, 1861. The officers who received their commissions July 4th, 1861, were: Captain, Barent M. Van Voast; first lieutenant, Manse V. V. Smith; ensign, Edward Van Voast. This company contained seventy-four privates and three officers. It was enrolled in the Thirtieth Regiment as Company C, for a term of two years from June 1st, 1861.

Captain Van Voast was dismissed March 7th, 1862, and was succeeded by Manse V. V. Smith, who resigned November 26th of the same year. Edward Van Voast became first lieutenant May 13th, 1862, retaining this rank when the company was mustered out June 18th, 1863. He afterwards became major in the Second Regiment of Veteran Cavalry, and at the close of service of this regiment, was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel of New York Volunteers.

Charles Roth, who entered Company C as first sergeant, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant March 4th, 1863, and subsequently commissioned a brevet major of New York Volunteers.

The Thirtieth Regiment, with which Company C was most honorably connected, participated in the battles of Gainesville, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

The fourth company formed at Schenectady, was organized by Allan H. Jackson, who received a captain's commission October 1st, 1861. This company consisted of eighty-seven members, including the officers. It was enrolled as Company G, in the Ninety-first Regiment, for a term of three years, being mustered out of service July 3d, 1865. The officers who were commissioned at the same time as Jackson were: George W. Shaffer, first lieutenant, and William Harty, second lieutenant.

Captain Jackson was honorably discharged from this company February 23d, 1863, and promoted to the rank of major in the 134th Regiment. March 4th, 1863, he became lieutenant-colonel, and on December 10th of the same year, colonel of this regiment, but was mustered out of service June 10th, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel.

George W. Shaffer succeeded Jackson as captain of Company G, December 31st, 1864. Shaffer was promoted to major of the Sixty-first N. Y. Volunteers and subsequently received the honorary rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, N. Y. V.

William Harty succeeded Shaffer as captain of Company G, December 24th, 1864, and remained in command until the company was mustered out of service.

Cornelius Gill entered this company as second sergeant, and was promoted through the successive ranks to first lieutenant, which position he held when the company was disbanded.

Between the middle of August and the 3d of September, 1862, there were four military companies formed at Schenectady, which entered the service for a term of three years. All four were enrolled in the 134th Regiment, and were known as Companies A, B, F and H.

Company A was organized by Captain Watkins.

Company B was organized by David H. Hamlin, who received his commission as captain August 17th, 1862. At the same time Solyman G. Hamlin was commissioned first lieutenant and Soloman C. Wilson, second lientenant. This company numbered 102 men and participated in many of the great battles of the war. Benjamin F. Sheldon was captain of this company when it was mustered out. Solyman G. Hamlin was promoted to captain of Company C, March 7th, 1863. April 7th, 1865, he was major of the 192d Regiment, and was mustered out of the service August 28th, 1865, with the honorary rank of brevet captain, N. Y. V.

Lucius Mead, who enlisted in Company B as first sergeant, was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was killed while bravely leading his company at the battle of Gettysburg.

Company F was organized by Gilbert D. Kennedy, who was commissioned as captain August 30th, 1862. At the same time were commissioned George A. Turnbull as first lieutenant and Clinton C. Brown as second lieutenant.

Captain Kennedy was promoted to the rank of major June 23, 1863, and died of disease at Philadelphia, August 3, of the same year.

George A. Turnbull succeeded Kennedy as captain of Company F, but resigned February 3, 1864.

Clinton C. Brown was promoted to captain April 14th, 1863, and to lieutenant-colonel of the 134th, July 27th, 1864.

Company H was organized by Austin A. Yates, who received his commission as captain, September, 1862, with Geradus Carley as first lieutenant and Marcus A. Herrick as second lieutenant. Captain Yates was discharged on June 10th, 1863, on account of defective eyesight, but re-entered the service as captain of Company F, of the Fourteenth Veteran Corps. This regiment participated in the engagement against Early in front of Washington. Captain Yates was promoted to the rank of brevet major by President Lincoln, and was Assistant Judge Advocate General at Washington, D. C., one year subsequent to August, 1866, when he was mustered out of service.

William H. Mickle, who enlisted in Company H as second sergeant, was made captain, April 22, 1865. Barney S. Smith, another sergeant, became captain February 28th, 1865, and was mustered out of the service as a brevet major, N. Y. V.

The 134th Regiment, of which the three preceding companies formed a part, participated in the battles of Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Atlanta, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob, Lost Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Savannah and Goldsboro. At the overthrow of the Eleventh Corps, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 3d, at the battle of Chancellorville, the 134th was engaged in reconnoitering in the enemy's line and did not share in that terrible retreat, but took active part in the battle of the next morning.

Companies A and I of the 134th were raised and credited to Schoharie county, yet both contained many Schenectady men. In Company A, Henry Y. Bradt, first lieutenant, and the names of Garret Horsfall and Andrew A. Kelly are worthy of mention. In Company I, Frank Fletcher was captain, and afterwards became chaplain of the regiment, and was mustered out of the service as brevet major, N. Y. V. Albert G. Washburn entered this company as first lieutenant and was promoted to captain. He died in camp, near Falmouth, Va., January 26th, 1863.

In Company I, Charles A. Ahreets enlisted as orderly sergeant, and by promotions, earned by gallantry, became adjutant of the

134th, July 27th, 1864. He was killed while acting as assistant adjutant-general, in the siege of Savannah, December 13th, 1864.

Edwin Forrest enlisted in Company B of the 134th, as first lieutenant, December 2d, 1862. January 30th, 1864, he was made captain of this company. He died from wounds received at the battle of Dug Gap, May 20th, 1864.

Thomas Forrest, a brother of Edwin, enlisted as second lieutenant in Company F, of the 134th, and was promoted to first lieutenant, March 7th, 1863. He was subsequently made brevet captain, N. Y. V.

Among the Schenectadians who served with distinction in the rebellion, whose names have not been previously mentioned, were A. Y. Carner, Henry Ramsay, Jr., James T. Joslin and A. Barclay Mitchel. Carner was made quartermaster of the 134th, October, 1862. Ramsay entered this same regiment as a lieutenant and was also made quartermaster. Joslin and Mitchel entered the service as lieutenants and were promoted to the rank of captain, Joslin in the 134th and Mitchel in the Eighteenth.

Although the 119th Regiment was raised and organized in New York city, some of its best and bravest officers came from Schenectady. Indeed its first commanding officer was Col. Elias Peissner, a son-in-law of the late Prof. Tayler Lewis of Union College. Col. Peissner was a brave and courageous officer, and after gallantly leading his regiment in a number of engagements, was killed at the battle of Chancellorville, May 2d, 1863.

In Company B, of the 119th, Charles F. Lewis, son of the late Prof. Lewis, enlisted as second lieutenant, but was promoted in succession to the rank of first lieutenant, captain and major. Subsequently wounded at Chancellorville and brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle.

In Company D of the 119th, Henry R. Schwerin, another Schenectadian, enlisted as second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant April 10th, 1863, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorville, May 6, 1863.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, although organized in Saratoga

county, contained a number of Schenectady men. In Company H of this regiment fully a fourth of the number were from this county. In this company David J. Caw enlisted as first sergeant. His worth and gallantry secured him rapid promotion. March 21, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant; September 23, first lieutenant; December 10th, captain; December 20th, 1864, major, and four days after, lieutenant-colonel, with which rank he was mustered out of the service, June 27th, 1865. July 6th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, he was commissioned colonel by Governor Morgan. On the same date, his brother, William E. Caw, who entered Company H a corporal, received a commission as first lieutenant.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, it will be remembered, was a part of the Sixth Corps, and accompanied the Army of the Potomac through all its memorable campaigns, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton Gap, Antietam, Mary's Heights, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Fort Stevens, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

In the Second Regiment of Veteran Cavalry, besides Edward Van Voast and Joseph Strunk, already mentioned, were Charles W. Johnson, Albert Westinghouse and Sherman A. Case. Johnson was promoted from lieutenant to quartermaster. Westinghouse was a lieutenant in one of the companies of this regiment. He was killed in action December 10th, 1864. Case also served as a lieutenant, and was mustered out of service with this rank November 8th, 1865.

Among the surgeons from Schenectady who entered the service during the Civil War were: G. W. Van Voast, J. D. Jones, Alfred G. McDonald and William Hoag. Jones was a surgeon in the Twenty-second Cavalry, McDonald in the Twelfth Cavalry and Hoag in the 134th Infantry.

J. J. DeForest, a resident of the town of Duanesburgh, was colonel of the Eighty-first Regiment during the war. He was reared in Oswego.

The 192d Regiment was composed principally of men who had already served one term of enlistment. This regiment was one of

the last organized during the war, having been mustered in the service in the fore part of the year 1865. No less than 133 in this regiment were from Schenectady, among whom was the late Soly-man G. Hamlin, a brave and courageous soldier, who, as has been previously stated, was promoted to the rank of major in the regiment.

The Eighty-third Regiment for home protection, composed entirely of companies in the city and county of Schenectady, was formed April 27th, 1863. It was composed of ten companies, and formed a part of the Eighteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, when first organized, but soon after was included in the Thirteenth Brigade, Third Division. July 23, 1873, it was reduced to a battalion of six companies. It was disbanded January 17th, 1874.

The original officers of this regiment were: James Fuller, colonel; Robert Furman, lieutenant-colonel; John C. Barhydt, major; Vedder V. Van Patten, adjutant; L. Dodge, quartermaster; J. O. Timberman, surgeon; Cornelius Van Santvoord, chaplain.

Robert Furman was made colonel August 6th, 1864, and John McShea, lieutenant-colonel. Gershom Banker was made major July 12, 1866. Benjamin F. Sheldon was made adjutant June 20, 1866, and major October 17, 1867. George W. Marlette was made adjutant January 4, 1868, and major May 27, 1871. John C. Perry became major December 29, 1869, and lieutenant-colonel May 28, 1869. Michael H. Lamp was made adjutant September 22, 1871, and Edward H. Vrooman became quartermaster June 14, 1867. James D. Jones was at one time surgeon and Dennis Wortman, chaplain.

After the close of the war, a company composed of army and navy veterans, called the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, was formed, of which Major Rafle Van Burnt was commander. Some time after this company disbanded and formed the Schenectady Zouave Cadets. Major Rafle Van Burnt was its first captain. He was succeeded by Captain Austin A. Yates. This company existed for a number of years, when its name was changed to William Horsfall Post, No. 14. A. A. Yates, G. W. Marlette and William G. Caw were commanders of this company at different periods. The name of this post was

subsequently changed to Edwin Forest Post, No. 90. G. W. Tompkins, James F. White, Frederick Eisenminger and James R. Reagles were at various times commanders of this post. A few years ago the name of the post was again changed to Post Horsfall No. 9, which name it still bears. The present commander is Harrison Stafford.

At present there are but two military companies in Schenectady under the state militia laws, the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies, N. G., N. Y.

The Thirty-sixth Company, (Citizens' Corps) was mustered in the state militia, July 12th, 1880, for a term of five years, with fifty-seven members. Its first officers were: Austin A. Yates, captain; Oscar Shannon, first lieutenant; George W. Tompkins, second lieutenant. Its present officers are: Its captaincy is vacant; George Crippen, first lieutenant; A. Wells, second lieutenant. It is composed at the time of writing of about eighty-six members. By the recent promotion of Captain James M. Andrews to the majorship of the Second Regiment, in which this is now Company E, it is now commanded by Lieutenant William M. Purman and Second Lieutenant Charles P. Marlette.

The Thirty-seventh Company (Washington Continentals), was mustered in the state militia with fifty-one members, at the same time and for a like period of service as the Thirty-sixth. Its first officers were: Clinton C. Brown, captain; Nelson McDonald, first lieutenant; Thomas Gregg, second lieutenant. Captain Brown was succeeded by Captain George W. Marlette. By the death of first lieutenant Nelson McDonald, Thomas Gregg was made first lieutenant and James H. Vedder, second lieutenant. It is now called Company F of the Second Regiment. The company is commanded by Captain Frank Bauder; George Crippen, first lieutenant; Harrison Stafford, second lieutenant. As will be seen later, both these companies fought in the Spanish-American war.

A semi-military organization called the Polish Lancers, (no new military organizations bearing arms are permitted by the Military Code of the state) was formed. It wears a brilliant and attractive uniform and carries swords.

A. O. H. Rifle Corps, Company A, Michael E. Keating, captain; Michael McDonough, first lieutenant; D. J. Manning, second lieutenant.

Returning to the war of '61-65, let us give a tribute to Schenectady's dead. There are others who did not enter the service here.

John B. Yates, the great grandson of Christopher Yates, entered the military service as a captain in the First Michigan Engineer Corps, rose through the majorship to be its colonel. Of him General Sherman thus wrote: (Copy of Gen. W. T. Sherman's endorsement on Col. John B. Yates' Military History.)

Headquarters, Military Division, Miss.
St. Louis, June 26th, 1866.

I remember well the First Michigan Engineers and its Colonel Yates. That regiment had not only to make its marches with the army, but very often had to work breaking up railroads and building bridges all day and catch up at night. Its journal of operation during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, would illustrate the absolute limit of man for physical labor. I have sometimes reproached myself for cruelty in imposing, or allowing to be imposed, in such hard and constant labors—and now I desire to say this with an emphasis that will show at least that I was conscious of the fact.

(Signed) W. T. Sherman,
Major General Commanding.

The Colonel sleeps near his ancestor in the cemetery.

Arthur R. Yates, brother of Colonel Yates above named, and son of the Rev. John A. Yates, D. D., whose death by cholera in 1849 is noted heretofore, was born here in 1839, entered the naval academy at Annapolis on September 24th, 1853. He was graduated in 1857, and from that year until 1860, was in the steamer Mississippi, Asiatic squadron. From July, 1860 to December of the same year, he was in the steam sloop Brooklyn, Gulf squadron; December, 1860, to December, 1868, in sloop Cyane, Pacific squadron. He was commissioned as lieutenant April 18, 1861. From January, 1864, to August of the same year, he was in the steamer Augusta. He was a

volunteer on board the flagship Hartford at the battle of Mobile Bay and on the evening of the battle was placed in command of the captured gunboat Selma. From that time until June, 1867, he was successively in command of the Selma, J. P. Jackson and Chocorua of the Gulf squadron.

He was commissioned as lieutenant-commander on November 16, 1864. From September, 1867, to June, 1868, he was executive officer of the flagship Piscataqua of the Asiatic squadron. From June, 1868, to July, 1869, he was successively in command of the steamers Ashuelot and Unadilla, of the same squadron. In 1870-72 he was at the naval academy.

On February 6th, 1872, he was commissioned as commander, commanding the ironclad Manhattan, of the North Atlantic station in 1873. He commanded the receiving ship Sabine at Portsmouth, 1875-76; at League Island navy yard, 1877-78; commanding the Alliance, North Atlantic station, 1879-81; navy yard, Portsmouth, 1881-84; commanding training ship New Hampshire, 1884-87.

He was promoted to captain in February, 1884; waiting orders 1887-88; commanding Pensacola, home station, 1888-90, and at the navy yard as executive officer in 1890-91 at Portsmouth.

In the report of the battle of Mobile Bay, Admiral Farragut commended him highly for bravery. Before the battle he was lying with the reserve fleet outside the harbor under Commodore Tom Craver, who refused him leave to visit Farragut, but he managed to send a note to the great sailor under whom he had served. The admiral at once sent for him and made him an aide on the Hartford, where he fought all through. He died in Portsmouth, where he had married the daughter of Captain William Dwight. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Col. William Jackson, son of Prof. Isaac W. Jackson of Union College, was a heroic fighter at the first Bull Run. He was a soldier by nature as had been his father before him, and previous to his taking command of his regiment, among the first to go. He had been inspector-general of the state and a man rapidly rising to prominence.

Colonel Peissner, at the time of his appointment to the command of the 119th, was a professor at Union. With Carl Schurz, he was a German refugee, coming here after the Revolution of 1848. In Schenectady, though driven to humble occupation, his worth was discovered and became recognized. A graduate of a German university, he was a man of splendid education.

His death at Chancellorville was tragically heroic. In the awful rout of the Eleventh Corps, Lieutenant-colonel Schwerin, Lieutenant, afterwards Major Charles F. Lewis of this city, in the midst of the carnage, standing by the colors, tried to rally the flying men. Peissner and Schwerin were killed and Major Lewis shot through the arm. Peissner was promoted in death to be brigadier general. Lewis slowly recovered and returned to his command to serve through the war. The General's and Schwerin's bodies were sent back to the Union lines by the Confederate officers who were thrilled by the heroism of the three men.

Billy Horsfall died a heroic death. He had long been a militia man when he entered the service. He was beloved by his men, who would have followed him everywhere, as his bravery was conspicuous from the outset.

Captain Ned Forrest was a surprise. He came from civil life to the regiment just before its Chancellorville campaign. Some jealousy was aroused when he joined, but when sick and lame and suffering he hobbled to the Chancellorville battle ground and led his command in fight. Ever after he was the admiration of his men. He lived two days after his fatal wound at Dug Gap and met the advent of certain death like a hero.

Lieutenant Lucius Mead, rising from the ranks, had fallen in the awful slaughter at Gettysburg. He was a superb soldier, loving his profession. His early death cut short a career that would have been memorable.

Palmer and Ahreets were sad losses. Both were dare-devils in bravery. Palmer fell at Gettysburg. Ahreets was surprised by a sharpshooter on the march to Atlanta.

Just after the outbreak of the war, in the summer of 1861, another terrific fire broke out in Schenectady. At the site of the downtown

storehouse of Yates & Mynderse, at the foot of Cucumber Alley, now Front street continued, was situated the broom manufactory of Otis Smith. A workman was repairing the tarred roof. In some careless way the pitch became ignited on the northwest corner of the building, and the fire ran down to a pile of dried broom corn brush. The flames rose at once in tremendous volume and it was about all the workman could do to get out of the way in time to save his life. A perfect gale was blowing and the alarm was sounded by the usual yells and the ringing of the old Dutch bell, followed by those of the other churches and the tooting of locomotive whistles, which was all the alarm then used. A tremendous conflagration immediately resulted, from what an eye witness declares, was the most reckless, and almost criminally careless, situation that could be conceived of.

Urged by the violence of the northwest wind, the flames swallowed the dwelling house belonging to Mr. Otis Smith on the corner where Mr. Whitmyre's handsome house is now situated, cleaned up all on that side of the street north to the bridge, and south swept away everything to, and including the house now occupied by Mrs. John Barhydt. So rapid and fierce were the flames under the gale that it was all people could do to escape with their lives. Great clots of fire swept through the air alighting on roofs all over the town. Pretty soon there were more citizens on the top of their buildings than there were inside, for no house in the path of the wind from Washington Avenue east was safe. The flames crossed the avenue east and swept every building, from the residence of Hon. J. Teller Schoolscraft to a vacant lot where now stands the residence of Mr. William C. Vrooman. Some idea of the danger threatening the whole city may be obtained from the fact that the present residence of Counsellor David Dagget, the large handsome building opposite the armory, was ignited. The five volunteer companies were hard at work, Albany and Troy were telegraphed to for aid. They promptly responded and special trains brought engines. Steam engines were a recent invention. One came over at the rate of a mile a minute from Troy. It was stationed on Front street connected with one of the cisterns, where just now cannot be discovered. The stream was directed against the burning building on the corner of Washington

Avenue and Front Street and it was a revelation to see not only the fire washed out at once, but the walls of the building torn to pieces by tremendous hydraulic power. There was no water system, only cisterns scattered here and there, a volunteer fire department that worked heroically, but lacking the admirable system of Chief Engineer Yates and his men of today.

The panic in the city was terrible. Washington Avenue from State to Union streets, became empty. Barns and houses out of the apparent path of the fire, were freely opened to shelter the homeless and terror-stricken people.

In the midst of all the excitement, there was a shout among the people who had packed every street in the west end of the city. There was a reef of fire around the clock in the old Dutch church. People were too busy preserving their homes and staying the progress of the flames to bother at that time with any church. The question between God and mammon was readily settled in the excitement of the hour, and the church went.

It was a grand sight as the old building went to pieces, and was viewed with unconcealed joy by the pastor, who had been struggling and fighting for a new church for years. People rushed through the windows, because the fire descended, and saved the cushions from the seats, or stole them, and, with a great crash, the bell, weighing nearly two tons, came down making more noise in death than it ever did in life. It was a blessing in the disguise of flame, for the present beautiful edifice quickly rose upon the spot.

In this connection a moment's digression. Preserved from church to church back to the day of Queen Anne, a deliciously toned bell weighing 800 pounds, of such penetrating power that it was said to have been heard on a still Sabbath morning on the Helderberg, had been the pride and the joy of the congregation. The enormous bell that fell and melted in the flames had replaced it. Many a citizen well remembers how melodious and silvery were the tones of the little 800 pound bell. It might well be silvery because there was an immense amount of that metal used in its construction.

On a summer morning in 1848, the bell sounded muffled, dull and unmusical. The sexton went to investigate and the bell was found

to be cracked. Why it was not re-cast cannot now be found out. The writer is unable to find a reason from any of the old inhabitants. It was melted up into little bells for the service of the tea table and distributed among the congregation, and these little mementoes are held as of priceless value in many houses in this city.

The pecuniary damage was heavy, but not so enormous as to cause any serious loss, except the manufactory of Mr. Smith, which was one of the largest industries of its kind in the Mohawk valley. $120,000 would cover the entire loss.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Close of the Nineteenth Century.

The close of the war found the city very lethargic and its growth was slow. In the early fifties, attention had been attracted to the fact there was no more room for burials in the city and a cemetery was demanded. On Green street, running back to Front, and about 200 feet along both streets, was the old Dutch burial ground in a shamefully neglected condition. There was really no room for more dead. The coffins in the little family plots had been piled one upon another. There was no shade or foliage in the desolate place. Graves had fallen in, making horrible cavities; mounds had been heaped up again and again. Tombstones and monuments had been heaved and tossed in all directions or tumbled over by the action of the frost and the elements. The subject of a new resting place for the dead was discussed in the papers.

Far beyond the compact part of the city was a beautiful glen, that at the early part of the century was the best partridge feeding and homing ground anywhere near here. After long dispute, the Vale, as it was called and known, was selected. It was purchased

by a cemetery association of which the late Edward Rosa was the moving spirit. The lovely brook was halted into a succession of miniature lakes and the whole ground laid out and formally opened and dedicated in 1857.

It was continually enlarged by the purchase of adjacent territory but not fast enough to meet the demands of death. It has grown grandly in beauty with a sad increase in population, until the sleepers in the City of the Dead, that, but for the recent tremendous growth of the town, would soon outnumber the bustling living in city beneath. Meanwhile the town has in the tremendous advance of the last two decades grown all around it and the city is looking around again for some new territory to people with the fast increasing procession going to join the great majority. This time it will be far away for prosperity, so called, will march close behind. But wherever the new dormitory of the forever silent is placed, it will never equal in loveliness the Vale cemetery of to-day.

In 1857, in the slow advancement of the city, it was decreed that a new street, the continuation of Lafayette, from Liberty to Union, should be opened. It was all pasture land, with here and there a scattered little shop or outbuilding in the way of the improvement. In excavating and grading for the new street, midway of the improvement begun, to the astonishment of everybody, the workmen to turn up skulls and skeletons, faded remnants of blue and buff cloth, here and there an old sword and bayonet. About the whole city rushed to the spot, and the constabulary of the town, and a poor little gang it was, were called upon to keep the crowd back and restrain the relic seekers from carrying away ghastly mementoes. The "oldest" inhabitant was on hand, in fact he was very much in evidence. It was soon learned that the spot had been occupied as a hospital and soldier burial ground in the Revolution. The remains, found to be those of about fifty-seven men, were gathered and given a military funeral and with patriotic pomp and ceremony, laid away in the new cemetery.

But a terrible and shocking innovation was on its way to just about break the hearts of the survivors of the dear old Dutch. Holland is unsurpassed by any nationality on earth in the reverence of its

people for their dead. The inscription of Shakespeare on his own gravestone :

"Good friend for Jesus' sake forbear,
To dig the dust lies buried here,"

was his creed and his love and sentiment stood a fierce guard around the old Dutch graveyard in Green street.

Yet it had to go. The plague spot could no longer be endured. Its horrible fertility grew hideous weeds ; its suggestive hillocks and pits were eyesores and heartaches ; it was dark and rank and noisome. So it steamed in the hot dews and showers of summer with miasma and malaria. Its great mounds heaped up over the piled up coffins beneath, had become so many fortresses behind which disease crouched, its sunken graves rifle pits from which death levelled an unseen bullet. At least so said the men of science and science was beginning to have its way.

The Dutch Church caused a bill to be introduced in the legislature giving it the power to remove the dead and sell the land. It was bitterly fought, combatted before committee with wrath and violence, eloquence, pathos and tears.

But the wrath was unheeded, the eloquence went to pieces against the wall of horse sense, and stern necessity, pathos and tears, heartlessly pooh-poohed and the bill passed. Abundant opportunity was given for the removal of the family dead, provision generously made for the short, second journey of the unknown, or the bodies of those whom poverty or indifference threw upon the hands of the carriers of the dead, and in the fall of 1879 the yard was cleared and the sleepers, who made no objection all this while, were taken away to lie with their children, or in the place set apart for them in the State street side of the cemetery.

A marvellous sight it was to see the dead thus arise. To the honor of our humanity, be it remembered, that all irreverence was hushed and the least exhibition of its tendency frowned promptly down. Burials in the enclosure had been prohibited for many years and no unpleasant results of exhumation were observable. Families watched as the spade invaded the shekinah of the dooryards and

thresholds of their unforgotten dead. The secrets of the graves, closed in the morning of one century, to be opened in the afternoon of the next, were eagerly awaited. It was all skeleton. But here and there a wedding ring, still traceable, often yellow with the truth of solid gold, coffin plates untraceable but easily restored. Indians with beads and traces of wampum and hair well preserved, tied with the ribbons that loving hands had fastened. So, with the hush of expectancy, the long breath of surprise sometimes with sobs and tears, the dead were carefully lifted and borne away to another—it is hoped, a lasting home.

Almost simultaneously, an assault was made upon the depot. Negotiations were opened by the promoters of the project for a new one with the Central authorities who had solicited assistance. The trouble came over the closing of Liberty street. The railroad authorities declared they could not build or accommodate their passengers unless this was done. The battle was fierce, bitter and long. The Hon. John W. Veeder was then Member of Assembly. The ordinance passed the common council and a bill permitting the city to close the street, was introduced in the legislature. The Central sent a beautiful painting of the proposed structure and its approaches, to be exhibited in the window of the Wilson Davis store. Before the building was begun, the common council changed its mind and called upon Mr. Veeder to withdraw the bill. At the office of A. A. Yates, who was urging the passage of the measure, there gathered merchants and men of property representing the business and possession of millions. Mr. Veeder, a man with the courage of his convictions, did not need the backing but it was welcome, and he promptly passed the bill and the building arose about as handsome a structure as any way station on the line. It was thought then ample enough to meet all possible future contingencies but it is inadequate at times for the needs of trains in these booming days.

The Hon. J. W. Clute, one of the most fearless and progressive mayors we have ever had, has been of infinite service in the establishment of tablets commemorative of scenes in the history of this, one of the most historic cities of the United States. But a great oversight has been committed in the failure to mark the site where

stood the scene of Schenectady's later martyrdom and to place a slab on the spot of the obliterated stigma of the old depot. The new depot was completed in 1882.

CHAPTER XX.

The New City.

Straightway upon its completion, the city fairly bounded. It seemed as if the hands of the builders had rolled away a stone from the sepulchre door and dead progress had come to life. The old Clute foundry had long ceased to do much of anything, and thus passed out of the world of business the marine builders whose work is historic. The more sightly and modern arcade took its place, Wall street remodeled its business shanties and the Maxons built handsomely. The Givens tavern went down, the stately edifice of the Edison rising grandly in its place. Isha Banker's shop passed out of memory, and the shabby little restaurant vexed the eye and tortured the palate no more forever.

Then in 1888, came a corporation, destined to call to Schenectady the attention of the whole scientific and mechanical world, and in time, to crowd the city to congestion with the highest grade of skilled labor and the most eminent men. It was a new motive power, the science of the lightning.

The Jones Car Works, coming here from Green Island, had failed and gone into the hands of a receiver. It had built a respectable plant on the present site of the tremendous works of the General Electric. Under the direction of the court, its real estate was for sale. The Hon. John DeRemer, the receiver, obtained an order from the court for the sale of the property for $45,000. The attention of the Edison Machine Works of Goerck street, New York City, was attracted to it and negotiations were entered into. The com-

pany, then by no means a very large corporation, examined the situation and were struck with its advantages. Its directors discovered that they could not get in New York what they needed. Here then, were railroads and canal connection with all points of the compass, at the very doors of their shops, and opportunities for experimental work along the bank of the canal that were unequalled anywhere. But they would give but $37,500 for the whole outfit. The citizens took hold of the matter and private and personal subscription soon made up the $45,000. John Kruesi as general manager, William B. Turner, familiarly and popularly known as "Pop," William E. Gilmore, as secretary, took charge of the business. John Kruesi was a benefaction to Schenectady. While rigidly a business man, he was considerate and just with his employees, warm-hearted and sympathetic, in a remarkable degree. He died here at his post, universally beloved and regretted. Under the original management, the industry grew, daily increasing its output enormously and bringing work and workmen to the town till it began to be thronged with new faces and infused with new blood. A connection was formed with the Thompson and Houston, an immense plant in Lynn, Mass., and Orange, New Jersey. The works doubled, Edison himself took Gilmore away to be his right hand man. "Pop" Turner went to Chicago on his own hook, and after suffering a terrible affliction in the loss of a beloved wife, John Kruesi was taken away from us, for he had become one of us long before he left us.

But his admirable management has continued. The works are advancing with tremendous speed toward the position of the greatest manufacturing corporation in America, if not of the world.

But the great corporation three years ago had abundant evidence of the appreciation of Schenectady. The managers of the new corporation, known as the General Electric Company, desired to close the street known as Kruesi avenue. Immediately, on the very commencement of the establishment in this city, gin mills and beer shops were banked up against doorways and gateways of the works until the employe could with difficulty leave the scene of his labor for the rest of his home without stumbling across the threshold of a "joint." The great manufactory, like all others, to their credit be it spoken,

does not want temptation too near their men. So it established its own restaurant inside its own works and wanted to close up the avenue in the edge of their premises. Besides they needed the land. Promptly the city, called "Old Dorp," ridiculed for its lack of public spirit, came to the rescue. Thirty thousand dollars were promptly raised by subscription, the street purchased and given to the General Electric, the gift guarded only by the proviso that if the plant removed the property was to revert to the subscribers to the fund. The corporation is showing its appreciation of the generosity of this people. It has contributed $15,000 to the new library and it is to do still more when the occasion comes.

Meanwhile, this is the status of the General Electric at this time. Before the publication of this work, these figures will be greatly increased. A large office building is in course of erection which will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, and when finished will be the largest office building in the world. As an evidence of the monstrous increase of their business we give the following figures:

January 31st,	1897,	$11,170,319
" "	1898,	14,431,342
" "	1899,	17,431,327
" "	1900,	26,323,626
" "	1901,	27,969,541

Of which the Schenectady works received sixty per cent.

The total number of employes in April, 1901, were as follows: In the office, managers and clerks, 496; draughtsmen, 386; employees, 6,769; total, 7,651. Their pay roll is $100,000 a week.

Since writing the above, the employees have increased in number to over 10,000, and a million and a half dollars worth of new buildings are under contract, while the present pay roll amounts to nearly $150,000, and the end is not yet. The city increases so rapidly that the writer cannot keep up with it.

But giving employment to this vast multitude is not their only benefaction. Before that bluff and outspoken, but able manager, William B. Turner left, he built us a street railroad, extending at first from Brandywine Avenue to the end of Campbell Avenue in

Bellevue. It was opened with speeches in the park in 1887. The drivers and conductors were green, the horses new to the business. The horses tried to run away but could not, the weight was too great. The drivers could not hold them and the cars more than once were dragged from the tracks and bounded over the cobbles. Unused to the sight, runaways were common. But the people cheered and the road settled down to business, staggering along for some years, until to-day, Engineer Fraser, one of the most indefatigable and capable railroad managers in the country, is gridironing the city with a system of electric railway that for convenience, comfort and elegance of equipment is unsurpassed in the state.

Meanwhile, the Schenectady Locomotive Works, that right bower of Schenectady for half a century, that in adverse hard times has kept its men at work with heavy loss, has also immensely increased its output. It is employing about 8,000 men, more heads of families, and owners of homes than any other local corporation. It is, in addition to its immense establishment, building the largest shop in the United States. Its machinery is a wonder, its appliances the last triumphs of modern invention, its locomotives pounding the iron all over the round earth, and being turned out at the rate of one and a half a day.

The effect of all this on the Ancient City is marvellous. The census of 1890 showed 19,000 population; of 1900 nearly 32,000. The letters received and sent from the post office are four times as many as in President Arthur's time. The mail matter of the General Electric alone is larger than that of the whole city in 1880 and that of Wallis T. Hanson & Co., is as large as that of the former. Mont Pleasant, Edison Park, Villa Road, Bellevue, Scotia and the General Electric itself, are now within the city limits. It is safe to say that nearly 60,000 people live within reach of the postal facilities of the city. The police census of the city in 1902 gives within a few hundreds of 50,000 population. It is an astounding progress. It is indeed an "Electric City."

As an instance of the marvellous growth of the city, the beautiful grove directly east of Union College land, through which have ram-

bled the sons of Union, whose names have since gone around the world, has been purchased by the Schenectady Realty Co. Fifteen years ago the city had scarcely reached the College ground, and here is a new village, begun less than two years before the publication of this work, covering many acres of land laid out by the best of landscape engineers. Decorated with the finest architecture it has created a suburban village, equal in extent and population to the size of the hamlet in the seventeenth century.

CHAPTER XXI.

Police.

In the early history of Schenectady, before it was incorporated as a city, it devolved upon the justices of the peace, appointed by the governor, to see that peace and order were maintained, and they had power to appoint certain persons whose duty it was to arrest and report to the justices all offenders against the laws.

In 1788, a law was passed by the legislature giving the justices of the peace authority to appoint six night watchmen and an officer from the citizens residing in the township of Schenectady southward from the Mohawk river and not more than three-quarters of a mile from the Dutch church. These persons so selected were required to keep watch and guard in their turn in such manner and time as the justices directed. Only one watchman was on duty at a time. The justices prescribed the rules and regulations to govern the watchmen, and a fine was imposed on any officer neglecting his duty. This was the first regular police service instituted at Schenectady.

This manner of appointing night watchmen was repealed when the charter of Schenectady was adopted.

In the act incorporating the city of Schenectady, passed March 26th, 1798, the common council was given power to designate the number of constables to be elected in each ward. From, and up to the present date, one constable was elected in each ward, and to them was given the same powers in criminal actions now possessed by the policemen. There was no regular salary attached to this office. The only pay received for services consisted of regularly prescribed fees.

June 17th, 1817, the number of night watchmen was increased to eight. They were appointed by the common council and were placed under the direction of two superintendents, also appointed by the common council. The superintendents had entire supervision of the watchmen, prescribing the rules and regulations governing them and the time each should serve. Only two watchmen were on duty at a time. When on patrol, the watchmen carried a staff five feet long, and were obliged to be on duty from nine o'clock in the evening until daybreak. At every hour of the night, they announced, in an audible voice, the time. These officers were required to maintain the peace and see that the laws were enforced and obeyed. A watchhouse was provided for the imprisonment of all offenders against the law.

March 10th, 1815, a law was passed by the legislature, creating a board of magistrates, consisting of two men selected by the common council from the aldermen or justices of the peace, who were empowered to attend to the relief of the poor and to punish petty offenses committed within the city limits. They were required to receive the report of the night watchmen every morning and to proceed to the examination of all persons apprehended by the watchmen. The common council selected one or more constables, called police constables, who were required to serve all warrants, summonses and processes by the board of magistrates. These constables were expected to arrest and report all offenders against the laws and ordinances of the city, and bring such persons for trial before the board, which had jurisdiction similar to the present police justices. The magistrates were allowed an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the constables fifty dollars.

About 1830 a high constable was chosen by the common council, pursuant to an act of the legislature. He represented the entire city, and had jurisdiction over criminal matters such as is now exercised by the chief of police. His term of office was limited to one year. The high constable and ward constables continued to exercise their police powers in the maintenance of peace and order until the Capital police force was organized in 1867.

March 28th, 1842, the office of police justice was created by an act of the legislature, which provided that the board of supervisors should appoint one of the justices of the peace of the city to attend to complaints, examinations and trials of a criminal nature. April 1st, of the following year, another act of the legislature was passed, providing that the police justice should be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, and that his terms of office should be for three years. March 31st, 1848, another act was passed providing that the office of police justice, high constable and four justices of the peace should be elective officers. The term of police justice was extended to four years and that of high constable and justices of the peace to three years.

April 22, 1865, a law was passed by the legislature creating the city of Albany and the several adjoining towns a district known as the Capital police district of the State of New York. This act provided that three commissioners and two advisory commissioners of Capital police should be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. To these commissioners, called a police board, was intrusted the appointment of superintendents, captains, sergeants and patrolmen, and had the entire supervision of all matters relating to the police government of the district. April 10, 1866, by an act of the legislature, the Capital police district was extended so as to embrace the city of Schenectady, which city was limited to the service of seven patrolmen, at an annual salary of $500 each, to be paid out of the contributions of the city to the Capital police fund. A. W. Hunter of this city, was appointed police commissioner for the city.

It seems that the passage of this act was not done in response to the wishes of the people of this city, for the following year the

board of supervisors passed a resolution condemning the passage of the act, and asking for its appeal. But nothing was done in this direction beyond remonstrating against it, and this system of police protection remained in force till the passage of the act to organize and establish a police for the city of Schenectady, April 15th, 1870.

The passage of this act provided for the election of two police commissioners by the people, who, in conjunction with the mayor, should constitute a police board, having the general charge of all matters pertaining to the police force. These commissioners are elected for two years, and perform their duties without compensation. The act creating them provides that they shall select not more than ten policemen, whose term of service shall continue during good behavior and capacity to perform the duties required. The pay of policemen is fixed by the commissioners, and cannot be less than $500 nor more than $800 per annum. A chief of police and an assistant chief are selected from the ten members composing the force by the board. The chief of police, under the direction of the board, is the chief executive officer of the police department, and is obliged to keep a book of records of proceedings in his department, and all the services rendered by himself and the several policemen. During the absence of the police justice, the chief possesses the power of that officer to entertain complaints for criminal offences, and to issue warrants for the arrest of persons charged with criminal actions. The salary of the chief of police is fixed by the police board, when approved by the common council, and cannot be less than $500 nor more than $1,200 per year.

The present police commissioners are: Mayor Horace Van Voast, Merritt Hammond and Fred D. Cherry; chief of police, William L. Campbell.

When the first police force was organized under the Capital Police system, the city furnished a station house in Wall street, near Devine's hotel. Here were provided suitable cells for the confinement of prisoners until final disposition was made of them before the police justice. A police court was arranged on the second floor, over the police station.

This building was used for this purpose until the completion of the present city hall, a present from the Hon. William K. Teller, in 1881. Here commodious apartments are provided for police court, police justices' offices, office of chief of police, sleeping apartments for patrolmen and cells for the confinement of prisoners.

Frederick Eisenminger, police justice, was appointed by the common council, May 2, 1882, and elected to the same office for four years, in April, 1883. He is chairman of the board of magistrates to distribute relief to the poor. He has held office ever since.

William L. Campbell, chief of police, has been a police officer here since August 3, 1869. He has served the city faithfully, and from the accounts kept in his office, records back to 1798 can be traced. He is still in office.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Fire Department.

Before Schenectady was incorporated as a city, the means for the extinguishment of fires were limited to the use of leather buckets. Each dwelling was supplied with as many as the authorities prescribed. Every able-bodied citizen, in case of fire, was obliged to render all the assistance within his power, and any refusal so to do was an offense against the safety of the inhabitants, deemed worthy of a fine, and, in certain cases, imprisonment. The first law passed by the legislature, relating to protection from fires in Schenectady, was on March 1, 1788. This act provided that the justices of the peace should select from the inhabitants living south of the Mohawk river, and not more than three-quarters of a mile from the Dutch church, twenty able-bodied citizens to act as firemen, such persons to have the care and management of all fire apparatus and to render assistance at fires. The justices made and established the rules

and regulations governing the firemen, and had power to remove any fireman for disobeying them. The persons appointed under this act probably constituted the first regular fire company ever organized in this city.

The first date we find any reference made to fire engines was in 1797. September 11th of this year, the trustees of Schenectady, at a regular meeting, directed by resolution, that a letter be sent to Alexander Ellice, London, England, directing him to purchase two fire engines, one large one at a cost of one hundred and twenty guineas, and a small house engine at a cost of twenty guineas. These engines were soon after obtained and used for many years. They were operated by hand and were small and crude affairs even compared with the hand engines used at a later date. The larger of these two engines was about eight or ten feet in length, between three and four feet wide, and stood three feet high. The condensing case, inclosing the works, was placed in the center of the machine, considerably higher than the main portion of the case. On the top was an elbow or "goose neck," to which, when the engine was at work, was attached a pipe, through which the stream of water was directed upon the flames. As this engine had no suction, it was supplied by means of buckets, the water being drawn from neighboring wells, carried to and emptied into the engine through an aperture in the side of the box, so as not to interfere with the working of the engine. This box held many gallons of water. The arms or pumping handles were placed fore and aft, working lengthwise of the box, the bows striking on the ends; and, when full manned, four men could work on each arm, making eight in all. Such were the engines in use at this time, which were considered instruments of utility and beauty.

When Schenectady was incorporated as a city, there were two fire companies, the members of which were appointed by the mayor and common council. At this period, and for a number of years after, it was a duty incumbent upon the mayor and aldermen to attend fires and give personal supervision to the work of the firemen. Indeed, at this time, the city magistrates performed the same services in later years delegated to the chief engineer and his assistants.

May 12th, 1798, an ordinance was passed by the common council, which provided that two persons should be appointed for each ward, called inspectors, who were required at certain times in each month to inspect the dwellings in their respective wards and ascertain if proper precaution was taken to guard against fire, and to make a report to the aldermen of the condition of the buildings in the ward as to their safety from fire. This ordinance contained many regulations respecting the necessary things to be done by property owners for the prevention of fires, and any citizen whose dwelling did not comply with these regulations, who was reported by the inspectors, had a limited time to remedy such defect. If he failed to do so he was fined.

In 1798 a company was organized called the Fire Bag Company. To this company was principally entrusted the work of removing personal property from buildings exposed to danger by fire, to places of safety. Such property, when removed, they were expected to guard and protect from loss by thieves until it should be taken care of by the owners. This company consisted of twenty-one members. The first members were: David Tomlinson, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Gilbert R. Livingston, James Murdock, Jonathan Walton, George Leslie, William N. Lighthall, Dorcey Jones, James I. Hoyt, William J. Teller, Lawrence Van Baskerk, Dow Clute, James Anderson, Robert Wendell, Samuel Thorn, Luther Halsey, James Adair, Andrew M. Farlan, Abraham Van Ingen, Henry Yates, Jr., William Corlett.

In 1798 the fire limits were defined as extending one mile due north from the northwest corner of Union College building, thence due west one mile, thence south two miles, thence east two miles, thence north two miles, thence east two miles, thence north two miles, thence west to the place of beginning, two miles.

The charter of the city of Schenectady, as amended April 2, 1813, provided that not more than eighty able-bodied freeholders should be selected by the common council from the two wards of the city to act as firemen, who should have the care and management of the engines and tools provided for the extinguishment of fires, which persons were to be called the firemen of the city of Schenectady.

The fire district at this time extended from the south side of the Mohawk river, and not more than three-quarters of a mile from the site of the present First Reformed Dutch Church.

The first hook and ladder company was formed in 1814, and consisted of ten members. This company was provided with the necessary apparatus by the city and was under the supervision of a captain and an assistant appointed by the common council.

In 1814 a company was organized called the Ax Men. It consisted of two members under the same supervision as the hook and ladder company. Each man was provided with an ax, and expected to cut down fences and buildings where necessary to check the spread of fire.

The first superintendent of firemen was appointed in 1814. To this officer was not only intrusted the general supervision of the firemen at fires, but he was required to see that the engines and all other apparatus were kept in proper working order. His duties were somewhat similar to those imposed upon the present chief engineer.

In 1815 there were four fire companies in the city, exclusive of the hook and ladder and ax men. They were designated as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Company No. 1 had quarters near the present stores of John Clement; No. 2 near the corner of Front and Ferry streets; No. 3 a few doors below the residence of the late Edward Walker, on Liberty street; No. 4 near the location of the present John J. Campbell Hose house. Each one of these companies had fire engines at this date. The engine purchased in England in 1797, was still in use, and the other engines though larger, were similar in construction.

The laws of the city were very strict in regard to the duty of citizens at time of a fire in these days. Every able-bodied citizen was pressed into service, and it was no uncommon sight to see a line of men nearly a quarter of a mile long, standing in a close line, reaching from the nearest point where water could be obtained, to the engine, passing buckets of water from one to the other, to supply the engine with water. Even women at times, were engaged in this work. A fine was imposed on any citizen who refused to perform such work when requested to do so by the city magistrate.

From pictures of the larger engines used at this date, we see simply a long tank or box placed upon wheels. On each side of the tank was a long arm or handle extending the entire length of the tank, which worked on the principle of a pump-handle. At a time of fire this engine was drawn as near as possible to the scene of destruction, the tank was filled with water, and then, by means of the pump, the water was forced from the tank through a hose. About thirty men could work at the pump of the largest engines. Although there was much labor, requiring a large force of men, attending the use of these early engines, they did good service and prevented any extensive conflagration until the year 1819, when, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of our firemen, spoken of at that time in the most praiseworthy manner, the entire lower portion of our city was destroyed.

The Teapot.—There are those living who can remember the small engine used at this date (1815), and for many years after, by the members of Company No. 3. It was a small engine, called the "Teapot," on account of its appearance. It was simply a tank, with a pump attached, capable of being carried when full of water by four men. It was of great service at a fire, often being carried into a burning building and doing excellent work where the larger engines could not be used. This engine was used for many years.

Double Deck Engine.—In 1825 the common council purchased the first double deck engine ever used in this city. It was given in charge of Company 4, and was something of a wonder at this time. It was purchased from a firm in Philadelphia. It was larger than the other engines in use in the city, but worked on the same principle. The two decks made it possible for more men to work at the pumps, and thus more force was given the water. Some of the firemen of this period who are now living, claim that this engine could throw a stream of water even higher than the modern steam engines.

Fire Wardens.—In 1825 five fire wardens were appointed, who had supervision over the buildings erected in the fire district, as to the regulations to be observed under the laws of the city relating to safety from fires. The first fire wardens were: Isaac S. Miller, Ben-

jamin M. Mumford, John Van Voast, Nicholas Van Vranken and George McQueen.

Incorporation of the Fire Department of the City.—April 21st, 1828, a law was passed by the legislature constituting all persons belonging to the several fire companies a body politic, under the name of "The Fire Department of the City of Schenectady." This act provided that each company of firemen should choose two representatives, who should select a president and vice-president, and out of the whole body of firemen, three trustees, a treasurer, secretary and a collector. The first representatives were George McQueen, John Van Voast, Richard F. Ward, Myndert Van Guysling, Cornelius L. Barhydt, Henry Peek, Robert Osborne and Peter Bradt. The first president was George McQueen; the first vice-president, John Van Voast; the first trustees, Joseph Mynderse, Jacob DeForest, Jr., and Harmanus W. Peek; the first secretary, Joseph Mynderse, and the first collector, Richard F. Ward.

The trustees managed the affairs and disposed of the funds of the corporation according to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the corporation. By this act, the time of incorporation was extended to April 1st, 1848, and the firemen were granted all the rights and privileges then extended by law to the firemen of the city of New York.

First Hose Company.—In 1830 the first hose company was formed for the purpose of attending to the hose of the fire companies, but in 1834 it was disbanded and converted into a supply company of twelve members. The members of this company were expected to supply the engines with water, but, a few years later, the purchase of suction engines did away with this work, and the company was disbanded.

The First Suction Engine.—About the year 1836 three suction engines were purchased by the city for the use of the fire department. Two were called the Seeley engines; the other was known as the Button engine. Both were constructed at Rochester.

These engines were a great improvement over those heretofore used by the firemen. They were hand engines, but did away with the laborious and difficult task of supplying the engines with water by the use of buckets.

The first three engines bought were given to Companies Nos 1, 2 and 4. A few years later a similar engine was purchased for Company No. 3. These engines were successfully used until the steam engines came into general use many years after.

The First Chief Engineer.—September 16th, 1836, the common council passed a law creating the office of chief engineer of the fire department. In December of the same year the offices of first and second engineers were created.

The first chief engineer was Richard F. Ward. The first assistant engineers were John C. Burnham and James E. Van Horn.

These officers were subject to the direction of the fire wardens, but the firemen received their orders through the chief and his assistants. September 2, 1846, the chief and his assistants were given exclusive authority to direct the action of all firemen.

Act of Incorporation of 1862.—April 2, 1862, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating all persons belonging to the several fire companies in a body politic, by the title of "The Fire Department of the City of Schenectady," for the term of thirty years. With a few changes, this act is similar to the act of incorporation of 1828.

First Steam Fire Engine.—The first steam fire engine was purchased at Portland, Maine, by the city, February 14th, 1864, for $5,000, but was not received and accepted until the following year. It was named the A. W. Hunter engine, in honor of the presiding mayor at that time. It was placed in engine house No. 4, upon its arrival, and is still used for the extinguishment of fires. The first engineer was John Schermerhorn; assistant engineer, Jeremiah Tenbroeck; fireman, Vedder Peters. The salary of the fireman was fixed at $500 a year, and that of the engineer at $100. In 1867 another steam fire engine was purchased for No. 3 engine house, called the Andrew McMullen steamer, and in 1869, a steamer for No. 1 engine house, called the A. A. Van Voast. Thomas Carroll was appointed engineer of steamer No. 3, and John J. Hart for steamer No. 1.

These three steamers were used until the year 1872, when the completion of the Schenectady water works, and the arrangements

made with this company for supplying the city with water for the extinguishment of fires, made their use unnecessary. Steamers Andrew McMullen and A. A. Van Voast were withdrawn from service immediately and subsequently sold. Steamer No. 1 (A. W. Hunter), was retained and is still used.

In 1872, in consequence of the adoption of the new system of fire protection, the entire fire department was reorganized by the common council. Companies Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were disbanded, but soon after reorganized. Company No. 1, which retained the steamer A. W. Hunter, was the first to be enrolled. Companies Nos. 3 and 4 were soon after reorganized as hose companies. A hose depot was established this year in the building used by Company No. 1. and has been used ever since for such purpose.

Superintendent of Hose.—In 1872 the office of superintendent of hose was established. James W. Clute was the first superintendent appointed. The present incumbent is John H. Shaffer. This officer is obliged to inspect, and keep all the hose used by the department in serviceable condition, to keep the steamer in running order, and to accompany and regulate it when its use is required.

The history of the volunteer fire department, from the incorporation of this city to the present time, has ever been a credit to the city and an honor to the men who composed it.

Schenectady has been remarkably free from any extensive conflagration in many years, and credit for this fact can be attributed solely to the self-sacrificing spirit, intelligent labor and praiseworthy exertions of its firemen. The present efficient force has been ever ready to respond to the call of duty, and by zealous united efforts has saved much valuable property.

History of the different fire companies.—The first year from which we can get a connected history of the different fire companies organized in this city is 1824.

Following will be found the history of each company since 1824 not previously mentioned, down to the present time:

Company No. 1.—From 1824 to 1858, when it was disbanded, this company was known simply as Engine Company No. 1. It was reorganized in 1858 with twenty members, under the name of Protec-

tion Hose Company No. 1, and retained this name until it was disbanded, by order of the common council, September 24th, 1872. It was reorganized with twenty-eight members September 27, 1876, as Ellis Hose Company No. 1. It disbanded May 2, 1886, but reorganized two days from this date as Protection Hose Company No. 1. This company is still in existence.

Company No. 2.—From 1824 to May 16, 1855, this company was known as Engine Company No. 2. It was reorganized March 4, 1857, as the Deluge Company No. 2. It subsequently disbanded and did not reorganize until 1873, when it assumed the name of Van Vranken Hose Company.

Company No. 3.—This company, from 1824 to 1835, when it was disbanded, was called Engine Company No. 3. March 18th, 1835, it was reorganized, but a few years after disbanded. March 3, 1857, it was reorganized as Niagara Company, No. 3, which name it retained to October 9, 1867, when it was reorganized with twenty-seven members, as Rosa Hose Company No. 3. It was disbanded by the common council, September 24th, 1872, and reorganized with thirty-three members, January 10th, 1876, as the Cain Hose Company No. 3. It disbanded September 16th, 1879, and reorganized October 14th, 1879, as Neptune Hose Company No. 3.

Company No. 4.—From 1824 to December 15th, 1847, this company was known as Engine Company No. 4. It was disbanded in 1847, and reorganized January 1st, 1848, and again disbanded May 2, 1856. It was reorganized August 16th, 1856. October 6th, 1857, the name was changed to Neptune Hose Company No. 4. June 16th, 1867, it was reorganized with twenty-eight members, as the Hathaway Hose Company No. 4. September 24th, 1872, it was disbanded by the common council, but immediately reorganized with nineteen members, as the Stanford Hose Company. May 3d, 1876, it was again disbanded, and reorganized with twenty-five members, June 13th, 1876, as the J. D. Campbell Hose Company.

Company No. 5.—This company was organized with thirty-six members, November 18th, 1835. It at one time was the Mohawk Hose Company. August 28th, 1860, it was disbanded, and not reor-

ganized until July 21st, 1876, when it was called the E. W. Paige Hose Company.

Company No. 6.—This company was organized with forty-eight members, November 20th, 1838, and existed for many years, when it was disbanded. January 14th, 1878, it was reorganized with thirty members, as the J. S. Myers Hose Company. It disbanded in 1881, and reorganized March 13th, 1884, with nineteen members, as the Elmer Ellis Hose Company.

Ax, Hook and Ladder Company.—The first ax, hook and ladder company was organized in 1814, and continued to exist until disbanded, June 5th, 1856, but was reorganized on the same date. It was disbanded August 17th, 1860.

July 8th, 1862, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized with fifty-five members, and continued in the service to December 24th, 1867, when it was disbanded, since which time another company has been reorganized and is now existing.

Fire Guards.—A company called the Fire Guards was organized September 6th, 1836, from the supply company, which disbanded at that time. The Fire Guards disbanded August 5th, 1845, and have never been reorganized.

Eagle Hose Company.—A company called the Eagle Hose Company was organized from the members of the Fire Guards, August 5th, 1845. It was disbanded January 4th, 1851, and has never been reorganized.

Following is a list of Chief Engineers of the fire department since 1862: James Babcock, Patrick Kelly (three terms); Thomas H. Kennedy, Edward Ellis (four terms); William E. Walker (two terms); Ezra McCue, Francis Cain (four terms); George B. Swartfigure, Martin Eagan, William J. Anthony, Arden W. Weller, John A. Vedder.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Fight For Water.

Schenectady is fringed and honey-combed with springs. Until about twenty years ago, creeks of pure water oozed out under the banks along the base of Prospect Hill. This hill is now being levelled and sold as a sand heap and disappearing under the names of East Liberty, Landon Terrace, Prospect street and some other new streets under process of development. A hydraulic ram fed by a large spring furnished water for Union College as long ago as 1848. It was immediately in the rear of the Schenectady Brewing Co's plant and gave a generous supply. Under the bank below Veeder avenue, along South Center street, the earth was once honey-combed with springs and it is a damp country yet.

As long ago as May 7th, 1799, a firm composed of Wright Tryar, James Case and Oliver Bull, obtained consent from the common council to supply the city with water by aqueducts if they could get consent of the owners, the works to be at the disposal of the common council should they be needed. Nothing seems to have been done under this resolution.

On July 6th of the same year, the common council passed the following resolution :

Resolved, That Henry R. Teller, Richard Rosa and Remsen R. Teller be permitted to lead the water works through any of the city lands from a certain spring which heads at the road leading to Gerrit S. Veeder's, upon condition that this board shall have the use of the tubes to be made use of by them in case they should at any time be necessary for the purpose of conducting water to the city for public uses ; the said persons, however, in such cases, to have the use of the water so to be conducted to the city, in common with other citizens. Adopted.

No trace of the works can be found.

Engd by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

George J. Ingersoll

Subsequently, about the year 1836, Jabez Ward, a well known and much respected citizen, established a system of water delivery by tapping springs along Veeder avenue and the base of the hills there. The water was conducted by the gravity system through wooden logs which were of white pine and about one foot in diameter. The water was conveyed through a bore of not much more than two or three inches in diameter. It went to State street, down through State to Washington avenue with a branch at Ferry street, thence into Union. It seems also to have been made from Ferry to Front. Any quantity of these logs were taken up at the building of the water works by the Stanford Company in 1885. The tubes or logs were connected by cylinders of iron of an ingenious construction; plenty of them are in possession of many citizens now. It was a very scant supply and accommodated but a small territory. It was a private enterprise and probably abandoned because it did not pay. Many of the logs are in use in the cemetery to hold the bank where support is needed. The work about the Potter tomb is upheld by them.

No other efforts seem, from all we can learn, to have been made for a regular city supply, until the late Senator Stanford organized a company to supply the city with water. He began operations in 1872. His plan was to take water directly from the river, not a good source then, but far better than now, when the river, in open and flagrant violation of the law, is an open sewer for all the manufactories from Utica down. He built the present power house at the foot of Front street, supplying it by the use of Holly engines. The city was piped, hydrants established at the corners of the streets and the water began to flow. But the Senator had trouble from the start. Sand, silt and grit of all kinds cut the machinery, causing stoppages, delays and no end of trouble. So an intake was built at the east end of the second pier of the old bridge. The water there is very deep, about twenty-six feet. The pipes leaked, and, still persevering, a new intake was built on piles where it now remains in use in times of emergency in front of Mr. Yates' boat house. Schenectady, meanwhile, had obtained possession of the plant.

But the water was foul, in freshets too muddy even for the bath, and the city frantically struggled for pure water. For years, Cowhorn Creek, running from the cemetery westward under Lafayette, Barrett and White (now Clinton), and under State, through the lower bouwery to the river, had been a horror. Investigation had long shown that a dead line ran along its bank, within which pestilence did its fiercest work, and where typhoid fever held a terrible dominion. All efforts to prevent sewage into its open stream failed, and the city began to get a bad name. On the flats, south of the city, it was joined by the creeks from Schermerhorn's and Veeder's ponds. The culvert under the canal became clogged. Assemblyman Yates succeeded in passing a bill in the legislature by which the state opened the culvert and diverged the streams in a direct line to the Mohawk. It was a tremendous relief, but the malarious swamps still existed south of the city along between the banks of the D. & H., and the N. Y. C. R. R.

Meanwhile, the sewage of the city increased, and the mains leading to the Mohawk below the "poor pasture" were built in a day when no such monstrous growth was expected, and the town had to be dug up again.

The chemists and doctors were getting in fine work all these years and sounding the tocsin of alarm. And they were right. Less than a quarter of a century ago this city was in a deplorable condition. Rigid ordinances were passed compelling connection with the city mains in all new buildings, removing all pestiferous outhouses, closing up bacterial and baccilic wells. And all united in denouncing the vileness of the water supply.

The "city fathers" did their best. They made every effort to obey the demands of the Board of Health, of which the late Dr. Van Zandt, the present Dr. W. T. Clute and Livingston Swits were and are such efficient members.

The search for better water began. An attempt had been made by Senator Stanford to build wells at the foot of Ferry street, under the power house. It failed. Then great wells were dug opposite on the Glenville side. These were abandoned because the water was not there.

Then the city went to the head of Van Slyck's Island at the confluence of the Frog Alley and the main river, and began a plan of building wells there and established the power station on the south side of the canal. The wells were dug and the water tested. The water supply was still insufficient and the beautiful pond in Scotia, known as Sander's Lake, was harnessed into service to see if it could not help the town, which began by this time to be pretty dry. The water was known to be of exceeding purity, in fact one vast spring, and fed by others all around its edge. A dam was built across its outlet and a steam pump set at work to test the capacity of the supply. After two weeks' steady pumping, the lake was reduced three feet in depth and the surrounding springs were rivulets of magnificent, but insufficient water pouring from an elevation where the receding waters had left them, and despair began to settle down on the hydraulic engineers. The people were getting fretful and impatient with what was called a monstrous waste of money in mere experiments. Thompson Lake, Warner's Lake in the Heidleberghs, Marie Lake and Mariaville Pond in Duanesburgh and even Ballston Lake were suggested and measurements and estimates made. The streams running out from every one of the sources of supply were found inadequate.

All this time the Hon. Simon Schermerhorn and other prominent citizens of Rotterdam, who knew the lay of the land and the waters under the earth, had been insisting that the hillside back of the first and second locks No. 21,622 was a watershed of sufficient volume to supply all the city needed and give as good and pure water as could be found on earth.

So wells were dug and relief came at last. Magnificent water in abundance, from a source that seemed to be an underground river, was discovered by George Ingersol, the present superintendent. To his indefatigable efforts Schenectady owes as much as to any other man. He was in the business of discovery from the very beginning, and was given charge of the work. The present water station and power house in Rotterdam were built, water led two and one-half miles into town and the first power house retained for an emergency.

The creeks have been arched and culverted, the New York Cen-

tral completing the work by burying them beneath its new freight houses. Schenectady is to-day one of the healthiest cities in the state. It is an astonishing fact, but absolutely true, that while we use the water of Rotterdam, the city is positively free from typhoid fever. When an emergency arising from accident, drives us to a few hours use of the river water, typhoid appears. In every instance, and they have been very few, this fact has been demonstrated.

The water is of surpassing clearness and purity, decidedly blue in shade, while the river water is yellow. Its temperature is 46° Fahr. all the year around, a trifle hard for the toilet and laundry but fully available, and the finest table water east of the Alleghanies.

Its present supply is 8,826,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Our needs and use at present are five and one-half million gallons in twenty-four hours. It will not admit of wasteful use with our increasing population. It is believed that the supply exists for miles east and west, and that a greater demand can be met without impoverishing the present wells.

It has cost $400,000 to find a well, half a million to get rid of the river water, but no one now begrudges the money.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Genealogy.

The full credit for all the wonderful research of this chapter must be accorded to Professor Pearson; to the aid of the distinguished archivist, the Hon. John Sanders has added his valuable contribution derived from research, personal knowledge and the history that comes reliably down from father to son. Wherever a family has died out and their blood no longer flows here, its name has been left out. It is intended in this chapter to give those families only whose blood still runs in the veins of descendants.

First we give the descendants of the original proprietors.

The Van Curler blood is no longer in Schenectady. Brouer left no children. Van Velsen's whole family was massacred. There is no trace of any descendant of Peter Adrian. De Winter left no children. Catalina Bradt, widow of Arent Andrias Bradt, for whom he was attorney, was the real owner of the premises held in his name, and her genealogy can be easily traced in these pages. The Schermerhorns, one of the oldest and certainly the most eminent of the early settlers, is mingled with the name of her well known husband.

The descendants of Glen are as follows :

Jacob Alexander Glen, the eldest, of Albany, born in 1645, died October 2d, 1685, aged forty years ; he died a little more than one month previous to the death of his father. He left surviving him three sons and two daughters, viz :

John Glen, born 1675, who married Jane Bleecker of Albany, December 11th, 1698, and died in 1707, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz : Jacob Alexander, John Alexander and Catharine Glen.

Jacob Alexander Glen, Jr., was born October 7th, 1703, and married Elizabeth Cuyler, December 29th, 1732 ; died April 16th, 1746. This was the father of our distinguished citizen, John Glen, who was quartermaster during the French and Revolutionary wars, stationed at Schenectady, and who built and occupied the venerable mansion situated on Washington avenue, now modernized. He was born in July, 1735, and died in Greenbush at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Van Rensselaer, September 23d, 1828, aged ninety-three years. Jacob A. Glen was also the father of Col. Henry Glen of Schenectady, who was member of Congress from this, then Albany district, from 1794 to 1802. Colonel Glen was born July 13th, 1739, and died January 6th, 1814, aged nearly seventy-five years.

Both of these Glens were ardent and stirring patriots of the Revolution and highly esteemed personal friends of General Washington. On all occasions, when the older brother was quartermaster, the younger brother was his deputy.

Anna, the eldest daughter of Jacob Alexander Glen, Sr., born in 1677, married Harmanus Wandell.

Jacob, the second son of Jacob Alexander Glen, Sr., born in 1679, and Helena, his youngest daughter, born November 21st, 1683, married Jacob G. Lansing in 1710.

Alexander Glen, the third youngest son of Jacob Alexander Glen, Sr., was born November 15th, 1685, removed to Schenectady, and on the 18th of December, 1714, married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Swits. He died November 2d, 1763, and was buried in the old Dutch church cemetery at Schenectady. He had several children, and is represented in this community by many lineal descendants. His son Jacob Glen, born December 8th, 1717, married Folica, daughter of Jan Barentse Wemple, and widow of Barent H. Vrooman. She died April 16th, 1749. His daughter, Susanna, born August 4th, 1722, married Abraham Fonda, February 22d, 1755, and died March 21st, 1773. Abraham Fonda owned and lived in the house No. 27 Front street in 1752 and now occupied by Mr. Hansen V. Yates.

Alexander Glen, the second son of Alexander Lindsey Glen (commonly called Captain Glen), born in 1647, lived in the village of Schenectady, and married Anna, daughter of Jan Barentse Wemp, (now called Wemple), who received, in 1662, in company with Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, the Indian title for the great island lying immediately west of Schenectady, and owned a house and lot in the village, on the west side of Washington street, a little north of State street. He owned a large bouwery (farm) at Lubbude's land (Troy), but was never called a proprietor of Schenectady, not being one of the original petitioners. He died soon after 1662, and his widow, Maritie Mynderse, in 1664, married Swear Teunise Van Velsen, one of the original proprietors.

Captain Alexander Glen was a justice of the peace for the county of Albany; but in the troublesome times of 1689, when most of the citizens of Schenectady belonged to, or sided with, the Leslerian faction, Jacob Lesler appointed Myndert Barentse Wemp, a brother-in-law of the Captain, a justice in his stead. Wemp was killed at the burning of Schenectady in 1690, and his son John, with two of his

negro men, carried into captivity. John subsequently returned, married a daughter of Ryer Schermerhorn, June 15th, 1700, and became one of the trustees of the Schenectady patent.

Mr. Glen died in 1695, aged about thirty-eight years, leaving his widow Anna, surviving him, but no children.

John Alexander Glen, the third and youngest son of Alexander Lindsey Glen, (commonly called Major Coudre, his designation by the French and Indians), was born November 5th, 1648, and died November 6th, 1731, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Glen was twice married. First, on the 2d day of May, 1667, to Anna, the daughter of John Peek, an early settler of New Amsterdam, and from whom the creek at Peekskill takes its name. He was living at Scotia when Schenectady was burned in 1690. She died on the 19th day of December in that year. On the 21st of June, 1691, he married Deborah, the daughter of Evert Jans Wendell, and widow of Myndert Wemp, a justice of the peace, appointed by Liesler, who was killed at the massacre of 1690. So it will be seen that Captain Alexander Glen and Major John A. Glen, his brother, married sisters-in-law.

From his two marriages, John Alexander Glen had thirteen children, some of whom died in infancy, and are not particularly noticed here.

Catharine, his eldest child, born March 23d, 1672, on March 10th, 1698, married Gerrit Lansing, Jr., died, February 15th, 1731.

Jemima, his second child, born May 9th, 1674, married November 9th, 1694, James Van Dyck, a physician of Schenectady, where he practiced until his death. He is the ancestor of the gallant Col. Cornelius Van Dyck, who was lieutenant-colonel of the First Veteran New York regiment in the Revolutionary War, commanded by Colonel Goosen Van Shaick, and after Van Shaick's promotion, became its colonel during the remainder of the war. Mrs. Van Dyck died February 6th, 1731.

Alexander, his third child, born November 30th, 1676, died off the island of Madagascar, December 17th, 1696, as surgeon on board a ship of war, aged about twenty years.

Maria, his fourth child, born March 21st, 1678, married Albert

Vedder, December 17th, 1699. He was carried away captive by the French and Indians, February 9th, 1690. She died March 13th, 1753, aged nearly seventy-four years. Her husband died August 1st, 1753, aged eighty-two years, two months and twenty-one days.

Helena, his fifth child, born November 2d, 1681, married July 9th, 1699, John Baptist Van Eps. He, too, was carried away captive to Montreal by the French and Indians, in 1690, but, after a bondage of three years, made his escape.

John, his sixth child, born November 28th, 1683, died December 5th, 1709, unmarried.

Jacob Glen, his eighth child (commonly called Colonel Glen), was born December 29th, 1690, and on December 15th, 1717, married Sarah Wendell, daughter of Captain Johannes Wendell of Albany. He inherited from his father the Scotia mansion and a considerable portion of his original estate, but added largely to his possessions before his decease, which occurred at his residence, in Scotia, August 15th, 1762. His wife died three days afterwards, both from malignant ship fever, contracted through some emigrants whom they had charitably housed a short time previous. At the time of his decease Colonel Glen was aged seventy years, eight months and fourteen days; at his wife's decease she was aged seventy-three years, nine months and eleven days.

Colonel Glen was a man of much influence in the community; an extensive agriculturalist, a noted surveyor, had been several times a member of the provincial legislature, and held the command of all the militia forces west of Albany, constituting a regiment at one time numbering 3,000 men.

The Veeder lineage is as follows:

Peter Veeder, on the 9th day of June, 1704, married Naeltie, daughter of Class Van Der Volgen; left three sons and one daughter surviving him, but was not living, June 26th, 1709, when his youngest son, Peter, was born. His father gave him lands on the Norman's Kil.

Gerrit Veeder, second son of Simon Volkertse, married, October 3d, 1690, Tryntje (Catharine), daughter of Helmer (William) Otten. She was the only child of Otten, who died in 1676. His widow,

Ariantie (Harriet), daughter of Arent Andreas Bradt, called the Norman, subsequently, about nine months after his decease, married Ryer Schermerhorn. Gerrit Veeder died in 1755, and left surviving him five sons, respectively named Helmers, Wilhelmus, Hendricus, Simons and Cornelis; and four daughters, named Engletie, married to Johannes Vedder; Ariantje, married to Daniel Danielse Van Antwerpen; Annatie, married to William Bancker, and Hellena, married to John Bancker.

Gerrit owned the land about Veeder's mill, early in the eighteenth century, and had lease from the Church of the mill privilege, in 1718. Through his wife, Catharine, he obtained possession of lots in the village, on the north and west corners of Union and Church streets, which she inherited from her father, Otten.

Otten had, in 1670, purchased from Peter Adriance, called Sogemakelyk, also as original proprietor, twenty-six morgans of land, which afterwards became the old Schermerhorn mill farm, now in Rotterdam; also a village lot, two hundred feet square, located on the southwest corner of Union and Church streets. These his daughter Catharine did not inherit, for it seems at his death John Van Eps owned and occupied the village lot, and Ryer Schermerhorn, who married his widow, as stated, owned the twenty-six morgans.

Mr. Schermerhorn was always a prominent actor in the early days of Schenectady. He was the oldest son of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, who was the ancestor of all the Schermerhorns in this country, born at Waterland, Holland, in 1622. We find Jacob Janse a prosperous brewer and trader at Beverwyck, as early as 1648.

In that year he was arrested at Fort Orange, by Governor Stuyvesant's order, on a charge of selling arms and ammunition to the Indians. His books and papers were siezed, and himself removed a prisoner to Fort Amsterdam, where he was sentenced to banishment for five years, with the confiscation of all his property.

Jacob Janse made his will, May 26th, 1688, and soon after died at Schenectady. Notwithstanding his losses by confiscation in 1648, his estate, amounting to 56,882 guilders, was large for the times.

He left surviving him five sons, named Ryer, Symon, Jacob, Cornelius and Lucas; also three daughters, named Machtelt, Jannette and Neeltie.

Ryer Schermerhorn, this oldest and remarkable son of Jacob Janse, in July, 1676, married Ariantje, daughter of Arent Arentse Bradt, and widow of Helmer Otten, of Albany; immediately after marriage Ryer settled in Schenectady, upon bouwery No. 4, on the flats, heretofore known as "Schermerhorn's Mill," which, after being in possession of the family for two hundred years, has lately passed to other owners. This property came to Ryer through his wife, Ariantje, whose first husband, Otten, purchased it of the original proprietor, Peter Adrianse (Sogemakelyk).

Ryer Schermerhorn was one of the first patentees of the township of Schenectady, granted in 1684, and was the sole surviving patentee of the township in 1705, when he was complained of as exercising arbitrary power over the town affairs, and rendering no account of his proceedings. Of this more will be subsequently written. In 1690, he was a member of the Provincial Assembly from Albany county, and also a justice of the peace. In 1700 he was appointed an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He made his will April 5th, 1717, and died February 19th, 1719. His wife, Ariantje, died in 1717. He left surviving him three sons, John, Jacob and Arent; also two daughters, Catalina, wife of Johannes Wemp, and Janneke, wife of Volkert Simonse Veeder.

The writer, for the present, would have continued the Schermerhorn line no further, except to correct impressions held by some, confounding the two Ryers, grandfather and grandson, both shrewd and remarkable men.

John, the eldest son of Ryer Schermerhorn, inherited the homestead farm at the "Schuylenberg" Mills, etc., and on the 8th of April, 1711, married Engeltie, daughter of Jan Hendrickse Vrooman. He died in 1752, and his wife in 1754. He left surviving him six sons, Ryer, the eldest, born September 24th, 1716, so often in traditional data confounded with his distinguished grandfather. Of this grandson Ryer, more will be written hereafter. The other sons, brothers of Ryer, were named John, Simon, Bartholomew, Jacob and

Bernhardus Freeman. John also left six daughters; Ariantje, married to Nicholas DeGraff; Gezina, married to Phillip Van Patten; Catalina, married to John Dodds; Neeltje, married to Class Viele; Magdalena, died unmarried, and Jannetje, married Barent Veeder.

After this, as it is claimed, justifiable digression, we return to Simon Volckertse Veeder's line.

John Veeder, his third son, on the 19th of November, 1697, married Susanna, daughter of Myndert Wemp, and for his second wife, June 3d, 1718, married Susanna Wendell of Albany. He died in 1746, and left surviving him two sons, named respectively, Myndert and Simon; also three daughters, Engeltie, married to Jacobus La Grange, Maria and Debora, married first to Ryer Wemp, secondly to Dowe Fonda.

Volckert, his fourth son, August 6th, 1693, married Jannitie, daughter of the elder Ryer Schermerhorn. By his father's will he inherited farm No. 9 on the bouwelandt (flats).

He died August 12th, 1733, and left surviving him four sons, respectively named Simon, Ryer, John and Hendricus, and three daughters, Ariantje, married to William Daasen; Susanna, married to Harmanus Vedder, and Catalyntje, married to Simon Veeder.

Folica, a daughter of Simon Volkertse, married Barent Janse Wemp, (Wemple), who was appointed captain of a company of foot by Jacob Leisler in 1690.

Gertrude, also a daughter, July 4th, 1680, married John Hendrickse Vrooman. They left many descendants, and their son Peter, born October 2d, 1688, was killed at the Buekendahl massacre, three miles northwest of Schenectady in 1748.

Magdalena, another daughter, married William Appel, who was severely wounded at the burning of Schenectady in 1690, as was also his brother, John Appel.

The Van Slyck lineage is as follows:

Hillitie, the eldest daughter of Cornelis Antonisen Van Slyck, married Peter Danielse Van Olinda of Niskayuna. She was for many years employed as provincial interpreter with the Indians by the government at $50 per annum. The Mohawk sachems in 1667, gave her the great island in the Mohawk river at Niskayuna. She

and her husband sold the island in 1669 to Captain Johannes Clute. The sachems also gave to her land at the Willow Flat, below Port Jackson; and at the boght on the Mohawk in Watervliet. She died February 10th, 1707, leaving three sons, Daniel, Jacob and Matthew. The last died unmarried.

Daniel, the oldest son, June 11th, 1696, married Lysbeth Krigier, a granddaughter of the old burgomaster Martinus Krigier, and left surviving him three sons, Peter, John and Martin.

Jacob, the second son, married Eva, daughter of Class DeGraff, and left four sons, named Peter, William, Martin and Nicholas; also one daughter, Helena, who on the 16th of June, 1723, married Johannes Quackenbos.

Leah, the youngest daughter of Cornelis Antonisen, married, first, Class Willemse Van Coppernol, who hired the farm of William Teller at Schenectady, and subsequently settled on land of his wife at the Willegen, below Port Jackson. He died in 1692, leaving one son named William. She subsequently, July 24th, 1693, married Jonathan Stevens, who had leased Lysbeth Brower's farm at the Hoeck in Scotia, in 1697. He came from New England, and was born in 1675. Before his death he owned a home lot in Schenectady, and a farm about four miles northeast of the town, on the north side of the Mohawk river. At his death he left surviving two sons, named Hendricus and Arent, also two daughters, named Annatje and Dina.

Hendricus, the oldest, born November 10th, 1697, married, May 29th, 1730, Maria Phœnix of New York. He resided there, and on his decease left two sons surviving him, viz: Arent and Johannes.

Arent, the youngest son of Jonathan, born July 26th, 1702, married, first, Maritje, daughter of William Hall, February 3d, 1726; second, Mary Griffiths, widow of Lieutenant Thomas Burrows, February 4th, 1749. Arent died May 17th, 1758. For more than twenty years before his decease he acted as Indian interpreter, and was often employed by Sir William Johnson in negotiations with the different tribes. He had by his two marriages six sons and four daughters, respectively named Jonathan, William, Nicholas, John,

Jacobus, Richard, Catrina, Maria, Lea and Anna. There is only proper room to particularize one of them.

Jonathan, his oldest child, born December 1st, 1726, who, as first lieutenant under Captain William McGinnis, with eighty-nine men of Schenectady, was at the battle of Fort George, September 7th, 1755, where both officers were killed, and the company then decimated; this was the preliminary ambush fight with Baron Dieskaw, where the great King Hendrick and the gallant Colonel Ephraim Williams (the munificent founder of Williams College, and after whom it was named) were killed. According to Sir William Johnson's official report, the Schenectady officers and men "fought like lions."

Jonathan Stevens was less than thirty years of age and unmarried, at the time he was killed. Captain McGinnis married Margaret, daughter of Peter Veeder, February 21st, 1751, and left an only child, Alexander, who died February 13th, 1770.

The descendants of William Teller, ninth proprietor, are as follows:

John, the oldest child of William Teller, born in 1641, settled in Schenectady as early as 1659, and on the 18th of August, 1686, married the daughter of Captain Johannes Wendell of Albany. In 1690, on the burning of Schenectady, he was carried away captive by the French and Indians to Montreal, but was ransomed and returned after several month's detention. In 1700 his father, William, in consideration that John had sustained heavy losses by the destruction of Schenectady in 1690, conveyed to him his bouwery and farm at that place. John died May 28th, 1725, aged about eighty-four years, leaving three sons and three daughters, viz:

William, born October 4th, 1695, was married on the 5th of March, 1731, to Catharine, daughter of William Van Allen of Albany. He lived on the Teller bouwery, No. 5, next west of Teller's Killitie and died April 25th, 1757.

John, second son of John, died unmarried.

Jacobus, third son of John, born July 15th, 1698, probably died unmarried.

Margaret, a daughter of John, born February 19th, 1693, married Jacob Schermerhorn.

Maria, another daughter, born December 25th, 1700, married Abraham Glen of Scotia.

Anna, also a daughter, born February 20th, 1704, married Harmanus Veeder.

John, son of William, Jr., married Jane, daughter of John Delamont.

Jacobus, also a son of William, Jr., married Maria, daughter of Joseph R. Yates. In 1764 he was an Indian trader in company with John and Henry Glen, and was killed by the Indians at Detroit, September 27th, 1784. This was the father of William Teller, a talented and prominent lawyer of Schenectady, who died July 19th, 1815, aged forty years, and who was the first surrogate of Schenectady county.

William, also a son of William, Jr., married Helena, daughter of Jacobus Van Eps.

Thus, from the line of his son, John Teller, the blood of the old proprietor, William Teller, circulates through several channels in this community.

Catalina Bradt, widow of Arent Andreas, sent down the following posterity so that the blood of the old proprietor, Arent Andries, still courses in the veins of many of Schenectady's sons and daughters.

For, of their remaining children, Aeffie, (Eve) married Nicholas Van Patten, who came to Schenectady in 1664, and in 1668 purchased the bouwery of Cornelise Van Esselstyne, lying next west of the farm of Ryer Schermerhorn, who was his brother-in-law. This farm remained in the Van Patten family for several generations. They each lived to an advanced age. He died October 3d, 1728, aged eighty-seven years and five months; she died January 23d, 1728, aged seventy-eight years. In 1690 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Leisler.

Arent, the oldest son of Nicholas, April 10th, 1703, married Jannetje, daughter of Philip Coyn of Albany.

Andries, another son of Nicholas, December 26th, 1712, married Muike, daughter of Jacob Ten Eyck of Albany.

Nicholas, also a son of Nicholas, Sr., April 20th, 1712, married Rebecca, daughter of Simon Groot, Jr.

Deborah, another daughter of Nicholas, Sr., April 1st, 1700, married Cornelius Viele, Sr., who was the first Viele settled at Maalyck, on the north shore of the Mohawk river, about two miles above the Reform church in Scotia.

Catalynje, also a daughter of Nicholas, Sr., November 8th, 1694, married Teunis Dirkse Van Vechten of Lunenburg (now Athens), Greene county.

Gertrude, also a daughter of Nicholas, Sr., April 17th, 1687, married Lourens Class Van Der Volgen. At the destruction of Schenectady, in 1690, he was carried away captive to Canada by the Indians, with whom he remained several years—so late as 1699—acquiring a perfect knowledge of their language. After his return he was appointed interpreter of the province for the Five Nations, at a salary of £60 per annum, which office he held until his decease in 1740.

Harriet, another daughter of Catalina Bradt, and widow of Helmer Otten, in July. 1676, married Ryer Schermerhorn, son of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn. Their immediate children have been hereinbefore noticed. But it is deemed proper to note some particulars about their grandson, a son of their son John, named Ryer, who was a man of remarkable perseverance, energy and determination.

Ryer Schermerhorn was born on the 24th of September, 1716. June 8th, 1746, he married Maria, daughter of Corset Vedder, and secondly Maria, daughter of Ryckert Van Vranken, June 8th, 1750. He died March 6th, 1795, and had always resided at Schuylerberg (the Mills).

Richard, son of Ryer, born March 9th, 1755, married Annatje Van Vechten. His daughter Maria, July 18th, 1779, married Douwe J. Clute, and his daughter Helena, November 8th, 1781, married Nioholas P. Clute.

Maria, a daughter of Ryer, born November 10th, 1752, married Peter Van Guysling, in 1770.

Gerrit, a son of Ryer, born October 23d, 1763. On May 18th, 1787, married Mariatje, daughter of Arent Schermerhorn, Jr. He

died in Rotterdam, March 24th, 1848, in his eighty-fifth year, leaving the following children: Jacomyntje, born August 10th, 1790; Maria, born March 27th, 1792; Jacob, born May 28th, 1794; Catharia, born September 27th, 1796.

Engeltie, a daughter of Ryer, born August 11th, 1762, married Class Schermerhorn. She died October 6th, 1834, aged seventy-three years, one month and twenty-five days.

Bartholomew, another son of Ryer, born August 24th, 1757. On the 10th day of July, 1785, married Annatje, daughter of John Teller. He died at his country seat in Rotterdam (the Mills), July 16th, 1845, aged eighty-seven years. His wife died May 4th, 1844, in her seventy-seventh year.

Ryer, their oldest son, was a printer, born December 8th, 1786. He married Gertrude Abel, and died November 11th, 1850.

John, their second son, born October 12th, 1787. On the 6th of April, 1806, married Gertrude, daughter of Andries Van Patten. He died February 29th, 1872.

Bartholomew Teller, born March 26th, 1807.

Andrew Vedder, born April 18th, 1809.

Ann Maria, born December 18th, 1811.

William, born June 30th, 1814.

Angelica, born February 25th, 1819.

Barnardus Freeman, born February 4th, 1812.

Abram Van Patten, born July 9th, 1823.

Simon ———, born October 4th, 1824.

James ———, born February 17th, 1827.

Bartholomew, their son, was born December 8th, 1789.

Jane, their daughter, born April 16th, 1792, married Nicholas Viele of Glenville. She died November 17th, 1860. He died November 24th, 1861.

Maria, a daughter of Bartholomew Schermerhorn, Sr., born July 26th, 1794, died April 5th, 1816.

Annatje, also a daughter, born August 14th, 1799, married Jacob DeForrest, Jr., of Rotterdam, and died April 27th, 1851, aged fifty-two years.

Bernardus Freeman, also a son of Bartholomew, born December 22d, 1801, died suddenly, August 25th, 1871, at a religious meeting in the First Dutch Reformed church of Schenectady.

Catherine, a daughter of Bartholomew, born October 9th, 1804, married James B. Schermerhorn of Rotterdam.

Eliza Margaret, the youngest daughter of Bartholomew, born October 13th, 1811, married Martin DeForrest of Schenectady, September 19th, 1832.

It has been said that Ryer Schermerhorn, the father of Bartholomew, and grandson of the first Ryer, was a man of remarkable perseverance, energy and determination. An illustration cannot be out of place at this point. It is handed down by well established authority, that shortly after the termination of the Revolutionary War, when the long contested suit of Ryer Schermerhorn against the Trustee of the Schenectady Patent was pending in our Supreme Court, Ryer Schermerhorn, the plaintiff, was unexpectedly informed by his counsel, Judge James Duane, that certain documents, then in the hands of one Appel, at New York, must be in court at Albany, within eight days from that time, or his cause would be greatly endangered. Bear in mind there were then no telegraphs, no steamboats, no stage routes, miserable roads, only a weekly mail, the sloops took generally two weeks, sometimes three, to accomplish the distance between Albany and New York. Nothing daunted, Schermerhorn started single-handed, in a canoe from Albany, went to New York, procured the necessary documents, and on the morning of the first session of court, much to the surprise and gratification of his counsel, delivered him the desired papers. This certainly would be called something of a feat for a young man of the present day.

Samuel Bradt, another son of Arent Andreas and Catalina, married Susanna, another daughter of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck.

Arent, their oldest child, built and resided in the ancient brick house, now standing southwest of the first lock above the city. He married Catrina, daughter of Jan Pieterse Mabie. She died in 1773, aged eighty-two years, two months and seventeen days. They had five sons and five daughters. Their youngest child, Angelica, born

August 26th, 1733, married Daniel Campbell of Schenectady.

Margaret, a daughter of Samuel, born April 26th, 1686, married Captain Daniel Toll, who, on the 18th of July, 1748, was murdered by the French Indians, at a place (in the present town of Glenville), called the Cleykuil, less than half a mile north of Beukendahl, where, on the same day, Nicholas DeGraff and twenty-four others were killed by the French and Indians. They had two sons and five daughters. Their second daughter, Elizabeth, born January 14th, 1721, married the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord. Their youngest daughter, Gertrude, born August 7th, 1729, married Jellis Clute.

Jacobus, second son of Samuel, born January 3d, 1695, married Margaret, daughter of Johannes Clute. They had five sons and three daughters. Their daughter Bata, born January 30th, 1732, married Abraham Watson.

Catalyntje, another daughter of Samuel, born December 21, 1701, married Jacobus Van Slyck, September 2d, 1732. He was colonel and commanding officer at Schenectady in 1754. He was a member of assembly in 1750 and 1771. He left two sons, Harmanus, born August 5th, 1733, and Samuel, born March 17th, 1738; and two daughters, Gertrude, born November 1st, 1734, and Jannetje, born June 13th, 1736. This last married Philip Riley.

Susanna, also a daughter of Samuel, born January 2d, 1704, married Bartholomew Vrooman, March 11th, 1726.

Andreas, another son of Samuel, born October 28th, 1705, married Anna DeGraff of Esopus, January 29th, 1743.

Samuel, son of Samuel, born April 30th, 1707, married Catharia, daughter of Arent Van Patten, October 10th, 1732. They had four sons and six daughters.

Ephraim, also a son of Samuel, born February 12th, 1712, married Clara, daughter of Philip Borsie, and widow of Cornelius Viele, Jr., in May, 1751. They had three daughters of whom Susanna married David Siger; Cornelia married Martin Van Benthuysen and Margaret married Nicholas Van Patten.

Dirck Bradt, another son of Arent Andrease and Catalina, born in 1661, married Maritie, daughter of Jan Baptist Van Eps. He inherited his step-father's, Van Bockhoven's farm in Niskayuna (Van Bock-

hoven was the third husband of his mother, Catalyntje). They had three sons and four daughters. Catalina, born June 27th, 1695, married in 1725, William Berrit. Maria, born September 22d, 1698, married Rykert Van Vranken. John, born May 22d, 1704, married, February 10th, 1732, Margaretta, daughter of Gerrit R. Van Vranken. Dirck, born July 20th, 1710, married, November 5th, 1732, Annatje, daughter of Arent D. Van Antwerpen.

Catalina, this venerable woman, the daughter of Andreas DeVos, deputy director of Rensselaerwyck and Veeders, hereinbefore noticed, was thrice married. First, in 1648, to Arent Andrease Bradt, to whom she bore all her children, except one to her second husband, Van Ditmars. Arent Andrease dying in 1662, on the 12th of November, 1664, she married Barent Jans Van Ditmars, who, with his son Cornelius, their only child, was killed at the massacre in 1690. Cornelius had married Catharina, a daughter of John Alexander Glen of Scotia, who, after his death, married Gerrit Lansing, Jr. In 1691, Catalina married Class Janse Van Bockhoven, her third husband. He made his will January 11th, 1698, devising his whole estate equally to the six Bradt children of his wife Catalina. She survived him and died in 1712, aged about eighty-four years.

It has been stated that Andries Arent Bradt (brewer, son of Catalina), and one of his children, were killed at the massacre in 1690; but he left two children surviving him, Bathsheda, a daughter subsequently married to Charles Burns, and Captain Arent Andrease Bradt, a son, who, under then existing laws of the colony, was the right of his grandfather, Arent Andries, one of the first settlers of Schenectady.

There are no means of ascertaining accurately when Captain Andrees was born, but with the knowledge that his father, Arent Andrees, was killed in 1690, at the age of thirty-seven years, and that Captain Bradt was married March 4th, 1705, to Jannetje, daughter of John Hendrickse Vrooman, (brother of the heroic Adam Vrooman, the bold defender of his home in 1690), it is quite safe to assume approximately that he was born about the year 1680, and, as he died in 1767, he must have been, at the time of his death, about

the age of eighty-seven; tradition hands it down as about ninety years.

Captain Bradt was one of the most remarkable citizens of Schenectady's olden time, and was distinguished for marked decision and probity of character. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1745, and a trustee of the township of Schenectady from 1715 to 1767, when he died, (a period of fifty-two years), being for many years sole surviving trustee. Well knowing the legal difficulties and contentions which had previously existed, through the claims of Ryer Schermerhorn, his relative and a former surviving trustee, to ownership, to prevent a recurrence of such claims and litigation, he, with great care and solemnity, executed a will of date March 11th, 1765, which was admitted to probate at Albany, November 19th, 1770.

It became the sheet-author of Schenectady's common land interests in subsequent legal conflicts with Ryer Schermerhorn, and a fictitious set of trustees, appointed by him as the successor of his father, John, and his grandfather, Ryer, Sr., the old surviving trustee.

Captain Bradt built and occupied, until his death, an ancient house with a brick front, standing on the north side of State street, near Washington avenue (on his ancestral village lot), being the building once occupied by Mr. J. W. McMillan for his marble works. Its appearance was truly venerable. Its unpretentious Dutch gable fronting on State street was erected of brick said to be imported from Holland. The building was deep in proportion to its frontage, its pitch-pine timbers were immense, and apparently not affected by age, unless as they seem hardened and solidified. It was taken down a few years ago.

This was unquestionably the oldest building remaining in the city of Schenectady, but precisely when erected, cannot now be determined. Old settlers have long called it the oldest dwelling, and unless it be the Scotia mansion, erected by John Alexander Glen, in 1713, (Mr. Glen was thirty years older than Captain Bradt, and a contemporary with him), the Bradt building was probably the oldest dwelling standing in the former province of New York, unless we

also except the old Pemberton building standing on the corner of North Pearl and Columbia streets, in the city of Albany, believed to have been erected in 1710, now taken down.

The following is the lineage from Jan Barentse Wemple, fourteenth proprietor. He was an inhabitant of Beverwyck as early as 1643. Having purchased the interest of Martin Maurice Van Slyck in 1662, he recovered, as joint owner with Martin Maurice's brother, Jacques Cornelise, a patent for the Great Island, lying immediately west of Schenectady, which interest was subsequently owned by Swear Teunise Van Velsen, who had married Wemp's widow. Wemp also had a house lot in the village, on the west side of Washington street, a little north of State street, with a front of 200 feet on Washington street, running down with equal width to the strand on the main Bennekill. He died in 1663, and left the following named children surviving him, viz:

Myndert, born in 1649, married Deborah, daughter of Evert Janse Wendell of Albany. He was appointed a justice of the peace of Schenectady, by Leisler, in 1689. He was killed in the massacre of February, 1690, and his son John, with two of his negro slaves, was carried into captivity. This son John, after his return, married Catalina, daughter of Ryer Schermerhorn, June 15th, 1700, and secondly, on the 16th of October, 1709, married Ariantje, daughter of Isaac Swits. He was one of the trustees of the Schenectady patent.

Barent, the second son of Jan Barentse, born in 1656, married Folkje, daughter of Symon Volkertse Veeder. He was appointed captain of a company of infantry, by Leisler, in 1690, and died in 1705, leaving a numerous family of children, from whom many of the inhabitants of this valley are descended.

Maria, his daughter, born in 1688, married Hendrick Vrooman.

Engeltie, his daughter, born in 1695, married Nicholas Hansen.

Margaret, his daughter, born in 1697, married Simon V. Veeder.

Anna, a daughter of Jan Barentse, born in 1653, married Captain Alexander Glen of Schenectady, a son of Alexander Lindsey Glen of Scotia.

Alida, another daughter, married Jan Cornelise Van der Heyden of Beverwyck.

Jacques Cornelius Van Slyck was the fifteenth and last proprietor. He was possessed of a large landed interest, made his will on the 8th day of May, 1690, and died soon afterwards, aged fifty years, leaving a widow, Margaret, daughter of Harman Janse Ryckman of Albany, who, on the 21st day of February, 1692, married her brother-in-law, Adam Vrooman, who so gallantly defended his dwelling, when his wife, Angelica (the sister of Margaret), with her infant child, were killed, and two of his sons, Barent and Walter were carried into captivity.

Harman, the oldest son of Jacques, born March 26th, 1704, married Jane, daughter of Adam Vrooman. He was captain of a Schenectady company in 1714, and Indian trader in 1724. He received a grant of three hundred morgans of land, at Canajoharie, from the Mohawks, because "his grandmother was a right Mohawk woman," and "his father born with us at Canajoharie." He also inherited a farm from his father on the first flat. He left a numerous family of children, and made his will November 1st, 1731. He died December 20th, 1734, leaving to his sons, Adam, James and Harmanus, one-half of his 2,000 acres of land at Canajoharie, known as Van Slyck's patent.

Cornelius, second son of Jacques, born on the 10th day of February, 1696, married Clara Janse Bradt of Albany. He lived upon the first flat.

Hendrick, son of Cornelius, born June 6th, 1729, married Catharina, daughter of Cornelius Slingerland; they had one child, Clara, who married Johannes J. Vrooman.

Anthony, son of Cornelius, born November 19th, 1730, married Margaret Van Slyck; they had one child, Cornelius, born 12th of April, 1731, who was the father of Harmanus Van Slyck, formerly a sheriff of Schenectady county. This Harmanus married Annatje, daughter of John Haverly, October 28th, 1798, and was the father of Anthony H. Van Slyck, born June 22d, 1800, who was, for one term, sheriff of Schenectady county, and died January 6th, 1810. He married Wemple Haverly.

Adrian, son of Cornelius, October 17th, 1736, married Jannetje Viele; for his second wife, Bregie, daughter of Carel Hansen Toll,

November 26th, 1741. Adrian was killed July 18th, 1748, in the Beukendahl massacre. Their daughter Clartje, November 7th, 1742, married Anthony Van Slyck.

Harmanus, son of Cornelius, August 16th, 1729, married first, Lydia, daughter of Harmanus Vedder; secondly, in 1738, Sarah Vischer. He was an Indian trader. He left surviving him four sons and six daughters, of whom his daughter Elizabeth married Gerrit Van Slyck, and his daughter Maria married Peter Symonse Veeder.

Cornelius, son of Cornelius, trader, March 11th, 1733, married Jannetje, daughter of Abraham Truax. He left surviving him several children, of whom his daughter, Gertrude, married John Lambert, the renowned schoolmaster of Schenectady, who taught the boys of a generation, now all passed away, how to become men. Some of his pupils subsequently became distinguished as men of mark in church, law and state.

Albert, son of Cornelius, September 17th, 1733, married Sarah, daughter of Jan Danielse Van Antwerpen. They had three daughters, viz: Clara, Agnes and Lena.

Peter, son of Cornelius, August 30th, 1734, married Angelica, daughter of Dominie Reinhard Erickson, pastor of the Dutch church of Schenectady from 1728 to 1736. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom their son Cornelius, March 30th, 1764, married Catarina, daughter of Peter Veeder; and their son Adrian married Annatje, daughter of William Lighthall. Their daughter Clara married John Steers, and their daughter Annatje married Johannes Barhydt.

Col. Jacobus (James), son of Captain Harman, the oldest son of Jacques, was born May 28th, 1704. He married Catalina, a daughter of Samuel Bradt, September 2d, 1732. He was commanding officer of Schenectady in 1754, a member of the provincial assembly in 1750, also in 1771. His son Harmanus, born August 5th, 1733, married Anna, a daughter of Alexander Glen, September 26th, 1767. His daughter Annatje, married Philip Ryley.

Adam, another son of Captain Harman, born March 5th, 1721, married September 19th, 1747, Catharina, daughter of Jan Baptist Van Eps, and their son Harmanus married Maria, a daughter of Isaac

Vrooman, December 5th, 1771, by whom he had a son named Adam, who removed to Montgomery county.

Adam also left a daughter, a sister of Harmanus, named Helena, born August 5th, 1759, who married Samuel Thorn, Esq. They were the parents of Jonathan Thorn, a gallant lieutenant in the United States navy, who distinguished himself under Decatur in the war with Tripoli; and was one of the daring party that retook and destroyed the frigate Philadelphia under the guns of the Tripolitan batteries. He lost his life in the command of the exploring expedition sent out by John Astor to the Columbia river. (For particulars, see Irving's history of that memorable adventure.) They were also the parents of Herman Thorn, the millionaire of New York, and several other much-respected children.

Marten, the third son of Jacques Cornelise, married, March 23d, 1701, Margaret Gerritse Van Vranken. They had several children, viz: Jacob, Margaret, Ariantje, Susanna and Petrus, the last born October 30th, 1709, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse De Graff, April 9th, 1738. He was a captain in Colonel Abraham Wemple's company of the Revolutionary War.

During the eighteenth century there came to Schenectady these men whose names were gathered by Prof. Pierson from the church records of Schenectady and Albany, and to whose distinguished service the historian, Judge Sanders, has rendered just and generous tribute.

Johannes Quackenbos, son of Peter of Albany, born in 1662, married, October 20th, 1700, Anna, daughter of Johannes Clute of Niskayuna.

Caleb Beck, settled at Schenectady in 1703. Some of his descendants became distinguished for talents and high literary attainments, among the noblest sons of our state. He married Ann Harley, at New York, November 2d, 1703. His house and lot was on the southeast corner of Church and Union streets, where he kept a hotel, and, after his death in 1733, his wife, at the same point, continued the business, together with trade in groceries and dry goods until her decease. He was the ancestor of Theodore Romeyn Beck.

Isaac Van Valkenburg, son of Joachim of Albany, married May 12th, 1705, Lydia, daughter of Jacques Van Slyck. On the 6th of September, 1712, he received a conveyance from Carl Hansen Toll of a lot on the south side of Union street, including the Court House lot, 100 feet front by 210 feet deep, for the sum of £50, some evidence of the comparative value of real estate and money in those honest, early days. He left surviving him several children, but all, except his son Isaac, seemed to have removed to Albany county.

Peter Clement was a step-son of Benjamin Roberts. In 1707 he and his brother Joseph received, under their step-father's will, each one-half of seventy-six acres of land at Maalwyck, including Bent's Island. In 1710 Peter sold his half of the farm to Cornelius Viele for £445. On the 26th of November, 1707, he married Anna Ruyting, and secondly, July 28th, 1721, married Anna, daughter of Arent Vedder.

Class Gerritse Van Vranken came to the province of New York at a very early date; the precise time cannot now be determined. He had two sons, Gerrit and Rykert.

Gerrit Class, the oldest son, married Ariantje Uldrick, and as his widow married Geraldus Camberfort (Comfort) October 16th, 1692, we reach the conclusion that he did not live to a very advanced age. He left two sons and one daughter, Class, Uldrick and Maritje. He and his brother Rykert, in company with Class Jansen Van Bockhoven, purchased land in what is now the town of Clifton Park, then known by the Indian name of "Canestigione," applied to a considerable tract on both sides of the Mohawk river, in 1672, for 550 skipples of wheat. There Gerrit Class resided until his decease.

Class Gerritse, oldest son of Gerrit Class, Jr., born in 1680, married, December 3d, 1704, Gertruy Quackenbos. He is the first Van Vranken that is found settled in Niskayuna on the south side of the Mohawk river, where he bought land of Johannes Clute, March 6th, 1709.

Of the Vrooman family we have given the record of Adam and his sons, Barent and Walter. The rest of the lineage of this distinguished and remarkable man is as follows:

Adam Vrooman was married three times. First, in 1678, to Engeltie, daughter of Harman Janse Ryckman; second, in 1691, to Gretje Ryckman, his first wife's sister, and widow of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck; thirdly, January 13th, 1697, to Grietje Takelse Heemstret in Albany. His descendants are very numerous, extending far and wide throughout the Union, but mostly settled in the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys. He had nine sons and four daughters, most of whom survived him.

Barent, his oldest son, born in 1679, was carried captive to Canada in 1690. He married, June 18th, 1699, Catrina Heemstreet of Albany. He had a brewery on the north side of Union street, near to or upon the present crossing of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. He lived on the north corner of Centre and State streets. He died in 1746, leaving one son, Adam, and one daughter, Engeltie.

Wouter married, September 24th, 1707, Marytje, daughter of Isaac C. Hallenback of Albany. He died October 26th, 1756, leaving several children, of whom I can only particularize that his son Adam, born in 1708, married June 29th, 1742, Susanna, daughter of Jacob Swits. Adam, in 1757, lived in the ancient brick house at the Brandywine Mills. He died July 30th, 1759, aged forty-three years.

Isaac, son of Wouter, born November 13th, 1712, married, in 1744, Dorothea Van Boskerken of Bergen, N. J. He was a surveyor, judge of the court of common pleas, member of the provincial assembly in 1759, and member of assembly under the first state constitution in 1779, and died June 1st, 1807, on his farm at the Brandywine Mills.

Barent, another son of Wouter, born December 24th, 1725, married, January 12th, 1760, Alida, daughter of David Van Der Heyden of Albany. He became minister of the Dutch church, at Schenectady in 1754, and died November 16th, 1784. His widow died in 1833, aged ninety-nine years.

Engeltie, a daughter of Wouter, born June 12th, 1709, married Cornelius Veeder.

Dorothea, another daughter, born October 5th, 1714, married Gillis Truax.

Rachel, another daughter, born May 31st, 1724, married, first, Abraham Wemp, secondly, Abraham Fonda.

Elizabeth, another daughter, born May 7th, 1732, married Abraham Switz.

Pieter, the third surviving son of Adam, born May 4th, 1684, married, February 2d, 1706, Grietje, daughter of Isaac Van Alstyne of Albany. He settled with his father on what was called Vrooman's land in Schoharie. He died in 1771, having seven sons and five daughters. Pieter was the ancestor of all, or nearly all, the Vrooman's living in Schoharie, Otsego and Montgomery counties.

Barent, a son of Pieter, born February 19th, 1709, married Engeltie, daughter of Teunis Swart; he died in 1782, leaving surviving six sons and three daughters.

Engeltie, a daughter of Pieter, born May 18th, 1713, married David Ziele.

Gertruy, also a daughter of Pieter, born September 3d, 1725, married Josias Swarts.

Catharina, also a daughter of Pieter, born March 29th, 1728, married Johannes Lawyer.

Hendrick, son of Adam, (commonly called Captain Hendrick), born in 1687, married Maria, daughter of Barent Wemp. He was boss of the carpenters who built the Second Dutch church of Schenectady in 1732, at seven shillings per day. This building was erected in the center of Church street, at the intersection of Church and Union streets.

Barent, oldest son of Hendrick, born January 15th, 1710, married Volkie, daughter of Jan Barentse Wemple. After his death, in 1746, his widow married Jacob Alexander Glen, and lastly, she married Johannes Simonse Vrooman. Barent left but one child, called Angelica, born June 17th, 1747.

Adam, second son of Hendrick, born April 2d, 1716, married Anna, daughter of Abraham Mebie, February 7th, 1740. He removed to the banks of the Mohawk above Amsterdam, and left several children surviving him.

John, third son of Hendrick, born April 4th, 1719, married Jannetje, daughter of Jacob Swits, November 26th, 1757.

Hendrick, son of Hendrick, born August 4th, 1722, married Neeltie, daughter of Peter Veeder, and left two children, Pieter and Maria.

Maria, a daughter of Hendrick, born October 14th, 1705, married Isaac Swits.

Volkie, another daughter, born March 29th, 1725, married Isaac Jacobus Swits.

Jannetje, also a daughter, born 1779, married Simon Van Patten.

Bartholomew, another son of Adam, born December 22d, 1700, married, October 7th, 1738, Catharina, daughter of Cornelius Slinger and widow of Hendrick Van Slyck.

John, son of Bartholomew, born January 13th, 1745, married, March 28th, 1767, Margarita, daughter of Seth Vrooman.

Engeltie, a daughter of Bartholomew, born September 3d, 1742, married Johannes Clute.

Gezina, also a daughter, born April 1st, 1746, married Albert Mebie.

Seth, another son of Adam, born January 7th, 1705, married first, Gertruy Van Patten; second, January 25th, 1745, Eva, daughter of Jesse DeGraff.

Adam, son of Seth, born March 5th, 1754, married first Engeltie, daughter of Simon Schermerhorn, by whom he had two daughters; one, his daughter Alida, born December 24th, 1774, married Josias Swart. He died March 30th, 1852. His other daughter, Hiligonda, born October 27th, 1776, married Caleb Van Vorst. She died March 25th, 1858. Adam married second, Nancy Van Vranken, sister of our old deceased citizen, Maus Van Vranken, by whom he also had two daughters. The oldest, Angelica, married Harman Bradt, the youngest, Harriet, married Daniel Barringer.

Jacob Meese, another son of Adam, born July 3d, 1707, married "Sara," a daughter of Myndert Mynderse, October 30th, 1742, seems to have left no issue.

Christina, the oldest daughter of Adam, born October 18th, 1685, married Teunis Swart; Maria, another daughter of Adam, born September 1, 1699, married Douw Fonda.

Eva, also a daughter, married Joachim Kettlehuyn.

Janneltie, another daughter, married March 26th, 1704, Captain Harman Van Slyck.

John, the second and youngest son of Hendrick Meese and brother of Adam, married July 4th, 1680, Geesje, daughter of Simon Vedder. He lived on the site of the depot of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad; he died in 1732, having had ten sons and six daughters, of whom the greater number survived him.

Simon, the oldest son of Jan, born February 25th, 1681, married Eytje (Margaret), daughter of Jacob Delamont. He bought, in 1710, of William Appel, the lot lying on the west side of the canal, between State and Liberty streets, the property belonging to the estate of John Jacob Vrooman, deceased. Simon left two sons, John and Jacob, and two daughters, Catharina and Maria. John Jacob Vrooman, born April 5th, 1763, was the grandson of Simon, and married Amy Hicks, the widow of Peter Rowe, who had died April 20th, 1806.

Peter, son of John, born October 10th, 1688, married in 1716, Agnietje, daughter of Arent Vedder. He was killed at the Beukendahl massacre in 1748. He left surviving him several sons and daughters.

Hendrick, son of John, born September 9th, 1690, married, October 1718, Engeltie, daughter of Cornelius Slingerland. In 1723 he owned a lot on the east corner of State and Washington streets, forty-five feet by 190 deep, which passed to his son Cornelius, who sold it to Samuel Arentse Bratt.

Cornelius, son of Hendrick, born February 4th, 1722, married Margarita, daughter of Samuel Arentse Bratt, December 16th, 1753.

Simon, son of Hendrick, born in 1740, married, August 14th, 1767, Margaret, daughter of Jacques Peek. They left several sons and daughters.

Gezina, a daughter of Hendrick, born September 7th, 1719, marridd Simon Johannes Veeder.

Eva, another daughter, born September 24th, 1724, married Johannes Pieterse Van Antwerpen.

Jannetje, also a daughter, born November 3d, 1727, married Jellis Fonda.

Maria, another daughter, born January 30th, 1732, married Ahasueras Marcellis.

Jacob, another son of Jan, born December 28th, 1698, married, October 17th, 1725, Maritje, daughter of Abraham Groot. His house lot was on the north side of State street at the crossing. Being a carpenter, he was sent by Sir William Johnson to Onondaga, to build a fort for the Indians. He died April 20th, 1774.

John, his son, born January 8th, 1726, married Clara, daughter of Hendrick Van Slyck. Hester, a daughter, married Jacobus Heemstreet. Rebecca, another daughter, married Arent Marselis. Gessie, also a daughter, married Peter Steers.

Maria, a daughter of Jan, the brother of Adam, born October 31st, 1696, married Gysbert Van Brakel.

Jannetje, also a daughter, born July 3d, 1682, married Arent Bratt.

Engeltie, another daughter, born December 22d, 1692, married Jan Ryer Schermerhorn.

Catharina, also a daughter, born May 12th, 1701, married Jacob Mebie.

The following is the Van de Bogart stock, thoroughly colonial and Revolutionary. His people now living are as follows:

Surgeon Van de Bogart left surviving him two sons and one daughter.

Myndert, his oldest son, born May 3d, 1648, married Helena, daughter of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, and sister of Ryer Schermerhorn, Sr. He came to Schenectady in 1680, and was a very active partisan in Leisler's time, who appointed him justice of the peace in 1690.

In 1686, in company with Robert Sanders of Albany, he purchased 12,000 acres of land in Dutchess county, including the site of the city of Poughkeepsie, and soon after removed with his family and settled upon the tract.

Fraus, youngest son of Surgeon Van de Bogart, born August 26th, 1643, married Ametje Tyerkse, and settled at Schenectady in 1680, where he was killed February 9th, 1690, by the French and Indians. His widow, March 25th, 1692, married Philip Harris of Albany.

Fraus left surviving him two sons, Class and Tjerk.

Class, the oldest son of Fraus, married December 31st, 1699, Barbara, daughter of Tekel Heemstreet of Albany.

Fraus, son of Class, born August 22d, 1703, married November 8th, 1726, Hesther, daughter of Abraham Groot.

Takerus, another son of Class, born March 23d, 1717, married February 2d, 1744, Neeltje, daughter of Arent DeGraff. He lived on the north side of Front, opposite the north side of Church street, where the residence of Henry Rosa, Esq., now stands. Takerus died in 1799, a Colonial and Revolutionary soldier, among the best of the military engineers of his day.

Class, another son of Class, born June 11th, 1727, married, August 8th, 1752, Rachel, daughter of Joseph Yates. He left four children: Nuna, born September 12th, 1753, married to Abraham Lighthall; Fraus, born February 23d, 1755; Joseph, born November 21st, 1756, and Class Frausen, born March 4th, 1759.

Anna, a daughter of Class, born November 10th, 1700, married Abraham Lighthall.

Maria, another daughter of Class, born October 28th, 1705, married Pieter Veeder.

Margaret, also a daughter of Class, born February 9th, 1709, married Alexander Vedder.

Jillistje, also a daughter of Class, born March 6th, 1711, married Johannes Hall.

Sara, another daughter of Class, born February 28th, 1714, married Arent A. Vedder.

Tjerk Frausen, son of Fraus, Sr., married Margaret, daughter of Harmanus Veeder.

Harmanus Fraus, son of Tjerk, born July 21st, 1721, married May 18th, 1745, Catharina, daughter of Daniel Danielse Van Antwerp.

Nicholas, a son of Harmanus, born December 11th, 1751, seems to have left no issue.

Margaretta, a daughter of Harmanus, born July 6th, 1755, married first Adam Kittle, who was killed in the Revolutionary War, and secondly, one Williams. She then removed to Upper Canada.

Nicholas, another son of Tjerk Frausen, born May 11th, 1723, married January 9th, 1747, Ariantje Schermerhorn; secondly, in

July, 1753, married Anna Van Voast. He left surviving him two sons, Tjerk and Fraus, and two daughters, Rachel and Margaret.

Jan Pieterson Mebee who came in 1684 had the following descendants:

Jan Pieterse Mebie came to Schenectady in 1684. He married Anna Pieterse, daughter of Pieter Jacobse Borsboon, one of the original proprietors of Schenectady. His home in the village was on the east side of Church street, next north of the Dutch church lot, covering the premises now severally owned by Mrs. John A. Washington and Mrs. Benjamin. He also owned land on the third flat, on the south side of the Mohawk river, eight miles above Schenectady.

In 1697, Rode, called by the Christians, Dirk, a Mohawk sachem, with the consent of all the other Mohawks, granted a piece of ground containing eighty acres, lying on both sides of Schoharie creek, commonly known by the name of "Kudarodae," to Jan Pieterse Mebie, in consideration that his wife "is something related to the Mohawk castle."

Jan Pieterse died April 8th, 1725, leaving surviving him three sons and five daughters.

Pieter, the oldest son of Jan, born January 20th, 1696, married, June 12th, 1721, Susanna, daughter of Arent Vedder. He settled on the north side of the Mohawk river, on the north side of "Arent Mebie's Kil," just north of the stone bridge on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. He left surviving him several sons and daughters.

Jan, son of Pieter, born January 10th, 1728, married, December 13th, 1755, Alida, daughter of Simon Toll. He died November 24th, 1796. He left surviving him several sons and daughters.

Harmanus, son of Pieter, born October 9th, 1737, married, January 8th, 1761, Susanna, daughter of Barent Wemple. He left one son, Peter, and two daughters, Debora and Margaret.

Arent, son of Pieter, born in 1739, married, December 22d, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Josias Swart, and left three children, Pieter, Josias and Susanna.

Peter, a son of Pieter, born November 14th, 1742, married, July 11th, 1767, Alida, daughter of Harmanus Peek. They became, by

removal, a Schoharie family. He left one son, Harmanus, and two daughters, Sarah and Maria.

Abraham, the second son of Jan Pieterse, born June 26th, 1695, married, June 10th, 1718, Annatje, daughter of Albert Vedder. He secondly married, March 30th, 1752, Catalina Roseboom of Albany. He was a blacksmith, and lived on the lot next northerly to the Dutch church, before mentioned, as belonging to his father, Jan. It was in his barn, the identical one now standing on the premises of Mrs. Park Benjamin, where, on the 18th day of July, 1748, Colonel Jacob Glen of Scotia, and his rescuing party of about eighty citizens, deposited twenty-six of their friends, slaughtered at Beukendahl, in two parallel rows, to be claimed and removed by their friends and relatives.

Albert, son of Abraham, born February 20th, 1738, married Engeltie, daughter of Bartholomew Vrooman, December 20th, 1760. He had several children, but the family removed to Tryon county, to that part now known as Montgomery county (old Canajoharie).

Catharina, a daughter of Abraham, born August 6th, 1720, married Johannes Volkertse Veeder.

Anna, another daughter, born September 1st, 1722, married Adam Hendrickse Vrooman.

Maria, another daughter, born November 23d, 1724, married Abraham Fonda.

Eva, third daughter, born April 20th, 1727, married Gerrit Van Antwerpen.

Engeltje, another daughter, born April 13th, 1735, married Hendrick Van Dyck.

Margarietje, fifth daughter, born August 23d, 1740, married Johannes R. Wemple.

Jacob, the third son of Jan Peterse, born March 1st, 1698, married August 7th, 1725, Catharina, daughter of Hendrick Vrooman. He inherited, by his father's will, one-half of the old homestead farm on the third flat, on the south side of the Mohawk. His house, still standing, is occupied by his great grandson, Simon Mebie. Jacob died April 18th, 1755, leaving three sons and three daughters.

John, his oldest son, born May 1st, 1738, married, December 26th, 1760, Cornelia Hagadorn. He died July 11th, 1763, apparently without issue.

Cornelius, his second son, born in March, 1741, married November 19th, 1767, Hesther, daughter of Abraham Groot. He died, leaving surviving two sons and five daughters.

Major Jacob C., oldest son of Cornelius, born May 31st, 1772, married, January 20th, 1793, Eva, daughter of Simon Van Patten. He lived on the old homestead in Woestyne. He was killed December 4th, 1823, "by his loaded wagon passing over his body on the way to Albany." The Major left several children, but we will only mention his oldest son, Simon, born August 31st, 1805, married, May 7th, 1827, Hannah Marlett, and now resides upon the old homestead.

Abraham, the third son of Jacob, Sr., born January 4th, 1778, died September 21st, 1810, without issue.

Catharina, the oldest daughter of Jacob, Sr., born July 17th, 1768, married Nicholas J. Van Patten.

Willemjsie, another daughter, born February 4th, 1774, married Johannes J. Bratt.

Margarita, third daughter, born March 3d, 1776, married Nicholas A. Bratt.

Annatje, another daughter, born February 20th, 1780, married Nicholas P. Van Patten.

Hester, fifth daughter, born May 9th, 1782, married Jellis Swart.

Johannes Clute, ancestor of all the Clutes in this county, who settled in Niskayuna in 1684, has the following lineage:

Johannes Clute settled in Niskayuna in 1684, on lands he received by will from his rich uncle, Captain Johannes Clute of Albany. He married Baata, daughter of Gerrit Van Slichtenhorst and granddaughter of Brant Arantse Van Slichtenhorst, who was director (head man), of the colony of Rensselaerwyck in 1646, and whom, I have had occasion to remark, proved to be a foeman worthy of Governor Stuyvesant's most bitter animosity. She was also the granddaughter of the indomitable Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler. In 1692, her husband Johannes, being a prisoner in Canada, this remark-

able woman, with great adroitness, managed all his business affairs.

Johannes Clute died November 26th, 1725, and was buried in Niskayuna. He left surviving him three sons and five daughters. Clute is a prominent name in Schenectady.

Jacobus, his oldest son, married, April 12th, 1707, Gertrude Van Vranken.

Nicholas, his son, born May 20th, 1725, married Clartje, daughter of Johannes Heemstreet.

Johannes, another son, born November 15th, 1719, married, October 6th, 1752, Jannetie Ouderkerk.

Gerrit, also a son, born July 10th, 1709, married, September 22d, 1732, Maritje Heemstreet.

Peter, another son, born August 12th, 1722, married, May 7th, 1761, Lea Hagadorn.

Gerrit, another son of Johannes Clute, born January 1st, 1697, married, May 28th, 1725, Machtelt Heemstreet.

John, his son, born July 10th, 1726, married, January 17th, 1754, Catrina, daughter of Abraham Lansing of Albany.

Jacob, another son of Gerrit, born January 18th, 1736, married, June 12th, 1761, Maayke Lansing.

Dirk, also a son of Gerrit, married, April 6th, 1760, Annatje, daughter of Johannes Heemstreet of Albany.

Gerardus, another son of Gerrit, born October 19th, 1735, married Alida, daughter of Nicholas Visscher of Albany.

John, another son of Johannes Clute, born May 12th, 1700, married, September 5th, 1727.

John, his son, born September 15th, 1728, married, September 27th, 1752, Sarah, daughter of Abraham Van Arnham.

Frederick Clute came to Niskayuna from Esopus, Ulster county, in 1703, and bought land of old Johannes Clute. What relationship (if any) existed between them, is unknown. He married Francytje Du Monds.

John, oldest son of Frederick, married, December 11th, 1726, Tanneke, daughter of Gillis Fonda of Schenectady.

Jacob, second son of Frederick, married, November 16th, 1727, Maria Brower, in Albany.

Pieter, another son of Frederick, born April 26th, 1712, married Ariantje, daughter of Nicholas Van Vranken.

Frederick, also a son of Frederick, married, May 22d, 1742, Machtelt, daughter of Johannes Pieterse Quackenbos.

Waldren, another son of Frederick, married Anna, in 1721.

Margaritje, a daughter of Frederick, married Andries DeGraff.

Anna Barbara, also a daughter, married Abram Fort.

Helena, another daughter, married Johannes Quackenbos, Jr.

Anna Catrina, also a daughter, born December 8th, 1716, married Martin Van Olinda.

Gerrit Marcellus, the right and original spelling of this name of the Spanish conquest, and who will be remembered as the Marselis whose wife and child were killed in the massacre, left no descendants in Schenectady that can be discovered from record. Ahasueras, his brother, came here in 1698, and was a cordwainer. As he had descendants in the Colonies and Revolutionary wars, his lineage is here given.

Gerrit Marselis, son of Janse Marselis of Albany, married Bregie Haus in 1687, and the same year came to Schenectady. He, with his wife and one child, was killed in the massacre of February 9th, 1690. One child, named Myndert, was saved, and was living at Schenectady in 1709. He married Fitje Oothout of Albany, May 23d, 1713. They had three sons and four daughters. This is yet a well known name in Schenectady.

Ahasueras Marselis, brother of Gerrit, above named, moved to Schenectady in 1698. In 1697 he married Sara, daughter of Takel Heemstreet of Albany. He was by occupation a cordwainer.

John, oldest son of Ahasueras, was born June 26th, 1698. He married, January 12th, 1725, Sara, daughter of Class DeGraff. He was a merchant, and owned the house and lot No. 23 Front street. He must have died before 1753, for his widow then occupied the property.

Ahasueras, the oldest son of John, born June 26th, 1726, married, January 1st, 1749, Maria, daughter of Hendrick Vrooman.

Henry, a son of Ahasueras, born May 25th, 1753, married Cornelia Pootman, December 1st, 1793. He died August 12th, 1821.

She died January 3d, 1837. He lived on the north side of Front street, on the lot now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. J. W. Harman. Henry Marsellus left only one child, Maria, who married Hon. Richard McMichael, for the term of four years a senator of the State of New York.

Nicholas, a son of Ahasueras, born August 15th, 1766, married, September 14th, 1788, Matilda, daughter of Isaac Rosa. He died August 12th, 1848, aged eighty-two years.

John A., another son of Ahasueras, born June 8th, 1777, married, January 5th, 1800, Catharina, daughter of Jacob Schermerhorn. He died October 12th, 1845, aged sixty-eight years, leaving no issue. He was a Quaker, beloved by everybody, and died deeply regretted by all.

Sarah, a daughter of Ahasueras, married, October 9th, 1763, William Lighthall.

Angelica, also a daughter, married Harmanus H. Van Slyck.

Class, another son of John, Sr., cordwainer, married, April 30th, 1757, Lena, daughter of Dirk Merselis. He is said to have been killed by lightning in 1766, while crossing the Mohawk river in a canoe.

John, oldest son of Class, born January 27th, 1760, married Catharina, daughter of Isaac Vrooman. He lived in Ferry street, directly opposite of the Episcopal church, and died December 15th, 1833.

Nicholas, his oldest son, born March, 1792, was a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, and married Jane, daughter of Colonel Henry R. Teller.

Laurence, another son of John, born February 23d, 1795, was living until recently, and was a very much respected gentleman in Montgomery county.

Elizabeth, a daughter of John, born November 27th, 1785, married Jacob J. Clute.

Lena, another daughter, born December 11th, 1789, married Silas Andrews, a publisher, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Sarah, also another daughter, born September 12th, 1800, married Rev. Aaron A. Marselis.

Nicholas, a son of Class, born September 14th, 1766, married, April 17th, 1795, Sarah, daughter of Petrus Clute. He died November 28th, 1845, aged seventy-nine years. She died March 28th, 1872, aged ninety-four years, five months, twenty-one days. They had children.

Dirk, born May 6th, 1797, died September 11th, 1832.

Peter, born June 3d, 1801, father of Richard Marselis, Esq., of Schenectady.

Helena, born August 22d, 1806, died young.

Catharine, born January 22d, 1811, married Jacob F. Clute, Esq., of Schenectady; died April 12th, 1846.

John, born November 2d, 1816, who recently died and who, with much attachment, occupied the old homestead on Front street.

Dirk, second son of Ahasueras, Sr., born January 5th, 1700, married, July 26th, 1726, Lysbet, daughter of Jan Baptist Van Eps.

Helena, Dirk's daughter, born March 4th, 1732, married Class Marselis.

Catharine, another daughter, born February 15th, 1736, married Pieter Clute.

Gysbert, also a son of Ahasueras, Sr., born June 4th, 1704, married, May 31st, 1730, Elizabeth, daughter of Arent Van Antwerpen.

Arent, oldest son of Gysbert, born November 26th, 1732, married, December 23d, 1758, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Vrooman.

Captain Ahasueras, also a son of Gysbert, born April 12th, 1740, married, September 1st, 1765, Hester, daughter of Nicholas Visscher of Niskayuna.

Takel, another son of Gysbert, born January 1st, 1709, married, March 16th, 1738, Jacomyntje, daughter of Jan Baptist Van Eps.

Isaac, also a son of Gysbert, born June 29th, 1723, married, August 5th, 1748, Sarah, daughter of Wouter Swart. He was a merchant.

Sara, a daughter of Gysbert, born June 9th, 1734, married Jacobus Van Sice.

Class Andrease DeGraff, 1688, left the following well authenticated lineage:

Abraham, the oldest son of Class Andrease, born November 14th, 1688, married, August 17th, 1725, Rebecca, daughter of Abraham

Groot. He lived in the old red house, standing on the margin of the Sacandaga turnpike, near the residence of Phillip R. Toll, Esq., and his burying-ground lies not far from the rear of the house.

In his family Bible, still in tolerable preservation, are transcribed the following entries on the fly-leaf, which entries are well sustained by traditionary history:

"1746, October 30th, Abraham DeGraff and his son William, were taken captive to Canada."

"1747, June 12th, Abraham DeGraff, died at Quebec, in Canada, and was buried there."

"1748, July 18th, Nicholas DeGraff, (son of Abraham), and twenty-six others, were murdered at Beukendahl by the savage Indians."

Nicholas, the oldest son of Abraham, born May 26th, 1726, married Ariantje, daughter of John Schermerhorn. We have seen, by the Bible entry, that he was killed at Beukendahl, when only a little more than twenty-two years old. He left surviving him an infant son, Abraham, who, on the 29th of January, 1774, married Margaretta, daughter of William Schermerhorn. Desolate as his father's family was left, Abraham died June 1st, 1810, leaving surviving him the following children:

Elizabeth, a daughter, born July 23d, 1775, married Thomas Chapman.

Tenneke, also a daughter, born November 1st, 1778, married Cornelius Viele.

Rachel, another daughter, born March 11th, 1781, died unmarried.

Abraham, a son, born December 16th, 1790, died at the advanced age of nearly eighty-eight years.

Lawrence, also a son, born May 25th, 1793, is lately deceased.

All the children of Abraham left numerous descendants, except Elizabeth and Rachel.

Abraham, another son of Abraham, who died at Quebec, born August 24th, 1732, married, August 4th, 1753, Rachel, daughter of Johannes Clute. He died January 19th, 1756, leaving an only child, Abraham, born April 20th, 1754.

Cornelius, another son of Abraham, born November 23d, 1738, married, September 16th, 1769, Rebecca, daughter of Frederick Van Patten. He was for thirty-two years Voorleger of the Dutch church of Schenectady, and stout lungs his old admirers claim for him. He lived on the south side of State street, in a house next west of Mrs. Abel Smith's house and owned the lot on which her dwelling stands. In 1800 he removed to his farm in Glenville, near the location of the Beukendahl massacre, where he died July 11th, 1830, aged ninety-one years, seven months and seven days, having had three sons and three daughters. Albert W. Vedder, Esq., of Glenville, an aged citizen, was one of his grandchildren.

William, also a son of Abraham, Sr., born November 20th, 1734, who was carried, with his father, captive to Canada, never returned. He probably died there, as his father did.

Hester, a daughter of Abraham, Sr., born April 18th, 1728, married Philip Ryley.

Jesse, son of Class Andriese, born August 4th 1688, married, October 20th, 1705, Aaltie Henmon in New York. He was carried away captive to Canada at one time, but returned.

Daniel, son of Jesse, born May 26th, 1708, married, June 26th, 1735, Gezina, daughter of Simon Swits. He died March 12th, 1790, aged nearly eighty-two years. She died January 22d, 1801, aged eighty-eight years.

Jesse, son of Daniel, born January 13th, 1745, married, November 19th, 1774, Rachel, daughter of Abraham Fonda. They had only one child, Daniel, who died young.

Simon, son of Daniel, born April 6th, 1753, married, December 6th, 1779, first, Annatie, daughter of Simon Schermerhorn. She died September 21st, 1783, leaving one child, Gezina, who died young. He secondly married, April 12th, 1787, Jannete, daughter of Harmanus Bradt. Their children were:

Daniel, born August 12th, 1788, who married a daughter of the old surveyor, Josias Swart; also a son named Harmanus, born January 8th, 1791; also a daughter named Annatje, born August 23d, 1794, and now the widow of Alexander Van Eps, and residing in Schenectady.

Simon DeGraff's first wife, Jannete, was a sister of Maus and John Schermerhorn, deceased, aged citizens so long and favorably known in this community.

Isaac, son of Daniel, born November 16th, 1757, married, December 19th, 1779, Susanna, daughter of John Baptist Van Eps. He died December 21st, 1844, aged eighty-seven years, one month and five days.

Daniel, oldest son of Isaac, born June 16th, 1780.

John, the second son of Isaac, born October 2d, 1783, died July 22d, 1848. He was several times mayor of Schenectady, was for many years a successful merchant, and one of the firm of Walton & DeGraff, large contractors with the United States government, both by land and water, to forward supplies, ammunition, stores and necessities to its armies on the frontiers, and its navies on the western lakes. He also served the district in which Schenectady is located two terms in Congress. He died unmarried.

Jesse, another son of Isaac, born January 9th, 1801, married Gerzena, daughter of Harman Vischer of Caughnawaga, Montgomery county.

Gezina, oldest daughter of Isaac, born January 13th, 1788, married Abraham Oothout. This was the mother of our much esteemed citizen, G. Lansing Oothout, Esq.

Susanna, another daughter of Isaac, born March 29th, 1793, married the late Peter Bancker.

Annatje, also a daughter, born March 10th, 1795, married Philip Toll, son of Carl Hansen Toll.

Susanna, a daughter of Daniel, born May 5th, 1737, married Andreas Truax.

Gezina, another daughter of Daniel, born November 6th, 1747, married Colonel Frederick Vischer of Caughnawaga.

Alida, also a daughter, born March 9th, 1750, married Johannes Vedder.

Arnout (Arnold), another son of Charles Andreas, born in 1694, married, May 13th, 1715, Ariantje, daughter of Class Vander Volgen. He died March 27th, 1731, after which his widow married Harmanus Vedder.

Class, son of Arnout, a carpenter, born March 14th, 1716, married, first, Leah Gonsalus; secondly, married Caty, daughter of Abraham Truax, February 1st, 1754, in Albany.

Manuel, his oldest son, and by his first wife, born February 10th, 1751, married Rebecca Gonsalus. He was one of the first settlers of Amsterdam, Montgomery county. His farm was situated two miles east of that village. He has been succeeded on that farm by his son Manuel, born January 24th, 1789, and he by his son Manuel, the present owner. Manuel, the second, died in Amsterdam, July 1st, 1844, leaving several children. Philip Toll, Esq., of Glenville, married one of his daughters.

Isaac, also a son of Class Andrese, born August 4th, 1691, married, August 18th, 1725, Debora, daughter of Jeremiah Thickstone. He was a carpenter and lived on the north side of Front street, a little east of Church street.

Jeremiah, son of Isaac, born October 21st, 1727, married Annatje, daughter of Johannes Quackenbos, and left surviving him several sons and daughters.

John, also a son of Isaac, born April, 1740, married, first, November 12th, 1763, Rebecca, daughter of Gerrit Van Vranken; secondly, married, July 1st, 1769, Annatje, daughter of Harmanus Peek. He left surviving him three sons, respectively named Gerrit, Isaac and Harmanus.

Andries, another son of Class Andries, born in 1699, married Neeltje, daughter of Daniel Van Antwerpen. He left but one child, Lysbeth, who married, February 5th, 1726, Philip Groot.

Antje, a daughter of Class Andrese, born August 27th, 1693, married Cornelius Christianse.

Sara, another daughter, born January 8th, 1696, married John Marselis.

Eva, also a daughter, married Jacob Van Olinda.

Elizabeth, another daughter, married Nicholas Stensil.

Margarita, also a daughter, married Robert Yates.

Frederick Gerritse, farmer, and Elizabeth Christianse, his wife, were residents of Schenectady in 1687. On September 9th, 1689, he conveyed to Myndert Wemp ten acres of land at Maalwyck and

Bent's Island, formerly belonging to Benjamin Roberts, always called by the old settlers "Bent Roberts," from which circumstance, the island in the Mohawk, three miles above the city and opposite the Viele farms, was so called.

The lineage of the old war horse Stevens runs as follows:

He was the great grandson of Jonathan Stevens of Connecticut. Nicholas Hendricus, oldest son of Jonathan, born November 10th, 1697, married, May 29th, 1730, Maria Phœnix. They had several children, but all died young and unmarried, except Arent and Johannes.

Arent, the oldest son of Nicholas Hendricus, married, November 20th, 1768, Jennetje DeSpitzer. He died in 1784, leaving surviving him the following named children:

Jonathan, born January 27th, 1770.

Thomas, born March 22d, 1772.

Margaret, born May 18th, 1777.

Maria, born December 31st, 1780.

Hendricus, born April 27th, 1782.

Nicholas, born February 26th, 1783, after his father's decease, and died in Schenectady, 18th of October, 1863.

Arent, second son of Jonathan, born July 26th, 1702, married, first, January 3d, 1726, Maria, daughter of William Hall; she died December 23d, 1739, aged forty-two years. He married, secondly, February 4th, 1749, Mary Griffiths, widow of Lieutenant Thomas Burrows of the British army; she died July 2d, 1794, aged seventy-five years. Arent, himself, died May 15th, 1753. He owned lands, and for some time resided at Canajoharie. He often acted as Indian interpreter, and was also employed by Sir William Johnson in negotiations with the different tribes.

Captain Jonathan Stevens, the oldest son of Arent, born December 1st, 1726, was killed at the battle of Lake George, September 8th, 1755, a few miles from the fort, in a disastrous ambuscade, where the noble King Hendrick, the chivalric and generous Colonel Ephriam Williams, the founder of Williams College, and the brave Captains McGinnis and Stevens, both of Schenectady, fell, almost side by side.

It was of the two last that Sir William Johnson, in his official report of the battle and the capture of Baron Dieskaw, wrote: "Maginnis and Stevens fought like lions." Captain Jonathan was only twenty-eight years old when he so desperately lost his life, and was unmarried.

Arent's other children were named as follows:

Catarina, born August 1st, 1729, died August 27th, 1790.

William, born September 10th, 1732.

Nicholas, born November 14th, 1734.

Johannes, born July 31st, 1736.

Jacobus, born December 13th, 1739.

Second set of children:

Maria, born October 20th, 1750, married John Stuart.

Richard, born December 10th, 1752, died in 1800.

Anna, born April 22d, 1755, married Philip Franskel.

The Van Dykes are as follows:

Jacobus Van Dyck, physician and surgeon, son of Cornelius Van Dyck of Albany, also a physician and surgeon, married, October 25th, 1694, Jacomytje, daughter of John Alexander Glen of Scotia, whereupon, immediately after that, he settled at Schenectady. He was surgeon of the fort there. His house and lot were on the west side of Church street, fifty feet north of State street.

Cornelius, son of Jacobus, born August 28th, 1698, became also a physician and surgeon, and married, first, November 12th, 1721, Maria, daughter of Jan Pieterse Mebie, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Arent Bratt, March 16th, 1738. He died February 15th, 1759, aged about sixty-one years. He left surviving him several children, viz:

Elizabeth, born September 8th, 1722, married Harmanus Bratt.

Johannes, born May 24th, 1724, removed to Canajoharie.

Jacobus, born March 17th, 1726.

Hendricus, born August 29th, 1731, married Engeltje Mebie, daughter of Abraham Mebie, June 8th, 1753.

Jacomyntje, born September 16th, 1733, married John Baptist Wendell.

Cornelius, born October 8th, 1740, married, February 20th, 1762, Tannake, daughter of Joseph Yates. In the Revolutionary War he was lieutenant-colonel of the First New York Regiment of Continentals, commanded by Colonel Gosen Van Schaick of Albany, and when Van Schaick became brigadier, Van Dyck was its colonel. During the whole war "this veteran First" was distinguished as one of the best disciplined and most gallant regiments of the whole army, and was engaged in many battles. He is but a tame student of history who cannot follow it through the capture of Burgoyne, the storming of Stony Point, and the final assault on Yorktown. So great was the admiration of General Gates for the heroism of these veterans, that after the surrender at Saratoga, out of his whole army he selected Nicholas Van Rensselaer, one of its captains, to carry the intelligence of Burgoyne's capture to the anxious citizens of Albany. Colonel Van Dyck was the grandson of John Alexander Glen of Scotia, and lived in the old Van Dyck residence on Church street. He died June 9th, 1792, leaving no issue surviving him.

Cornelius Van Dyck was with Stevens, McGinnis and others; the bravest that Schenectady gave to her country.

Johannes Ouderkirk, son of Janse of Albany, came to Schenectady in 1695, and on the 20th of May of that year married Neeltje Class, widow of Hendrick Gardenier. His wife owned a lot of 100 feet front on the north side of Union street, one-half of which is now included in the Dutch church lot, and the other half owned by Aaron Barringer, Esq. To give some evidence of the value of lots for some time after the burning and desolation of Schenectady, this whole lot, then vacant, was valued at fifteen beaver skins, or $48. Ouderkirk left surviving him four daughters. His descendants, it is to be regretted, are not on record.

The descendants of Carel Hansen Toll, 1706, are as follows:

Captain Daniel Toll, the oldest son of Carel Hansen, born July 11th, 1691, married, September 8th, 1717, Grietje, daughter of Samuel Bratt. She was born March 24th, 1686; died March 22d, 1743. Captain Toll made his will in 1747, and was killed July 18th, 1748, together with his hired man, Dirk Van Vorst, who were hunting for his strayed horses. They were found barbarously murdered by the

French and Indians, at a place called the "Klaykuil," about one-third of a mile north of the point of the Beukendahl massacre. They were the first victims of that heart-rending slaughter.

John, the oldest son of Captain Daniel, born August 13th, 1719, married Eva Van Patten, December 23d, 1742, and died December 31st, 1746, about two years before his father was killed, leaving surviving a son.

Carel Hansen, born February 10th, 1746, who married, January 10th, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Ryley. He died August 26th, 1832. She died October 25th, 1839.

Hesther, his oldest child, born July 14th, 1768, married, first, John Teller, May 25th, 1787; secondly, Frederick Van Patten.

Eva, another daughter, born October 5th, 1771, married John C. Vedder.

Rebecca, also a daughter, born April 1st, 1778, married David Prime, Esq. She died December 25th, 1867, aged nearly eighty-nine years.

Rev. John Toll, the oldest surviving son, born September 13th, 1780, married January 31st, 1802, Nancy, daughter of Barent Mynders. He graduated at Union College in 1799, and entered the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church. He died on his farm, the old Carel Hansen homestead, October 21st, 1849, leaving surviving him a son, Philip Riley Toll, born February 8th, 1811, and a daughter, Sarah Jane, born September 8th, 1815.

Sarah, another daughter of Carel Hansen, born September 21st, 1783, married Arent Marselius.

Hannah, also a daughter, born March 17th, 1788, married Simon P. Van Patten.

Philip, the youngest son of Carel Hansen, born May 16th, 1793, married Nancy, daughter of Isaac DeGraff, and sister of the late John DeGraff. He died August 17th, 1862.

Simon, the second son of Carel Hansen, Sr., born May 8th, 1698, married Hester, daughter of Isaac DeGraff, June 13th, 1731. He died in 1777, and his wife in 1793.

Elizabeth, his oldest child, born October 31st, 1731, married John Fairly.

Carel Hansen, the oldest son of Simon, born September 2d, 1733, married Maria Kettle, October 2d, 1759. He left one son and three daughters, none of whom seem to have remained in Schenectady county.

Alida, daughter of Simon, born September 23d, 1735, married Johannes Mebie.

Annake, also a daughter, born December 21st, 1737, married William Kettle.

John, a son of Simon, born July 24th, 1743, married, December 22d, 1764, Catharina, daughter of Arent Veeder. This was the father of our eccentric but respected citizen, Daniel J. Toll, a physician, born, March 3d, 1776, who married, June 20th, 1801, Catalina Wemple. He died April, 1849, leaving no issue.

Jesse, also a son of Simon, born May 18th, 1746, married Maria Viele. He removed to, lived and died in Saratoga county.

Eva, another daughter, born January 15th, 1749, married Lodovicus Viele.

Daniel, the youngest son of Simon, born October 27th, 1751, married, July 2d, 1775, Susanna, daughter of Isaac Jacobse Swits. This was the grandfather of our deceased citizen, Col. Abram W. Toll, and of his active brothers, Charles H. and Daniel Toll, Esq.

Breje, a daughter of Carel Hansen, Sr., born April 18th, 1703, married, November 26th, 1741, Adrian Van Slyck, who was killed at the Beukendahl massacre, July 18th, 1748. This was a grandson of the old proprietor, Jacques Van Slyck.

Lysbeth, also a daughter, born January 29th, 1706, married Pieter Cornee, December 1st, 1734. Cornee was a Frenchman, and a carpenter by occupation. He built the preeckstoel (pulpit) of the Dutch church of 1734 for £20. He owned, in 1738, a house and lot on the south side of State street, where the New York Central and Hudson River railroad now crosses.

The descendants of the famous Johannes Mynderse are as follows:

Myndert, his oldest son, born January 29th, 1706, married, January 15th, 1736, Maria, daughter of Jan Barentse Wemp. He inherited from his father, the premises now 93 State street, and land east of it. He died in 1763.

Barent, son of Myndert, born February 6th, 1747, married December 2d, 1770, Jannetje Van Vranken. He died August 30th, 1815.

Colonel Johannes, son of Myndert, born October 18th, 1741, married Annatje, daughter of Simon Vedder. He died October 29th, 1815, aged seventy-four years and four days. She died March 9th, 1825. He left surviving him, Simon, a son, born June 10th, 1787. He died unmarried.

Barent, another son, (physician), born July 17th, 1790, married, first, Catharine Douw Ten Eyck of Albany; secondly, Sarah, daughter of Jacob Kip, leaving surviving him one son, named Aaron. Dr. Mynderse died March 8th, 1860.

Aaron, also a son, born September 3d, 1793, married Anna M., daughter of Rev. Herman Vedder, of Gallatin, Columbia county. He died September 24th, 1834, leaving one son and three daughters.

Gertrude, a daughter of Myndert, born July 11th, 1736, married Peter Van Der Volgen.

Margaret, another daughter, born May 24th, 1744, married Teunis A. Swart.

Margaret, daughter of John, the first settler, born September 28th, 1740, married Pieter Groenendyk.

Rynier (merchant) son of John, born October 6th, 1710, married, March 25th, 1743, Catharina, daughter Lourens Class Van Volgen. His father gave him a house and lot on State street, next east of his brother Myndert's lot; also a lot on the west corner of State street and Mill Lane, on which stood his dwelling house in 1781. He made his will April 7th, 1784, and died soon afterwards.

John, son of Rynier, born December 25th, 1743, married Catharina, daughter of Joseph R. Yates, March 18th, 1758. He died September 6th, 1819, aged nearly seventy-six years, leaving surviving him, one son, Joseph, born September 23d, 1770, who died September 17th, 1830, aged sixty years, and unmarried; also one daughter, Catharina, born September 6th, 1772, married to Hon. Henry Yates. She was the mother of our late deceased citizen, Stephen Yates, Esq.

Susanna, a daughter of Rynier, married April 18th, 1746, Volekert Veeder.

Gertrude, also a daughter, married, November 27th, 1748, William Mead, M. D.

Lawrence, another son of Rynier, born October 12th, 1751, married, December 8th, 1785, Christina, daughter of Nicholas DeGraff. He died August 10th, 1789, leaving two daughters surviving him, named Margaretta and Catalyje.

Jacobus (James), the third son of Johannes, born April 22d, 1709, married, April 22d, 1743, Sarah, daughter of Robert Yates. He was a citizen much esteemed, and a member of the provincial assembly in the years 1752, 1768 and 1769. He owned the lot next west of his brother Rynier's, corner of State street and Mill lane, being the property lately owned by G. Q. Carley, deceased, and now partly occupied by Church street continued. He also owned the lot opposite the court house, on Union street, probably inherited by his wife from her father, Robert Yates. He left surviving him two children.

Gertrude, his daughter, born September 8th, 1745, married Myndert Wemple.

Margaret, another daughter, born May 24th, 1759, married John C. Yates.

The Fonda stock from Jellis, who came here in 1700, is as follows:

Douw, the oldest son of Jellis, born September 1st, 1700, married, October 21st, 1725, Maritje, daughter of the heroic Adam Vrooman. He removed from Schenectady in 1751, and settled at Caughnawaga. Standing on the flats between the present turnpike and the Mohawk river, was the large stone dwelling with a wing on each side. Here, in October, 1780, with a few domestics, resided this aged widower. His three sons, John, Jellis and Adam, were living in the neighborhood.

Major Fonda died June 23d, 1791, leaving a son, Douw, aged eighty years; also a son Henry, who died at Caughnawaga, April 4th, 1815, aged twenty-nine years, leaving a son and a daughter.

Margaret, a daughter of Douw, and sister of Mary Jellis, born in 1764, married John R. Yates, Esq., brother of Robert Yates, long a distinguished chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of

New York, and himself many years Surrogate of the County of Schenectady.

Margaret Fonda was the mother of the late Giles F. Yates, and the grandmother of Mrs. Austin A. Yates.

Margaretta, a daughter of Douw, born November 10th, 1734, married Barent M. Wemple.

Peter, another son of Jellis, the first settler, born March 6th, 1711, married, June 27th, 1735, Maria, daughter of Daniel Van Antwerpen, and left only one child, born October 19th, 1736, named Rachel.

Abraham, also a son of Jellis, Sr., born July 17th, 1715, married, first, July 30th, 1746, Maria, daughter of Abram Mebie; secondly, February 22d, 1755, Susanna, daughter of Alexander Glen; and thirdly, November 22d, 1774, Rachel Vrooman, widow of Abraham Wemp. Abraham Fonda lived in the house No. 27 Front street, built by himself in 1752, and now occupied by his great grandson, Nicholas Yates, Esq. He died February 13th, 1805, aged nearly ninety years.

Rachel, his oldest child, born September 14th, 1748, married Jesse De Graff.

Rebecca, another daughter, born June 7th, 1757, married, first, Nicholas Yates; secondly, Cornelius Van Vranken. She died March 7th, 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

Jellis A. Fonda, a son of Abraham, born October 27th, 1759, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Yates. He held the commission of lieutenant in Van Schaick's regiment, which he resigned for a captaincy in Colonel Willet's Independent Corps, under whom he served to the close of the war. He was for many years clerk of Schenectady county, and died August 27th, 1834.

Alexander Glen Fonda, his son, born August 17th, 1785, was a graduate of Union College, and for many years a physician in Schenectady. He died March 4th, 1869, aged nearly eighty-four years.

Christopher, another son, died at Clairborne, Alabama, August 26th, 1845.

Jane Helen, a daughter of Jellis, born March 1st, 1795, married

Rev. Nathan N. Whiting, and died at Williamsburgh, N. Y., April 30th, 1852.

Jacob Glen Fonda, another son of Abraham, born August 29th, 1761, married, April 4th, 1784, Aletta Willet, in Albany. He was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court as attorney, but abandoned that profession soon after 1800, and removed to his farm in Glenville. He was for many years employed as deputy clerk of Schenectady county, and died on his farm in West Glenville, December 8th, 1859, aged ninety-eight. His son, Elbert Willet, born March 4th, 1794, is still living.

Jacob, another son of Jellis, Sr., born February 11th, 1722, married, first, April 29th, 1748, Maria, daughter of Nicholas Van Patten; secondly, November 4th, 1758, Margaret Fort, widow of Peter Bosie. He died in 1813, aged about ninety-one years.

Rachel, his oldest child, born October 10th, 1748, married Philip Viele.

Rebecca, another daughter, born December 26th, 1753, married Gerrit Van Antwerpen.

Major Jellis J., the only son of Jacob, born January 13th, 1751, married, first, November 5th, 1774, Maria Mynderse; secondly, Catrina, daughter of Hendricus Veeder, in 1783. This was the heroic Jellis J., of the Revolution, one of the earliest, most stirring and unhesitating patriots of Schenectady. On the first report of a shot from Lexington, this young brave, who had already tasted military life, just married, and surrounded by the comforts of considerable wealth, immediately raised and commanded the company of Schenectady minute men, numbering more than 100 men. It is impossible in a short notice like this, to follow him in his varied exploits. He was always ready for duty, and prompt at the post of danger. I will illustrate, by one incident, the estimation in which his bravery was held. In 1777, when Sir William Johnson, with his Scotch retainers, had fortified themselves in "Johnson Hall," Generals Schuyler, Ten Broeck and Herkimer, with a large body of militia, went there to reduce them. When, out of the whole number, General Schuyler selected Captain Fonda, from his known fearlessness of character, to command a forlorn hope of 200 men for the assault,

of which his company of minute men formed one-half. The assailing forces were without cannon. But when this brave officer in the lead, under the eye and direction of the noble Schuyler, shouted on his column to the assault, with undaunted dash (for Fonda was in deadly earnest), Sir John immediately lowered his flag and surrendered without firing a gun. Fonda was ever afterwards called, wherever known, one of the most fearless of men.

Major Jellis J., died in 1839, aged about eighty-eight years. His wife Catrina died October 19th, 1828, aged nearly seventy-four years.

His son Jacob, born March 22d, 1786, died in 1817, leaving a son, whom I can trace no further.

Henry V. Fonda, another son, born August 20th, 1788, a graduate of Union College, and a successful legal practitioner at Schenectady, died March 1st, 1824, unmarried.

Gerrit, also a son, born November 5th, 1790, was married and had several children. After his father's decease he moved west.

Christopher, his youngest son, born August 28th, 1795, was a graduate of Union College, and was admitted to the bar. He died unmarried in the year 1832, while temporarily engaged in some business south, in or near Baltimore.

Helena, a daughter of Jellis, Sr., born April 22d, 1705, married Pieter Brower.

Eva, another daughter, born October 16th, 1707, married Joseph Yates.

Sarah, a third daughter, born May 3d, 1713, married Jacobus Van Vorst.

The Quackenbos line from old Johannes of 1701, is as follows:

Pieter, son of Johannes Pieterse, married, November 1st, 1701, Neeltje, daughter of David Marinus. In 1773 he purchased lands of Edward Collins, on the Mohawk river, and removed into what is now Montgomery county. He died July 20th, 1748, and was the ancestor of the numerous Quackenboses west of Schenectady.

David, son of Peter, born June 21st, 1702, married, May 11th, 1723, Annatje, daughter of Captain John Scott of the British army, the patentee of lands, running from Auries creek to the Yates and Fonda line, near the present village of Fultonville, containing many

thousand acres. According to tradition, David Quackenbos was a man of fine personal appearance, and, for the times, of marked intelligence.

Johannes, also a son of Johannes Pieterse, born January 4th, 1702, married, June 26th, 1731, Helena, daughter of Frederick Clute; secondly, February 12th, 1755, Helen, daughter of Jacob Van Olinda. He died in 1760.

Frederick, son of Johannes, Jr., born December 21st, 1737, married, December 1st, 1768, Maria Sitterly.

Francina, a daughter of Johannes, Jr., born December 25th, 1733, married Issac Van Vranken.

Bata, another daughter, born October 19th, 1735, married Claas DeGraff.

Annatje, also a daughter, born July 24th, 1748, married Jeremiah DeGraff.

Abraham, also a son of John Pieterse, born November 3d, 1710, married, January 11th, 1740, Bata, daughter of Pieter Ouderkirk. He died in 1761. His son, Johannes, born February 11th, 1750, died July 28th, 1839, aged eighty-nine years; his daughter Matilda, born August 29th, 1761, married John Wood.

Isaac, another son of Pieterse, born January 25th, 1713, married, October 27th, 1737, Rebecca, daughter of Dirk Groot.

Annatje, his oldest child, born July 6th, 1738, married Albert H. Vedder.

Bata, another daughter, born August 2d, 1747, married Frederick Bratt.

John, the only son of Isaac, born August 9th, 1750, married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Groot of Niskayuna. He lived at the junction of Lafayette and Liberty streets, where he owned a large section of land. He died July 28th, 1839, aged eighty-eight years, eleven months and nine days. His wife died May 11th, 1835, in her seventy-ninth year. Maria, his only surviving child, born March 18th, 1799, married Abraham Oothout Clute, Esq., still a living link of Schenectady's precedent days.

Gerardus, another son of John Pieterse, born March 11th, 1721, married Elizabeth Van Vorst, April 25th, 1747.

John G., son of the above, born September 9th, 1759, married Annatje Shannon.

Sarah, a daughter of Gerrit, born February 7th, 1762, married Richard Van Vranken, Jr.

Matilda, another daughter, born September 30th, 1764, married Peter Huyck.

Rebecca, also a daughter, born August 6th, 1769, married Andrew Huyck.

Angelica, another daughter, born December 27th, 1771, married Joseph Carley, February 1st, 1789. These last were the parents of the late Gerardus Q. Carley, one of our distinguished merchants.

Thomas Davids came to Schenectady in 1700. On the 14th of December, 1701, he married Catarina, daughter of Johannes Klein, and on the 14th day of May, 1731, his son, Ludovicus, married Maria, daughter of Peter Clement.

Philip Bosie came to Schenectady in 1702, and September 2d, 1704, married Margaret Bratt.

Peter, the son of Philip, born June 30th, 1722, married, June 10th, 1749, Margaretta, daughter of Nicholas Fort of Niskayuna.

Maria, a daughter, born March 24th, 1751, married Fraus Veeder.

Gertruy, another daughter, born December 26th, 1753, married Jesse Peek.

The descendants of Caleb Beck, 1703, are as follows:

Anna, his oldest daughter, born October 7th, 1704, married Jacobus Van Vorst.

Elizabeth, another daughter, married John Fairly, who owned the lot on the east side of Church street, next south of his father-in-law's lot.

Engel, also a daughter, born December 15th, 1715, married Isaac Abram Truax.

Margaret, another daughter, married in 1751, John W. Brown, one of the first founders and a prominent member of the Episcopal church in Schenectady.

Caleb, the only surviving son of Caleb, Sr., born May 24th, 1714, married, November 1st, 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham

Truax. He was an attorney-at-law of considerable prominence, and died December 9th, 1787, aged nearly seventy-four years.

Anna, his oldest daughter, born October 6th, 1748, married Peter Van Guysling.

Angelica, another daughter, born April 5th, 1761, married Andrew Van Patten.

Caleb, the only surviving son of Caleb, Jr., born October 22d, 1758, studied law with his father, but never practiced; his fortune was comfortable and his tastes were literary. In 1788 he was principal of the Schenectady Academy, and died in October, 1798. His wife died August 23d, 1853. On the 26th of August, 1790, he married Catharine Theresa, the accomplished daughter of the Rev. Dirk Romeyn, and in his short married life of nine years, he left surviving him the following named sons, who all became distinguished in the various departments of science, law and military affairs, but are now resting from their labors in death.

Theodorick Romeyn, oldest son of the last Caleb, born August 11th, 1791, died with a world-wide reputation as a man of science. He was the author of "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence."

Abraham, the second son, born October 21st, 1792, after practicing law for some years in Schenectady, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and rising high in his profession for so short a residence, died there in 1821.

John Brodhead, the third son, born September 18th, 1794, died at New York in 1851. He was a distinguished physician and professor in the New York Medical College.

Nicholas Fairly, the fourth son, born November 7th, 1796; died June 30th, 1830 in Albany. He was a lawyer of excellent reputation, and was at the time of his death adjutant-general of the state of New York, and had been since 1825.

Caleb Lewis, (commonly written Lewis C.) M. D., born October 4th, 1798, and died in 1852. He was professor of chemistry and natural history in Rutger's College, New Jersey, and is the author of several literary writings, and particularly of a folio volume of the mineralogy of New York.

The Clements (Peter, 1707) are as follows:

Johannes, a son of Peter, born September 24th, 1732, married, July 24th, 1760, Jannetie Bradt.

Peter, a son of John, born February 22d, 1761, married Alida, daughter of Gerrit Veeder. They had sons named Gerrit, John and Arent, and daughters Jannatje, Annatje and Maria.

Joseph Clement, the brother of Peter, sold his one-half of the Maalwyck farm to Carel Hansen Toll for £400, March 17th, 1712. He married Anna, daughter of Jacobus Peek.

Jacobus, his son, born November 23d, 1718, married, February 27th, 1747, Jannetje Van Woert.

Johannes, another son, born July 27th, 1723, married, December 30th, 1753, Rachel Rudcliff of Albany.

Lodovicus Cobes, another son, born November 30th, 1725, married Catalyntje Pootman.

The numerous Van Vrankens that to-day people Niskayuna are as follows: As we have seen, this grand old Holland stock came to the New Netherlands at a very early date. The ancestor of all the Schenectady stock was Claas Gerritse, the first Van Vranken that settled in Niskayuna, and left the following lineage:

Gerrit, son of the above named Gerrit Claas, born October 3d, 1708, married, July 7th, 1738, Marytje, daughter of Johannes Fort.

Abraham, son of Gerrit, born July 6th, 1750, married Gertruy Gout. He had one child, Elizabeth, born August 2d, 1790.

Rebecca, daughter of Gerrit, born April 4th, 1739, married Johannes DeGraff.

Johannes, another son of Gerrit, born October 25th, 1743, married, April 16, 1776, Gertrude Van Vranken.

Ariantje, his daughter, born August 19th, 1781, married Andrew Yates.

Rebecca, another daughter, married John D. Fort.

Gerrit, also a son of Gerrit, born May 7th, 1741, married, January 9th, 1771, Gertruy Visscher. He died November 16th, 1785, leaving several children.

Pieter, another son of Claas Garritse, born December 3d, 1721,

married, May 3d, 1748, Neeltje, daughter of Dirck Groot. He died in 1809, having had the following children:

Nicholas, born April 2d, 1749.

Gerrit, born April 2d, 1758.

Cornelius, born July 6th, 1760.

Dirk, born January 19th, 1762.

His daughter Elizabeth, married Eldert Tymesen, March 5th, 1779.

Isaac, also a son of Claas Gerritse, born May 21st, 1726, married, February 1st, 1754, Claartje Bradt; secondly, he married, September 12th, 1757, Francina, daughter of Johannes Quackenbos.

Claas, son of Isaac, born August 5th, 1759, married February 14th, 1785, Rachel Boom. He died September, 1839, aged nearly eighty years.

Isaac, the son of Claas, born July 6th, 1789, married Maria Van Antwerp, and died August 30th, 1858, aged seventy years.

Jacob, another son of Claas Gerritse, born June 22d, 1729, married, July 17th, 1758, Margarita, daughter of Cornelius Pootman.

Claas, son of Jacob, born February 15th, 1761, married Eva, daughter of Cornelius Peek. He died July 20th, 1837, in his seventy-seventh year, and she died October 30th, 1837, in her seventy-seventh year. Jacob, their son, born March 15th, 1784, died May 24th, 1861, aged seventy-seven years, two months and nine days.

Abraham, also a son of Claas Gerritse, married, November 19th, 1742, Debora, daughter of Samuel Cregier.

Claas, his son, born September 4th, 1743, married Gertrude Groot, and lived on his father's homestead farm on the Consaul road.

Ariantje, a daughter of Claas Gerritse, born October 30th, 1710, married Peter Clute.

Magtelt, another daughter, born April 30th, 1712, married Fraus Bovie.

Maria, also a daughter, born December 1st, 1723, married Johannes Claase Fort.

Rykert Claase, the second son of Claas Gerritse, the first emigrant, married Hillegenda ————. He owned a house and lot in North Pearl street, Albany, which he sold in 1684, to Johannes Wendell.

He and his brother Gerrit, in company with Van Boekhoven, in 1672, purchased land in what is now the town of Clifton Park.

The Yateses, of English in name and origin, have by intermarriage become almost entirely Hollandized. All of the old stock in this valley came from Joseph Yates, who came over with Nichols, the English commander to whom Stuyvesant was compelled to surrender. Yates came to Albany and was pensioned as a soldier of the king. He seems to have been purveyor of Fort Orange, as he makes most earnest plea for his pay for wood, furnished to Fort Orange. Yates in Albany May 20th, 1730. Here will be traced only the Schenectady lineage of this old soldier of the king. Joseph was the progenitor of a numerous race now surviving in Albany, Montgomery and Schenectady counties and scattered from them all over the United States.

The Schenectady descendants of Joseph can be therefore traced as follows:

He left surviving him six children: Christoffel, born April 16th, 1684; Robert, November 4th, 1688; Selia, born May 7th, 1693; Joseph, born March 17th, 1698, and Abraham, born March 1st, 1704.

Robert, son of the above Joseph, born November 4th, 1688, settled at Schenectady in 1711, and on the 15th day of February, 1712, married Margaret, daughter of Claas De Graff. He was a merchant and also had a tan-yard on Mill Lane. He died March 4th, 1748, in his sixtieth year. His grave is in Vale Cemetery not far from State street entrance.

Joseph, son of Robert, born July 12th, 1714, married, September 5th, 1737, Maria, daughter of John Dunbar.

Robert, the oldest son of Joseph, born March 17th, 1738, married, in 1765, Jannetje Van Ness in Albany, where he settled as an attorney-at-law, and became a member of the committee of safety, during our Revolutionary struggle for independence, and was a devoted patriot. He was a member of the convention that adopted the state constitution in 1777; was one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of this State and eventually its chief justice. He was a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, and of the State Convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution. He died Sep-

tember 9th, 1801, aged sixty-three years, five months and twenty-four days. He left surviving one daughter, Maria, married to James Fairly, for many years clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and in the Revolutionary War was an aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben ; and three sons, one of whom, John Van Ness Yates, was a talented lawyer, residing in Albany, and was Secretary of State for the State of New York from April 24th, 1818, to February 14th, 1826. He died January 10th, 1839.

Nicholas, another son of Joseph and Maria Dunbar, born December 20th, 1752, married Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Fonda. He lived at No. 5 Church street. After his death his widow married Cornelius Van Vranken. Nicholas left surviving him four sons, respectively named, Abraham Fonda, Robert N., Isaac Glen and Joseph.

Abraham, born February 7th, 1788, after his marriage, removed to Oswego county, and died there, leaving no offspring.

Robert N., born November 11th, 1789. During the War of 1812 this young man was appointed lieutenant in a rifle regiment of the United States army, and stationed at Fort Erie in Canada, when that fort was in possession of the Americans, under command of General Edmund P. Gaines, who sent him out from the fort at the head of a reconnoitering party, which was attacked by the enemy. In the skirmish he repulsed the enemy, but at the sacrifice of his own life. His body was brought back to the fort and forwarded to Schenectady for interment, where it is now deposited in the old Dutch church burying ground, sleeping with honor beside those of his patriotic ancestors.

In the report of his death to the war department, General Gaines regrets his loss, and gives him the character of a brave, promising and excellent officer.

Isaac Glen Yates, born August 23d, 1793, married a daughter of Frederick Rees of Glenville. He had several daughters and only one son, named Jacob, who removed to and settled in Illinois. Isaac was accidentally killed in Michigan, by falling from a railroad car while on his way to visit that son.

Joseph Yates, the youngest son of Nicholas, was the father of Nicholas A. Yates, and of Arthur Yates, scenic artist of the New York Central, and Hansen Yates of Front street.

John, also a son of Joseph and Maria Dunbar, born June 12th, 1760, married Margaret, daughter of Jellis Fonda of Caughnawaga. He was the second surrogate of Schenectady and held the office for many years, until his decease in 1826.

Joseph, his oldest son, born October 4th, 1786, died June 12th, 1837, unmarried.

Giles Fonda, also a son, born November 8th, 1798, died unmarried. He was an attorney-at-law and an accomplished antiquarian. He succeeded his father in the office of surrogate, and held it for twenty years.

Jane, a daughter of John, born in 1794, married Giles Yates, Esq., and died July 20th, 1848.

Elizabeth M. Yates, born December 1st, 1808, married John I. Yates, Esq., who died December 3d, 1851. This was the mother of Mrs. Austin A. Yates and Miss Elizabeth M. Yates, preceptress in Union school.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert, the first Yates who settled at Schenectady, born January 7th, married Ephraim Smith.

Maria, another daughter, born January 25th, 1718, married Gerrit Van Antwerpen.

Sarah, also a daughter, born August 19th, 1721, married Jacobus Mynderse.

Joseph, the grandson of Joseph the ancestor, and son of Christoffel (Christopher) of Albany, married, January 17th, 1730, Eva, daughter of Jellis Fonda, and settled in Schenectady in 1734. He owned a large plantation reaching from Aesplaus Creek to Freeman's bridge, and was the largest slave owner in the county.

Christopher, his oldest son, born July 8th, 1737, commonly called Colonel Stoeffel, married, October 16th, 1761, Jannetje, daughter of Andreas Bradt. He was a surveyor by profession; served as a captain under Sir William Johnson, and was wounded; lieutenant-colonel of Second Regiment of New York under Colonel Abraham Wemple; detached as assistant deputy quartermaster-general under

Phillip Schuyler, and as a member of his staff retired with him at Saratoga when Gates took command. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of the Committee of Public Safety and of the first Board of Regents. He died in 1785.

Joseph, his eldest son, born November 9th, 1768, married, first, September 30th, 1791, Ann, widow of James Ellice; secondly, Maria, daughter of John Kane, of Schenectady, and thirdly, Elizabeth De Lancey, daughter of John De Lancey, Esq., of Westchester county. He was originally an attorney-at-law of extensive practice; was the first mayor of Schenectady, a state senator in 1807, judge of the Supreme Court in 1808, governor of the state in 1823-24, and died March 19th, 1837, full of honors, and with a distinguished reputation for industry and integrity. He had three children, all daughters.

Helen Maria, the oldest, born September 28th, 1797, married Colonel John K. Paige, and died January 25th, 1829, before the decease of her father.

Anna Alida, another daughter, born September 14th, 1806, married John D. Watkins, a citizen of Georgia.

Jane Josepha, also a daughter, born November 6th, 1811, married Samuel Niel of New York.

Henry, also a son of Colonel Christopher, born October 7th, 1770, married Catharine, daughter of Johannes Mynderse, October 24th, 1791. He was an attorney-at-law, for several terms a state senator, and at one time a member of the council of appointment, a man of excellent business qualifications and habits. He died in Albany March 20th, 1854, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Yates died in New York September 28th, 1841, aged sixty-nine years.

Henry Christopher, his oldest son, born June 13th, 1799, graduated at Union College in 1818, and died May 12th, 1847, unmarried.

Edward, another son, born October 21st, 1801, graduated at Union College in 1819, and died in 1833.

Stephen, also a son, born July 12th, 1805, graduated at Union College in 1825, and died June 1st, 1875.

Charles, another son, born March 1st, 1808, graduated at Union College in 1829, and died September 26th, 1870.

Mary, a daughter, born August 17th, 1795, and Jane Anne, another daughter, born February 29th, 1816, married Edward Satterlee of Albany. Both daughters are now deceased.

Andrew, another son of Colonel Christopher, born January 17th, 1773, married, first, Mary Austin; secondly, Hannah A. Hocker, who died October 22d, 1859, aged seventy-six years. Dr. Yates was a man of much study and literary attainments. He was a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, esteemed as possessed of eminent piety, as a true friend of feeble churches and organization. Without great sensational eloquence, he was a sound divine, and often preached with great power. While teaching he was always engaged, more or less, in preaching the gospel. He graduated from Yale College in 1793 and studied theology under John H. Livingston, D. D., S. T., Professor. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Union College from 1797 to 1801; pastor of the East Hartford Congregational church from 1801 to 1814; professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Union College from 1814 to 1825, and principal of the Polytechnic at Chittenango from 1825 to 1836. He died at Day, Saratoga county, while on a visit to his sister, Miss Yates, October 14th, 1844, in his seventy-third year.

John Austin Yates, a son by his first marriage, born May 31st, 1801, graduated at Union College in 1821. He was professor of oriental literature in that institution from 1823 to the time of his decease, August 27th, 1849, and much distinguished for genial qualities and ready eloquence. He was the father of John B. Yates, colonel of the First Michigan Engineers under General William Tecumseh Sherman; superintendent of railroads in Tennessee, under President Johnson, and died October 13th, 1899, and of Austin A. Yates, an attorney-at-law, ex-judge of the county of Schenectady, and of Arthur R. Yates, who died November 4th, 1891, a captain in the United States Navy.

John B., another son of Colonel Christopher, and his youngest child, born February 1st, 1784. In 1802, at the early age of eighteen years, he graduated at Union College with much honor, and

immediately thereafter entered the law office of his brother, Hon. Henry Yates, as a law student. In 1805 he was admitted to the bar, and during the seven following years applied himself with great industry to the labors of that profession, and acquired much reputation as an ingenious and forcible advocate. But a short time previous to the War of 1812, inheriting the patriotic spirit of his father, he was commissioned a captain by Gov. Tompkins, and raised a large volunteer company of horse artillery. With this company he joined the army of General Wade Hampton, and served under him on the northern frontier of this state, in the campaign of 1813. After the discharge of his company from service under Hampton, Governor Tompkins appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, and sent him to the Niagara frontier with orders to call out the militia for the relief of General Brown and his army, who were closely besieged in Fort Erie by a superior force. At the expiration of his military service, he was elected a member of the Fourteenth United States Congress from the thirteenth (Schenectady and Schoharie) district, for the years 1815-16, in which he took a prominent and active part, much distinguished for ability and firmness. After the close of his congressional term, he removed to Utica, where he resumed the duties of his legal profession, but soon changed his home to Chittenango. Governor Tompkins, on retiring from office in 1817, to assume the duties of Vice-President of the United States, on account of his confidence in Mr. Yates' integrity and ability, appointed him sole manager of the "Literature Lotteries" of the State of New York. In consequence of the acceptance of his trust, he removed to the city of New York, and did not resume his residence in Chittenango until 1825; but during his residence in New York he frequently visited Chittenango to examine and direct the conduct of those in charge of his large estate there, which consisted of about 2,000 acres of land, with flour mills, saw mills, lime and plaster mills, woolen factory, stores, dry dock and yards for building and repairing boats, polytechnic school and various residences and buildings. At times as many as one hundred and fifty men were in his employ.

The result of his management of the lotteries was that he brought

them to a successful termination before the expiration of the time limited by the Legislature.

He also became deeply interested in the commercial importance of the Welland Canal, when its stockholders were nearly sinking for want of funds, and by an investment of $137,000, and his great personal influence and exertions in his native state and in England, carried it into successful operation. In this he was largely aided by the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Yates was a man of large and liberal views, and of great public spirit, an early and devoted friend of the Erie canal, and of all schemes devoted to civilization and public progress. He was for many years judge, and first judge of the county of Madison, which last office, and that of member of assembly, he held at the time of his decease.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Colonel Christopher, born May 7th, 1763, married Jellis A. Fonda.

Eva, another daughter, born January 13th, 1764, married William Johnson Butler of Niagara.

Helena, also a daughter, born November 16th, 1766, married Colonel McDonald, an officer of the British army stationed in Canada.

Anna, also a daughter, born March 12th, 1773, died April 17th, 1850, aged seventy-six years and unmarried.

Jellis, another son of Joseph Yates and Eva Fonda, and brother of Colonel Stoeffel, born April 22d, 1744, married, March 16th, 1768, Ariantje, daughter of Andries Bradt. He died in Glenville, November 13th, 1812, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a gallant young lieutenant in the Revolution, rising from a private in his brother's regiment and serving throughout the war.

Joseph, his oldest son, born August 7th, 1768, married, December 14th, 1788, Annatie, daughter of Isaac Roosa. He died in Glenville, September 13th, 1838, in his seventy-first year.

Isaac J. Yates, his oldest son, born in Glenville, February 22d, 1797; long a resident of the city of Schenectady; the holder of several offices of important trust in this community, and a brigadier general of militia, died on his farm in Greenfield, Saratoga county,

September 13th, 1848, aged fifty-one years. This was the father of Mrs. James Fuller and of the late mayor, Peter B. Yates.

Giles, another son of Joseph, born May 6th, 1801, died April 11th, 1853, in his fifty-second year.

John J., also a son, born March 5th, 1803, for many years an enterprising citizen of this community, and for several years postmaster of Schenectady, died December 3d, 1851, aged forty-eight years. This was the father of Mrs. Austin A. Yates and Mrs. Alexander J. Thompson. Andrew J., another son of Joseph, born November 25th, 1806, belonged to the Class of 1834, at Union College, and died October, 1873, at his country seat near Fultonville, Montgomery county, aged sixty-five years. He left no issue.

Andrew, another son of Jellis, born July 14th, 1782, died in Glenville, August 25th, 1846, in his sixty-fifth year. Harriet, his wife, died September 4th, 1850, in her seventieth year.

Eldert Tymensen, son of Cornelius Tymensen of Albany, born December 13th, 1691, married, November 7th, 1709, Hester, daughter of Bastian Visscher. He soon after settled in Niskayuna.

Bastian, son of Eldert, born February 1st, 1718, married, July 7th, 1743, Mayke Ouderkirk.

Eldert, his son, born September 2d, 1750, married, December 10th, 1774, Catalyntje, daughter of Jan Baptist Van Eps.

Bastian, his son, died in New York, March 24th, 1825, in his fiftieth year.

Peter Tymensen, son of the second Cornelius, of Albany, born June 26th, 1748, married, June 21st, 1771, Gertruy, daughter of Martimus Cregier. Cornelius, their son, was born March 12th, 1772.

Eldert, another son of the second Cornelius of Albany, born October 14th, 1753, married Elizabeth, daughter of Pieter Van Vranken.

Cornelius, his oldest son, born April 7th, 1782, married Elizabeth Clute. He died January 4th, 1842; his wife died August 3d, 1844.

Peter, another son of Eldert, born November 16th, 1789, married Maria, a daughter of Cornelius Van Vranken of Niskayuna. He died September 16th, 1861, leaving four sons and one daughter. Jan, the daughter, married Thomas Shannon of Schenectady.

The Lighthalls were great fighters in the Revolution. Their names spelled all kinds of ways (it seems to have been very tough orthography for the Dutchmen to handle), are in many a roll in the State archives. The following is the lineage:

Abraham Lighthall came to Schenectady in 1719. Soon afterwards he married Anna, daughter of Claas Van der Bogart. William, his oldest son, born February 3d, 1722, married, November 20th, 1748, Elizabeth, daughter of Johannes Marselis.

Abraham, son of William, married Annatje, daughter of Claas Frans Van der Bogart; he left surviving several children.

Claas, another son of Abraham, born March 7th, 1724, married, January 14th, 1749, Margaret Idich.

Jacobus, his oldest son, born May 14th, 1758, married Charity Page. He was sexton of the Dutch church from 1799 to the time of his death, April 22d, 1829, aged seventy-one years. He left surviving him two sons, Nicholas and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Maria.

William, another son of Claas, married Sarah, daughter of Ahasueras Marselis. He died October 5th, 1822. He held a commission of lieutenant in the War of the Revolution, and was highly distinguished for his bravery in the battle of Bennington, under General Stark. Besides Ahasueras, he had an older son, Nicholas, who died unmarried before his father's decease.

Ahasueras, his son, born March 12th, 1799, married, September 10th, 1820, Margaret Peek.

Lancaster, also a son of Claas, born May 10th, 1761, married Hester Kittle, and had three sons, Nicholas, Douwe and Abraham; also a daughter, Annake.

Jacobus, also a son of Abraham, born January 3d, 1726, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Pierre Benoit; secondly, Sara, daughter of Johannes Van Vorst, November 12th, 1752. He died July 19th, 1791. She died March 14th, 1807.

John, a son of Jacobus, born February 18th, 1759, married Annatje, daughter of Cornelius Van Slyck, April 23d, 1793. He died in Glenville, August 4th, 1835, aged seventy-eight years.

Nicholas, another son of Jacobus, born May 19th, 1767, married Elizabeth Wageman. For many years he was ferryman on the Glenville side of the Mohawk river, near the present Mohawk bridge, representing the interest of John Sanders, deceased. While a ferryman on the opposite shore, he represented the interest of Hon. Joseph C. Yates and Jan Baptist Van Eps, Esq. After the bridge was completed in 1809, he kept an inn on Water street, near the bank of the main Binnekill. He died January 27th, 1838, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife died October 20th, 1836, in her eighty-seventh year. They left two sons, Nicholas and William; also two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth.

John, also a son of James, born February 12th, 1755, married, April 23d, 1793, Annatje, daughter of Cornelius Van Slyck. He died in Glenville, August 4th, 1835, aged seventy-eight years.

The Steers family is as follows:

St. John Steers, came as a soldier to Schenectady in 1720. He soon after married Catharine McGregor. In 1756 he had the grant of a lot of land in Green street, near the fort.

John, a son of St. John Steers, born October 15th, 1732, married, November 3d, 1759, Clara, daughter of Peter Van Slyck. He inherited the Green street lot from his father, which descended to his son Cornelius, and was possessed by him until his death in 1863, at the age of eighty-six years. John Steers died February 12th, 1811. Gertruy, a daughter of John, born August 16th, 1767, married John Lambert, the noted schoolmaster.

Samuel, also a son of St. John, died at an advanced age, unmarried.

The Condes distinctly trace their lineage from the great Conde of France and they have occupied eminent places among their fellow citizens in this county.

Adam Conde was high constable of Albany in 1724; from thence he removed to Schenectady, and November 30th, 1736, married Catharine, daughter of Jesse DeGraff. He was killed at the Beukendahl massacre, July 18th, 1848, and left surviving him two sons.

Jesse, the oldest son, born March 13th, 1743, on the 8th of July,

1762, married Parthenia, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, and removed to what is now the town of Charlton, Saratoga county. He left surviving him the following children:

Alida, born January 16th, 1763, married James Boyd, once a member of assembly for Schenectady county, and a prominent politician and citizen of Glenville.

Jonathan, a son, born December 14th, 1766. This was the father of Wilnert, subsequently Mrs. Carpenter, a widow, well knowu to our citizens. The father died in Charlton, March 3d, 1843.

Albert, also a son, born June 9th, 1771, married Esther, daughter of Daniel Toll.

Isaac, another son, born August 21st, 1785.

Jesse, also a son, born September 4th, 1791, all of whom are deceased.

Adam, the other son of Adam, Sr., was born September 25th, 1748, and married, July 1st, 1770, Catalyntje, daughter of Peter Truax, and a granddaughter of Dominie Cornelius Van Santvoord. In 1770 he lived on the west corner of Church and Front streets, on the property, or a portion of it, now belonging to the estate of Jeremiah Fuller, deceased. He served during the Revolutionary War, under the gallant Captain Jellis Fonda. He died in Glenville, September 22d, 1824, aged seventy-six years. His widow died April 15th, 1843, in her ninety-third year.

Peter, son of Adam, Jr., born July 25th, 1773, married, December 24th, 1796, Clara, daughter of Philip Van Patten. He died in Charlton, May 17th, 1843, leaving several children surviving him.

Catharina, a daughter of Adam, Jr., born October 3d, 1775, married Charles Taylor.

Eva, another daughter, born March 26th, 1780, married Simon J. Van Patten.

Cornelius Santvoord Conde, another son of Adam, Jr., born September 29th, 1782, married, July 13th, 1805, Sarah, daughter of Abraham Truax. He resided in Glenville; was for several years one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Schenectady, and subsequently, for a long term, Justice of Sessions. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, as a man of strict

integrity, sound judgment and elevated Christian character. He died May 13th, 1869, in his eighty-seventh year. This worthy couple had lived together in married life nearly sixty-four years, and what seems unprecedented, had in that time thirteen children, all sons, never being blessed with a daughter, all of whom arrived at mature age except one son, Andrew S., who died in 1837, aged about fifteen years. This case seems so remarkable that it is proper to insert the names and date of birth of each, as the family have so largely contributed to the population and prosperity of the United States, and some of its members are now to be found settled in various parts of the Union.

John T., born January 17th, 1807.
Adam C., born March 7th, 1809.
Abraham T., born December 20th, 1810.
Peter C., born December 2d, 1812.
Cornelius B., born December 27th, 1814.
Isaac H., born November 17th, 1818.
Platt S., born August 20th, 1820.
Andrew S., born August 18th, 1822, died July 5th, 1837.
Joseph S., born July 31st, 1824.
George M., born November 6th, 1826.
Benjamin L., born November 7th, 1828.
Alonzo B., born November 6th, 1832.

John Dunbar was the ancestor of a distinguished line. He was born in Albany, August 31st, 1670. He married, first, Bata Winne; and secondly, Maria, daughter of Johannes Van Hosen, April 1st, 1724; both wives were of Albany. He was in Albany a vintner or hotel keeper, and an important friend of the early Episcopal church of that place. In 1714 he was associated with Rev. Thomas Barclay and Colonel Peter Matthews, in building the Episcopal church there. In 1730 he removed to Schenectady where he resided on his property, on the east corner of Church and Front streets. Mr. Dunbar died in Schenectady, May 7th, 1736, aged sixty-six years. He left surviving him three sons, Robert, John and Alexander, also three daughters, Mary, Catharine and Willempie. All the sons, and his daughter Catharine, settled at Albany, where they have respec-

tively many descendants. His daughter Mary married, September 5th, 1737, Joseph R. Yates, and was the mother of Robert Yates, once Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; of John Yates, Nicholas and Abraham Yates, and of several daughters, who married prominent citizens of Schenectady. She inherited from her father his house and lot, corner of Church and Front streets.

Willempie, his youngest daughter, married, November 29th, 1736, Abraham Groot. She inherited from her father a large parcel of ground on the west corner of Union and Canal streets.

The Hemstraats, (Hemstreets as it is now spelled), appear on Revolutionary rolls, and have few descendants of the name living here.

Johannes Hemstraat, son of Dirk Takelse of Albany, married, first, Bata, daughter of Johannes Quackenbos, February 8th, 1730, and came to Schenectady about that time. Secondly, he married, March 3d, 1750, Gertruy Bosie, widow of John Marinus.

Johannes, his son, born November 19th, 1732, married Elizabeth, daughter of Teunis Van der Volgen, September 3d, 1754.

Ariantje, a daughter of John, Jr., born October 17th, 1756, married Nicholas Avery.

Sarah, also a daughter, born November, 1718, married Isaac Le Roy.

Clara, a daughter of Johannes, Sr., born July 6th, 1735, married Nicholas Clute.

Annatje, also a daughter, born December 21st, 1737, married Dirk Clute.

Machtelt, another daughter, born October 11th, 1747, married Johannes Consaulus.

The Barheyts, now Barhydt, did not come to Schenectady until the eighteenth century.

John Barheyt, son of John, of Albany, born May 16th, 1703, settled in Schenectady, and married, August 1st, 1734, Cornelia, daughter of Arent Pootman.

Cornelius, son of John, Jr., born December 21st, 1737, married Rachel, daughter of Joseph Yates.

John, a son of Cornelius, born August 30th, 1767, married, January 24th, 1790, Maria, daughter of Cornelius Van Slyck. He died February 20th, 1830, in his sixty-third year.

Cornelius, a son of John, born March 16th, 1695, died July 10th, 1850.

Jacobus, a son of John, Jr., born February 9th, 1753, married Maria Bovie.

Lewis, another son, born December 21st, 1755, married Elsie Barheyt.

Catharina, a daughter, born June 14th, 1740, married Charles Denniston.

Eva, also a daughter, born November 25th, 1744, married John Coman.

Jacomyntje, another daughter, married Wouter Vrooman.

Anna, also a daughter, born June 10th, 1750, married William Hall.

Hieronimus (Jerome), also a son of John, of Albany, born March 20th, 1709, married, April 9th, 1737, Maria, daughter of Jesse DeGraff.

Johannes, his son, born January 7th, 1739, married Helena, daughter of Jacobus Peek.

Jacobus, a son of John, born October 2d, 1763, married Christina Abel.

Jerome, also a son of John, born November 2d, 1765, married, January 4th, 1789, Cornelius Beeker.

John Sanders Barheyt, another son, born March 10th, 1771, married, June 30th, 1794, Catharina, daughter of Johannes Stevens. He died July 27th, 1852, in his eighty-third year.

Hendrick, also a son, born January 11th, 1778, married Catalyntje, daughter of Gerrit Van Slyck.

Alida, a daughter of John, born August 9th, 1761, died unmarried.

Phillip Ryley, of the city of New York, came here about 1742, and had the following lineage:

James Van Slyck Ryley, son of Philip, born October 3d, 1761, married, August 19th, 1792, Jannetje, daughter of Isaac Swits. He died January 8th, 1848, aged eighty-six years, leaving several daugh-

ters, one of whom married the distinguished divine, Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., for many years provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ryley was for many years associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schenectady County; for a long time postmaster of this city, and was, on several occasions, employed as commissioner and interpreter by the United States Government to negotiate treaties with the northwestern tribes of Indians, for which position he was peculiarly fitted, having been, during his early life, a well-known trader among them. He also served several years as sheriff of Schenectady County.

Alida, daughter of Philip, born July 15th, 1743, married Gerrit R. Van Vranken.

Gertrude, another daughter, born October 3d, 1744, married William Rogers, Jr.

The Corls were soldiers. Hendrick Corl came to Schenectady in 1745, where he married Maria Olin.

John, his son, born April 3d, 1757, married Susanna, daughter of Jan Baptist Van Vorst. He was a gallant private in Captain Clute's company in the Revolutionary War, and died April 24th, 1842, in his eighty-fifth year, leaving several children surviving.

William, another son of Hendrick, born November 16th, 1760, married Maria Springer, July 8th, 1787. He was also a patriotic private in Captain Vrooman's company, in Colonel Wemple's Regiment in the Revolutionary War. He died March 19th, 1848, aged eighty-four years. His wife died May 5th, 1852, aged ninety-one years. They left several sons and daughters and many descendants surviving them.

The Shannons are of Revolutionary stock. Robert Shannon, a Scotchman, came to Schenectady about 1750, and, on the 28th day of May, in that year, married Elizabeth Bowel (Bowles).

George, a son of Robert, born March 17th, 1751, married Sarah Smith. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died January 8th, 1829, aged eighty years, leaving several children surviving him, among them a son, John, born April 9th, 1791, a citizen well and favorably known in Schenectady county.

Thomas, also a son of Robert, born December 20th, 1752, married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, and left several children surviving him, among them one son named Aaron, born April 26th, 1795, the father of the late Thomas Shannon.

John, another son of Robert, married, July 4th, 1781, Margaret, also a daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn. He served as a patriotic soldier in the War of the Revolution, and died April, 1821, leaving children.

William, also a son of Robert, married Jenny Smith.

Robert, another son of Robert, married, first, Nancy McGregor; secondly, in 1805, Eva Waller.

Michael, also a son of Robert, married Susanna, daughter of Joseph Bracham.

Alexander, also a son of Robert, married, April 20th, 1788, Elizabeth, another daughter of Joseph Bracham.

Margaret, a daughter of Robert, born May 14th, 1758, married Simon B. Veeder.

All of the above named children left descendants, so it is evident that the healthy blood of the honest, old Scot circulates extensively in our community.

John Brown, whose tablet is in St. George's church, of which he was a father, married, in May, 1751, Margaret, daughter of Caleb Beck, and immediately thereafter settled at Schenectady. Mr. Brown was born in 1727, and died June 30th, 1814, in his eighty-seventh year, very much respected and regretted.

Abraham, his son, born November 11th, 1762, married, first, Jane, daughter of Daniel Kittle; secondly, Margaret Van Vorst.

John, son of Abraham by his first marriage, born August 9th, 1783, married a daughter of Joseph Van de Bogart, by whom he had a son, John, who became an Episcopal minister, and a gentleman of considerable poetic note and of acknowledged literary attainments. He was a graduate of Union College, and was settled at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., where he held a high standing, and died on the Island of Malta, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, leaving a son named John W. Brown, and three daughters. John Brown,

the father, also left several daughters. He was a manufacturer and dealer in bottles, shoes and leather, and much esteemed as a good and enterprising citizen.

Daniel Campbell, the amiable Tory, came to Schenectady some time in the year 1754. He was a native of Ireland, and was possessed of small means. On his arrival, he commenced as an Indian trader, with a pack upon his back, and by his native shrewdness, great industry and remarkable economy, in a few years extended his operations and at the commencement of the Revolutionary War was esteemed a citizen of considerable fortune. He subsequently became an extensive merchant and Indian trader, and by purchasing soldiers' rights, at the conclusion of peace, acquiring great wealth at Schenectady. Some years after his arrival he married Angelica, daughter of Arent Samuelse Bratt, by whom he had one son, named David, born November 15th, 1768. That son died June 29th, 1801, in his thirty-third year, leaving all his property to his father. The father himself died August 16th, 1802, aged seventy-one years, ten months and twenty-eight days. Daniel Campbell was the intimate friend and acquaintance of Sir William Johnson, both hailing from the Emerald Isle of the ocean; and when at Schenectady, where he often came, being much interested in the progress of the infant Episcopal church there, Mr. Campbell's house was always the baronet's home. That house was the premises now occupied by Mr. Stewart Myers, and erected in 1762 for Mr. Campbell by Samuel Fuller, one of the most noted architects of the province at that day.

In 1771 Mr. Campbell was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Albany county. He made his will July 16th, 1801, leaving about one-third portion of his large estate to some relatives in Ireland, and the remainder, unrestricted, to his wife, Angelica.

Mrs. Campbell made her will May 27th, 1811, leaving considerable sums to her various relatives, but made her great-nephew, Daniel Campbell Schermerhorn, her residuary devisee and legatee, on condition of changing his name Schermerhorn to Campbell, which, after her decease, was accomplished by legislative enactment.

The Oothouts were a fine revolutionary and soldierly race, but have all died out.

The notorious and infamous Tory, Major John Munroe, a young Scotchman, settled here. His brutality to prisoners was in so direct a violation of the laws of civilized warfare, that he was dismissed from the English service. He left no descendants, at least, none that acknowledged the paternity. Fearing that investigation may discover his blood still running in a townsman's veins, his name and record will be mercifully dismissed from these papers.

Samuel Fuller, one of the most distinguished architects that this county has produced, according to Judge John Sanders, was a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller of the Mayflower.

He first came to Schenectady during the French War, on the 28th day of March, 1758, and was then wholly employed in the King's service at Schenectady, Albany, Stillwater, the great carrying place, Fort Edward, Lake George and Niskayuna. He was engaged in the construction of boats, wagons, log houses and shelters for the use of the army commanded by General Abercrombie (some evidence of the versatility of his powers), until July 31st, 1758, after which period he returned to Boston, and from that place went to Halifax, where he arrived February 7th, 1759, and continued in the royal service in the navy yard there, until after the taking of Quebec by General Wolff in September, 1759, from whence he returned to Boston and thence to Schenectady, where he arrived in July, 1761, and on the 13th of the same month commenced the building of a mansion in this town, and the year following erected "The Hermitage," in Niskayuna, for our great ex-merchant, John Duncan, upon his extensive estate there. This latter building was, long after its erection, burned down, and is now replaced, at a point not far distant, upon a portion of the same domain, by a fine mansion, the residence of ex-Senator Charles Stanford.

Mr. Fuller built for Sir William Johnson the Guy Park mansion, subsequently the residence of Sir Guy Johnson, and also the Claas mansion, afterwards the abode of Colonel Daniel Claas, both gentlemen son-in-law of Sir William. He also built the now venerable court-house at Johnstown, still standing in all its early proportions, admirably preserved with great taste, and should always be saved for its old associations, and as a standing witness of the severe trials of

our Revolutionary struggle. The sight of no costly court structure of the present day affords to the scholar and the historian so much of interest and association as this sound and unique structure. Here Sir William Johnson and Colonel Frederick Vischer respectively held their courts. Here Lewis, Kent, Spencer, Van Ness, Platt, Yates and Walworth, have often adjudicated causes with profound lore and noble impartiality. And here, too, the voices of Hamilton, Burr, Emmett, Van Vechten, Henry, Talcott, Cady, Reynolds, and many other distinguished lawyers, now resting from their labors, have echoed from its historic walls.

The old Johnstown courthouse should be treasured and maintained as an honorable relic of New York's most honorable days.

Mr. Fuller also built the dwelling of General Nicholas Herkimer, in the town which is now Danube, Herkimer county, and other prominent mansions in the Mohawk Valley.

He did much to alter, yet improve the old Holland style of building in Schenectady. He built the Episcopal church in 1762, (now the oldest Episcopal church structure standing in the state of New York). He built the John Glen mansion on Washington avenue, now owned by Mr. Swartfigure, the Ten Eyck mansion, until his decease, the residence of Governor Joseph C. Yates, and the Daniel Campbell mansion, corner of State and Church streets, now owned and occupied by Mrs. John C. Myers.

The reflecting citizen cannot but feel that Schenectady owes much to the early architectural skill of Samuel Fuller.

Jeremiah Fuller, the son, and only surviving child of Samuel Fuller, born October 26th, 1766, married Mary, daughter of George Kendall, January 23d, 1790. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, all of whom reached majority except one son, Samuel, and one daughter, Anna, who died in infancy. Mr. Fuller was a man of marked decision of character, of great integrity and business energy; no one more highly estimated the advantages of a liberal education than he, or more generously prized the efforts of learned men. Born at a time when educational advantages were few, he, in a long life, saw more each day its value and social importance, and a remarkable circumstance, that of nine

sons who survived him, each was a graduate of Union College, and in the various walks and professions of life, have worthily sustained its literary and practicable reputation; nor was the education of his daughters by any means neglected. As a whole, Mr. Fuller, like his father, was one of the most remarkable citizens. He died June 18th, 1839, in the seventy-third year of his age. His estimable wife, Mary, died November 9th, 1860, at the ripe age of eighty-five years, six months and nineteen days, beloved by all who knew her.

General William Kendall Fuller, the oldest surviving son of Jeremiah, was born November 24th, 1792. He was educated in the schools of Schenectady, graduated at Union College in 1810, studied law in the office of Henry and John B. Yates, then the most prominent practitioners of Schenectady county, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1814. Soon after his admission he entered into partnership with Hon. John B. Yates. In the summer of 1814 they moved to Utica, Oneida county, at that time a village of about 1,300 inhabitants; opened an office, practiced law there until the spring of 1816, when they removed to Chittenango, Madison county, then merely a hamlet of 100 inhabitants, where, and in the vicinity, the senior partner, Mr. Yates, owned large landed interests.

The public seems to have entertained the most perfect confidence in the integrity and abilities of Mr. Fuller. Soon after his settlement at Chittenango, unsolicited on his part, office clustered upon him. He seemed an idol at Chittenango, and in Madison county, then sparsely and newly settled, being only organized as a county in 1806.

All this flattering tribute from his constituents culminated in the year 1823, in his appointment by Governor Yates to the position of adjutant-general of the State of New York, serving through his whole administration, and during several months of the succeeding term of Governor Clinton, with so much acceptance, that on retiring from the office Governor Clinton issued a "general order" complimentary to Mr. Fuller's services as adjutant-general.

In 1823, at the time of his appointment as adjutant-general, Judge Fuller relinquished the practice of the law. After the expiration of

his office as adjutant-general, he returned to Chittenango, and became greatly interested in the management of valuable real estate there, and in that vicinity; was a commissioner under legislative acts, to drain the Canaseraga marsh, and was one of the directors and the secretary and treasurer of the "Side-Cut" from Chittenango to the Erie canal, which was completed under his superintendence, simultaneously with the middle section of the Erie canal, at a much less cost than the capital subscribed. This lateral canal, with its four locks, was abandoned in consequence of the adoption of a new route for the Erie canal, at the time of its enlargement, by which the latter was brought to the northern limits of the village.

Madison county elected him member of assembly for two successive terms (1829-30), and he was elected twice in succession a member of Congress from the twenty-third district, then composed of the counties of Madison and Onondaga, his last term ending March 3d, 1837. He died at Schenectady.

Samuel, also a son of Jeremiah, born April 16th, 1795, was a graduate of Union College, completed his medical studies in the city of New York, and established himself as a physician and surgeon in Chittenango, Madison county, in 1818, where he continued to practice with much success and reputation until 1866, when, with his family, he removed to the city of New York, where he died the following year, in the seventy-third year of his age.

George Kendall, another son, born January 29th, 1799, was liberally educated, possessed of sound judgment, clear preceptions, great moral courage and generous temper. He came to reside in Chittenango about the year 1820, and soon became the general agent and superintendent of the extensive farming, mercantile and manufacturing interests of Hon. John B. Yates at that place, and so continued until the decease of that gentleman in 1836; and so highly were his services and fidelity appreciated, that Mr. Yates left him by his will a legacy of $5,000, and appointed him one of its executors. He was engaged in the trust thus confided to him, until the final settlement of the estate, which, from unavoidable circumstances, did not occur until 1852. Mr. Fuller died at Chittenango, May 9th,

1858, in his sixtieth year, unmarried, and the only son of Jeremiah, who was not a professional man.

Richard, also a son, born October 28th, 1804, was a graduate of Union College. He was a practicing physician at Schenectady, and at one time demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Clinton College, at Fairfield, Herkimer county. A deep thinker and student, his life of promise and usefulness was cut off by insidious disease, May 15th, 1837, at the early age of thirty-three years, much regretted by those who knew his sterling qualities.

Edward, another son of Jeremiah, born February 15th, 1807, was a liberally educated gentleman, and completing his medical studies in New York, settling at Chittenango, he became a partner of his brother, Samuel, in 1824, acquiring an excellent reputation for skill and close attention to business. He retired from the practice in 1834, and amid the comforts of an ample fortune, died January 22d, 1877, aged about seventy years, universally respected.

Charles, also a son, born April 1st, 1809, is a lawyer, residing and practicing in the city of Schenectady. Henry, another son, born February 2d, 1811, was an attorney-at-law, practicing at Schenectady for several years, and from thence removed to the city of New York, continuing his profession there until his decease, January 6th, 1875. He was interred at Schenectady.

James, another son, born July 24th, 1814, was a gentleman of liberal education, sound law knowledge, courteous manners, and an extensive legal practice in the city of Schenectady, justly esteemed by the community for strict integrity, and the conscientious discharge of professional duties.

Robert, the youngest son of Jeremiah, born February 14th, 1822, also a graduate of Union College, was a practicing physician of Schenectady, of acknowledged skill and ability.

Joseph Carley, a veteran of the Continental army, came after the Revolution, and built on Front street.

His son was Gerardus I. Carley, the partner at one time of DeGraff, Walton & Co., and the father of Mr. Joseph G. Carley of this city.

Andrew Mitchell, a Scotchman, was a merchant here in 1765. He was an ardent Whig and patriot and a member of the committee of public safety. He was the grandfather of the late Hon. Thomas B. Mitchell, father of Mrs. John DeLancy Walkins.

Of the Duanes, Waltons, Paiges, and others destined to add renown to the name of Schenectady, subsequent history will enforce their recognition. It is with Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry of the valley, strictly of which the record is here given for the benefit of their descendants. There may be, doubtless there are, many whose names are omitted from the roll of the honored of the old days. If so, it is because the historian must speak only from record and not from tradition. In no other way can there be certainty of authentic correctness.

CHAPTER XXV.

SCHENECTADY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The following schedules are intended to, and it is believed they do, embrace all the soldiers from Schenectady who served in the Civil War. Many were enlisted in the last months of the struggle from Canada, and from everywhere, to fill up quotas. Such men, so far as possible, have been carefully eliminated. It is intended in this history to give the names only of men who served and fought and suffered and died under our flag, who actually went from Schenectady.

On the monument in honor of the dead at Schuylerville, the tablet that should mark the achievements and heroism of Arnold, is left blank because of his heroic services before he became a dishonored deserter. So this history mercifully leaves out, entirely, the names of deserters. Wherever a man is charged with desertion, we have simply stricken out his name. It may be that the charge against him was unfounded, and so many instances have occurred of restora-

tion to the roll of innocent men, unjustly charged with the most terrible crime that a soldier can commit, that we have decided to give all the benefit of the doubt and simply obliterate his name. Besides, it is libelous to charge a soldier with treason to his flag unless the proof can be forthcoming, and this risk the editor of this volume does not care to incur.

The rolls were compiled from the records of the adjutant-general's office after close searching and careful investigation.

The record is not always infallible, but it is at least the most reliable evidence that can be obtained. Orderly sergeants were not always correct in their reports, company clerks did not always understand the force and effect of what they wrote, and absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed in any case. All that can be claimed here is that the best, most authentic, and reliable record of the war that closed nearly forty years ago, has been obtained and printed here after diligent and industrious research.

Actual sequence in either numbers or date of muster has been impossible. The records have been gathered from everywhere and at different times. There is nothing in these rolls that must be taken to establish precedence of any kind.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

This regiment, Col. Edward Frisbie, was accepted by the state May 22d, 1861; organized at Troy, and there mustered in the service of the United States for two years June 1st, 1861; December 7th, 1862, a new company joined the regiment, becoming Company F, in place of the one consolidated with the other companies. The three years' men of the regiment were transferred to the 76th N. Y. Vols. May 24th, 1863.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Lansingburgh; B and I at Troy; C at Schenectady; D, F and G at Saratoga Springs; E at Poughkeepsie; H at Hoosick Falls and Eagle Bridge, and reorganized at Troy, and K at Kinderhook.

The regiment left the state June 28th, 1861; served at and near Washington, D. C., from June 29th, 1861, in Keyes' Brigade, Division Potomac, from August 4th, 1861; in First, same brigade, McDowell's Division, A. P., from October, 1861; in Third, Augur's Brigade, same division, from January, 1862; in First Brigade, third, King's Division, First Corps, A. P., from March 13th, 1862; in First Brigade, King's Division, Department Rappahannock, from May, 1862; in First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, A. Va., from June 26th, 1862; in same brigade and division, First Corps, A. P., from September 12th, 1862, and was honorably discharged and mustered out under Col. Wm. M. Searing, June 18th, 1863, at Albany.

June 23d, 1863, Col. Morgan H. Chrysler received authority to reorganize this regiment for mounted and three year's service as the Empire Light Cavalry; later the designation was changed to Second Veteran Cavalry, and under that name the re-organization was perfected.

During its service, the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 4 officers, 62 enlistd men; of wounds received in action, 2 officers, 13 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 2 officers, 31 enlisted men; total, 8 officers, 106 enlisted men; aggregate, 114: of whom 3 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements: Doolan's Farm, Va., November 16th, 1861; Falmouth, Va., April 17-18; Orange Court House, Va., June 24, 1862; Orange Court House, Va., July 26, 1862; Bowling Green, Va., August 5, 1862; Massaponax, Va., August 6, 1862; General Pope's campaign, Va., August 16 to September 2, 1862; Rappahannock River, August 21, 1862; Sulphur Springs, August 26, 1862; near Gainesville, August 28, 1862; Groveton, August 29, 1862; Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Little River Turnpike, September 1, 1862; Hall's Hill and Fall's Church, Va., September 4, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-15, 1862; Pollock's Mill Creek, Va., April 29 to May 2, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2-3, 1863.

Bitkins, Hugh—Age 25 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861;

mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Bitcom.

Carlson, Henry P.—Age 24 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; promoted November 22, 1862; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Cassidy, Thomas—Age 25 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. A, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18th, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, 16th N. Y. Artillery.

Cramer, Abram C.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as corporal Co. C, June 1, 1861; no knowledge of this man since regiment left Albany, June 27, 1861.

Cramer, Henry C.—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years as private Co. C; not mustered; discharged June 1, 1861.

Eilez, Andrew—Age 45 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability May 15, 1862, at Falmouth, Va., as Eisle.

Engle, Martin—Age 34 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; promoted corporal, date not stated; killed, August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

Gordineer, Frederick W.—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Gardiner; subsequent service in Co. G, Second N. Y. Veteran Cavalry as Garding.

Harran, Martin—Age 30 years. Enlisted May 20, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Herrin; subsequent service in the 16th N. Y. Artillery.

Harris, Thomas—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Herrin, Patrick—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861;

wounded August 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Haran.

Hoffman, Adam A.—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; wounded September 17, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.; died of wounds November 7, 1862, at Middletown, Md.

Hollon, Harris—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability August 23, 1861, at Arlington, Va., as Harrison Holland; also borne as Horace Holland; died September 7, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

Hyson, John E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, 13th Artillery.

Kenney, David—Age 40 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; killed August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.

Kugler, Conrad—Age 33 years. Enlisted April 27, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Keugler.

Maher, William—Age 31 years. Enlisted June 12, 1861, at Albany to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, same date; promoted corporal March 1, 1862; first sergeant November 22, 1862; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Manly, John—Age 19 years. Enlisted September 18, 1862, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private, unassigned, same date borne only on enlistment paper.

Myers, Sidney—Age 23 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. K, First Artillery.

Niles, Nicholas N.—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as corporal Co. C, June 1, 1861; reduced to ranks, date not stated; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. G, 91st N. Y. Infantry.

Parent, John—Age 44 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability January 8, 1862, at Camp Keyes, Upton's Hill, Va.; subsequent service in Co. C, 16th N. Y. Artillery; also borne as Parrent.

Peters, William H.—Age 35 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as corporal Co. C, June 1, 1861; promoted sergeant, date not stated; died of disease June 3, 1862, at hospital, Georgetown, D. C.

Read, George—Age 31 years. Enlisted September 13, 1862, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private, unassigned, same date; name appears only on enlistment paper.

Roth, Charles—Age 33 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as first sergeant Co. C, June 1, 1861; second lieutenant April 5, 1862; first lieutenant November 30, 1862; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant May 13, 1862, with rank from February 28, 1862, vice E. Van Voast promoted; first lieutenant March 4, 1863, with rank from November 30, 1862; vice S. D. Potts, promoted.

Ryan, Dennis—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged April 22, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.; subsequent service in Third N. Y. Artillery.

Schermerhorn, Tunis C.—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability September, 1861, at Arlington, Va., as Schermerhorn; also borne as Schoonmaker.

Schoonmaker, Abram—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; died of disease February 22, 1862, at Upton's Hill, Va.

Schuster, Charles—Age 23 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability March 9, 1862, at Upton's Hill, Va., as Shuster.

Sieberking, Frederick—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Frederick M. Sieberking; also borne as Seiberking.

Silberking, Joseph—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; also borne as Silberstein and Silbersteen.

Sitterly, Abram—Age 39 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C., June 1, 1861; discharged for disability January 8, 1862, at Camp Keyes, Upton's Hill, Va.

Smith, Thomas—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 29, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861.

Stanford, Harrison—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Stafford.

Starks, Daniel, Jr.—Age 35 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as musician Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability April 4, 1862, at Upton's Hill, Va.

Thurber, James—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861.

Vanderbogart, James—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Van Epps, Perry—Age 24 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as sergeant Co. C, June 1, 1861.

Van Patten, Nicholas N.—Age 24 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as corporal Co. C, June 1, 1861.

Van Voast, Barent—Age 29 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as captain Co. C., June 1, 1861; cashiered February 28, 1862, at Upton's Hill, Va., by sentence of G. C. M.; commissioned captain July 4, 1861, with rank from April 26, 1861, original.

Van Voast, Edward—Age 22 years. Enrolled April 26, 1861, at Schenectady as second lieutenant to serve two years; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. C, June 1, 1861; first lieutenant May 1, 1862; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Second Veteran Cavalry; commissioned second lieutenant July 4, 1861, with rank from June 1, 1861; vice W. L. Peck,

resigned; first lieutenant May 13, 1862, with rank from February 28, 1862; vice M. V. V. Smith, promoted.

Waldreth, Peter—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Wolrath; also borne as Walrath and Walwrath.

Washburn, Stephen—Age 41 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; discharged for disability September 21, 1861, at Arlington, Va.

White, Martin B.—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; absent, sick in hospital at Fort Schuyler since April 19, 1862, and at muster out of company.

Yack, John C.—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; killed August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; also borne as Yeck.

Zwang, Joseph—Age 29 years. Enlisted April 20, 1861, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. C, June 1, 1861; promoted corporal March 1, 1862; sergeant, November 22, 1862; mustered out with company June 18, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Swang.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (VETERAN).

Saratoga Regiment; Bemis Heights Regiment.

This regiment, Col. James B. McKean, was organized at Saratoga Springs, and there, November 23d, 1861, mustered in the service of the United States for three years. October 30th, 1862, a new company was forwarded to the regiment, becoming Company K, the original company having been consolidated with Company F. At the expiration of the term of service of the regiment its members entitled to be discharged were forwarded to Saratoga, and there, under Col. Winsor B. French, mustered out December 13th, 1864; the regiment was continued in the service, but, November 19th, 1864, consolidated into five companies, A, B, C, D and E.

The regiment left the state November 28th, 1861; served in the Third Brigade, Casey's Division, A. P., from December, 1861; in Third, Davidson's Brigade, W. F. Smith's Division, Fourth Corps, A. P., from March, 1862; in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, A. P., from May, 1862; and the battalion left in the the field was honorably discharged and mustered out, under Colonel David J. Case, June 27th, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 8 officers, 58 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 3 officers, 41 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 175 enlisted men; total, 12 officers, 274 enlisted men; aggregate 286, of whom 16 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy, and it took part in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 4; near Lee's Mills, April 5; Lee's Mills, April 16; before Yorktown, April 26; Lee's Mills, April 28; Williamsburg, Va., May 5; Mechanicville, Va., May 24; Golding's Farm, Va., June 5; Mechanicville, Va., June 24; Seven Day's Battle, Va., June 25 to July 2; Garnett's Farm, June 27; Garnett's and Golding's Farm, June 28; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Harrison's Landing, Va., July 3; Crampton Pass, Md., September 14; Antietam, Md., September 17; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-15, 1862; Marye's Heights and Salem Church, Va., May 3-4; Deep Run Crossing, Va., June 5; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Fairfield, Pa., July 5; Antietam and Marsh Run, Md., July 7; Funkstown, Md., July 11-13; Williamsport, Md., July 14; Chantilly, Va., October 16; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7; Mine Run campaign, Va., November 26 to December 2; Germanna Ford, December 1, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 8-21; Piney Branch Church, May 8; Landron Farm, May 10; The Salient, May 12; North Anna, Va., May 22-26; Totopotomoy, Va., May 27-30; Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, June 12; before Petersburg, Va., June 17, July 9, December–April 2, 1864-5; assault of Petersburg, Va., June 17-19; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-25; Washington, D. C., July 12-13; Charlestown, W. Va., August 21; Opequon Creek, Va., September 13; Opequon, Va., September 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22;

Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg Works, Va., March 25; Appomattox campaign, Va., March 28 to April 9: fall of Petersburg, April 2; Sailor's Creek, April 6; Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

Ahreets, William F.—Age 16 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. D, April 11, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defences of Washington, D. C.

Benoit, Francis—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Princetown to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. E, March 21, 1865; mustered out June 22, 1865, at U. S. Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Boyle, Patrick—Age 26 years. Enlisted September 10, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 19, 1864; discharged for disability February 20, 1865, at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Burgess, George—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, April 4, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Carey, Seymour A.—Age 18 years. Enlisted March 18, 1865, at Niskayuna to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. K, March 21, 1865; mustered out to date June 27, 1865, at Ira Harris Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

Carney, James—Age 35 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, (near Schenectady) to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. I, July 27, 1864; transferred to Co. E, November 19, 1864; died of disease, December 21, 1864, at Patrick Station, Va.

Carter, James D.—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. A, April 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C., as James S.

Casey, William—Age 23 years. Enlisted at Glenville to serve three years, and mustered in as private; unassigned April 3, 1865; no further record.

Caw, David J.—Age 26 years. Enrolled September 25, 1861, at Charlton to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant Co. H, October 1, 1861; as second lieutenant June 1, 1862; as captain Co. E, October 4, 1862; transferred to Co. H, December 28, 1862; to Co. D, November 19, 1864; mustered in as major January 2, 1865; as lieu-

tenant-colonel, to date December 14, 1864; wounded in action April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with regiment June 27, 1865, in defence of Washington, D. C.; commissioned second lieutenant March 21, 1862, with rank from January 30, 1862; vice G. D. Storey promoted; first lieutenant September 23, 1862, with rank from May 31, 1862; vice G. D. Storey resigned; captain, December 10, 1862, with rank from October 4, 1862; vice L. Wood, dismissed; major December 20, 1864, with rank from November 19, 1864; vice N. S. Babcock promoted; lieutenant-colonel, December 24, 1864, with rank from December 13, 1864; vice N. S. Babcock mustered out; colonel, not mustered July 6, 1865, with rank from January 1, 1865; vice W. B. French not mustered.

Caw, William—Age 19 years. Enrolled at Scotia to serve three years, and mustered in as corporal Co. H, October 17, 1861; promoted sergeant June 18, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran January 2, 1864; wounded in action May 18, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; promoted first sergeant Co. D, November 19, 1864; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. B, January 28, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Clark, Louis—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private, unassigned, October 3, 1864; no further record.

Coffenger, William—Age 18 years. Enlisted July 20, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. B, July 27, 1864; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defence of Washington, D. C.; also borne as Coffinger.

Cramer, Abram—Age 18 years. Enlisted in Scotia to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. H, October 17, 1861; wounded in action October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; mustered out with company December 13, 1864, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; also borne as Craina.

Davis, Henry J.—Age 28 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 15, 1864; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Doyle, Henry H.—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. D, April 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Duboise, Andrew J.—Age 28 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 15, 1864; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; discharged for disability May 13, 1865, at Danville, Va., as Debois.

Edwards, George L.—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. A, April 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.; also borne as George T.

Farmer, George—Age 37 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. E, February 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Farrell, Andrew—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. E, April 12, 1865; mustered out to date June 27, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Ferrel.

Fell, Charles E. H.—Age 19 years. Enlisted November 31, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. C, March 3, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Gates, Stephen C.—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. C, October 8, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran December 24, 1863; transferred to Co. A, November 19, 1864; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Green, Isaac—Age 24 years. Enlisted at Duanesburgh to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. A, March 25, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Harrison, James W.—Age 18 years. Enlisted March 21, 1865, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. C, March 31, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Hovey, Henry—Age 26 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 15, 1864; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 16, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Howe, Benjamin—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. A, April 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Jervis, Courteen—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. A, April 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.; also borne as Coustein Jarvis.

Johnson, William H.—(2d) Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 13, 1864; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; to Co. B, 46th Infantry December 16, 1864.

Krank, Joseph—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 12, 1864; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; to Co. K, 46th Infantry May 17, 1865.

Mathews, Alfus H.—Age 17 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. A, April 3, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

McConkie, George—Age 16 years. Enlisted January 16, 1865, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. C, January 17, 1865; also borne as McConkey, recruit; never joined regiment.

McCumber, Alonzo—Age 42 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. H, October 1, 1861; discharged for disability September 21, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Mero, George—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. A, April 1, 1865; mustered out with detachment June 14, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Myert, Lawrence—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Princetown to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. E, March 21, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C., as Myatt.

Newman, Jacob—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. K, August 29, 1864; transferred to Co. B, November 19, 1864; absent on furlough since June 19, 1865, and at muster out of company; also borne as Newnan.

Nichels, Franklin J.—Age 27 years. Enlisted at Glenville to serve three years and mustered in as private Co. D, January 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C., as Nichols.

Premean, Joseph—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. D, April 10, 1865; mus-

:ered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C., as Premeau.

Quant, Frederick—Age 40 years. Enlisted August 28, 1862, at Schenectady to serve to three years; mustered in as private Co. H, October 8, 1862; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; to 23d Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, April 22, 1865; mustered out July 20, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; also borne as Quants.

Quivey, Aaron B.—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years and mustered in as private Co. C., October 8, 1861; promoted commissary-sergeant June 6, 1862; discharged for disability February 8, 1863, at camp near White Oak Church, Va.; again enlisted and mustered in as private Co. C, January 20, 1864; killed in action May 21, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; also borne as Quincy.

Rellinger, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. B, April 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Schoonmaker, William—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, April 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Shannon, Oscar—Age 16 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, April 11, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Shaw, John—Age 24 years. Enlisted at Princetown to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. C, March 21, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Stone, George—Age 28 years. Enlisted at Glenville to serve two years, and mustered in as private, unassigned, April 3, 1865; mustered out with detachment May 9th, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

Storms, George M.—Age 42 years. Enlisted at Duanesburgh to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. E, March 24, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Tefft, Nathan—Age 37 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, September 7, 1864; trans-

ferred to Co. A, November 19, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 16, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Thompson, James—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Brooklyn, (near Schenectady) to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. F, July 7, 1864; transferred to Co. E, November 19, 1864; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Van Steenburgh, Jacob—Age 23 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 22, 1864; transferred to Co. D, November 19, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 16, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; also borne as Vansteinburgh.

Vroman, Nelson—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. C, March 31, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Watson, John E.—Age 23 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year and mustered in as private Co. E, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, in defense of Washington, D. C.

Wilcox, Charles E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Niskayuna to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. E, March 21, 1865; mustered out June 16, 1865, at Baltimore, Md.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (VETERAN).

Albany and Yates' Rifles; Vinton Rifles.

This regiment, Col. Francis L. Vinton, received its state designation September 18, 1861; was organized at Albany and there mustered in the service of the United States for three years, in August and September, 1861. The Yates' Rifles, recruited by Colonel L. Ayer, four incomplete companies, A, B, C and D, were consolidated into two companies, and, September 18, 1861, assigned to this regiment. A company of the Manhattan Rifles, Colonel. J. M. Freeman, and of the United States Vanguard, Colonel William Northedge, were also attached to the regiment, and its organization completed.

The companies were recruited principally: A, B and D at Albany, C at Albany and Oneonta, E at Canajoharie, F at Sandy Hill, G, Manhattan Rifles, at Schenectady, H and I, Yates' Rifles, at New

York City, and K, United States Vanguard, at Cooperstown. The companies joining in October, 1862, were recruited at Albany.

The regiment left the state September 21, 1861; served at and near Washington, D. C., from September 22, 1861; in Hancock's Brigade, Smith's Division, A. P., from October 15, 1861; in First Brigade, Smith's Division, Fourth Corps, A. P., from March 13, 1862; in First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, A. P., from May, 1862; in the Light Brigade, Sixth Corps, during the Chancellorsville campaign; after that in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, A. P., and it was honorably discharged and mustered out June 27th, 1865, under Colonel Charles A. Milliken, at Washington, D. C.

The regiment lost, during the service by death, killed in action, 9 officers, 74 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 4 officers, 30 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 126 enlisted men; total 14 officers, 230 enlisted men; aggregate 244; of whom 32 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.: Vienna and Flint Hill, Va., February 22; Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 4; Lee's Mills, April 16 and 28; Williamsburg, Va., May 5; Garnett's and Golding's Farms, June 27 and 28; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., September 10-11; Crampton Pass, Md., September 14; Antietam, Md., September 17; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-15, 1862; Marye's Heights and Salem Church, Va., May 3-4; Deep Run Crossing, Va., June 5; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Fairfield, Pa., July 5; Antietam and Marsh Run, Md., July 7; near Leitersburg, Md., July 10; Funkstown, Md., July 11-13; Williamsport, Md., July 14; Auburn, Va., October 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7; Mine Run campaign, November 26–December 2, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7; Spottsylvania Court Hause, Va., May 8 to 21; North Anna, Va., May 22-26; Totopotomoy, Va., May 27-31; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12; before Petersburg, Va., June 18 to April 2, 1864-5; assault of Petersburg, Va., June 18-19; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-23; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12-13; Charleston, W. Va., August 21; Opequon Creek, Va., September 13; Opequon, Va.,

September 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg Works, Va., March 25; Appomattox campaign, Va., March 28 to April 9, 1865.

Becker, Albert—Age 32 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; died of disease February 3, 1862, at Camp Griffin, Va.

Conklin, John—Age 43 years. Enlisted October 8, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 9, 1861; transferred to Company C, July 18, 1862; died July 31, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.; also borne as John Conklin.

Deacon, Joseph—Age 23 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private, unassigned, July 6, 1864; no further record.

Donelly, Patrick—Age 41 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; discharged for disability, January 30, 1863, near Yorktown, Va.; also borne as Patrick Donnelly.

Doty, Daniel E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; promoted corporal April 7, 1862; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; captured and paroled, no dates; re-enlisted as a veteran December 25, 1863; killed in action May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.; also borne as Daniel K. Doty.

Doyle, Michael—Age 32 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Company C, July 18, 1862; promoted corporal and returned to ranks, no dates; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 9, 1863.

Gilfillan, William H.—Age 19 years. Enrolled August 14, 1861, at New York City to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant Co. G, September 16, 1861; as second lieutenant January 24, 1862; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; mustered in as first lieutenant, September 19, 1862; as captain Co. A, June 2, 1863; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; commissioned second lieutenant March 4, 1862, with rank from January 24, 1862, vice V. V. Van Patten, promoted; first lieutenant, October 17, 1862, with rank from September 24, 1862,

vice John Fryer, promoted; captain, May 26, 1863, with rank from May 3, 1863, vice H. B. Knickerbocker, killed.

Gray, John—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, October 17, 1861; died of disease April 26, 1862, at camp in the field.

Kane, Patrick—Age 35 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran December 24, 1863; wounded in action May 10, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 16, 1864, as Patrick Kain; mustered out July 24, 1865, at Washington, D. C., as of Co. H, 14th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps; also borne as Patrick Keain.

Koch, Frederick—Age 35 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; discharged for disability April 11, 1863; also borne as Frederick Cook.

Luckey, James—Age 32 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; discharged for disability January 30, 1863.

McCauley, John—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; captured and paroled, no dates; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps July 20, 1863; also borne as John McCauly.

McDonald, James—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran December 24, 1863; transferred to Co. D, December 31, 1863; re-transferred to Co. C; no date.

McKerlie, Cornelius—Age 18 years. Enlisted October 11, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 14, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; captured and paroled, no dates; re-enlisted as a veteran December 24, 1863; wounded in action May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va., and absent at muster out of company.

McReiley, James—Age 18 years. Enlisted October 11, 1861, at

Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 14, 1861; no further record.

Miers, John G.—Age 24 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; captured and paroled, no dates; re-enlisted as a veteran December 24, 1863; wounded in action March 25, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.; discharged for wounds August 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; also borne as John Meirs, John G. Meirs and John G. Myers.

Mullen, John—Age 42 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; also borne as John Millar.

Neils, John—Age 30 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; promoted corporal, no date; wounded in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; died of disease August 29, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

Rivers, Charles—Age 28 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private, unassigned, July 6, 1864; no further record.

Rose, Edward—Age 19 years. Enlisted October 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 25, 1861; wounded in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; discharged October 29, 1864, in the field.

Seaman, Erastus—Age 38 years. Enlisted October 16, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 17, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran December 24, 1863; transferred to Co. I, April 17, 1864; promoted sergeant April 18, 1864; wounded in action July 12, 1864, at Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C.; died from wounds July 25, 1864, at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Seely, Henry C.—Age 35 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; wounded in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; died October 3, 1862, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

Seider, Carl Augustus—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; captured and paroled, no dates; sergeant January 15, 1865; first sergeant March 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; also borne as Carl A. Seider and Karl A. Seider.

Shaver, William H.—Age 38 years. Enlisted October 17, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 18, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862.

Shearer, Mathew—Age 22 years. Enlisted October 3, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 9, 1861; discharged March 10, 1862, at New York City.

Shearer, William—Age 26 years. Enlisted October 10, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 14, 1861; wounded in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va ; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; discharged for disability August 12, 1862; also borne as William Shearer.

Smith, John—Age 35 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as corporal Co. G, September 16, 1861; promoted sergeant Co. C, July 18, 1862; returned to ranks June 21, 1863; re-enlisted as veteran December 24, 1863; killed in action March 25, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

Van Eps, John E.—Age 38 years. Enlisted October 8, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 9, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; also borne as John E. Van Epp.

Wait, George W.—Age 19 years. Enlisted October 18, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 19, 1861.

Walser, Mathew—Age 42 years. Enlisted October 7, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 9, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; discharged October 29, 1864, in the field.

Wenzell, Andrew—Age 27 years. Enlisted August 24, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 16, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 18, 1862; also borne as Andrew Wentzel.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY (VETERAN).

Empire Light Cavalry.

June 23d, 1863, Col. Morgan H. Chrysler received authority to re-organize the 30th New York Vol. Infantry, then discharged by reason of the expiration of its term of service, as a regiment of cavalry—the Empire Light Cavalry. July 20th, 1863, this designation was changed to Second Regiment Veteran Cavalry. The regiment was organized at Saratoga Springs, and the companies were mustered in the service of the United States for three years at Saratoga: A, on August 15; B and F, Aug. 26; C, September 9; D and E, September 8; G and H, October 10 and 16, respectively; I and K, November 10; L, December 3, 1863; and at the Cavalry Depot, D. C., M, December 30, 1863.

They were recruited principally: A, at Glens Falls; B, at Albany, Amsterdam and Schenectady; C, at Saratoga; D, at Saratoga, Salem, Schroon, Shushan and Whitehall; E, at Glens Falls, Albany, Port Henry and Troy; F, at Saratoga and Whitehall; G, at Saratoga, Glens Falls, Addison, Bath and Schenectady; H, at Hoosick Falls, Malone and Plattsburgh; I, at Queensbury, Saratoga and Stony Creek; L, at Saratoga, Chesterfield, Jay, Fort Ann, Northumberland and Wilton; and M, at New York City.

The regiment left the state in detachments: Companies A, B and C, in August; D, E and F, in September; G and H, in October; I and K, in November; L and M, in December, 1863; and served in the Department of Washington, D. C., 22d Corps; in the Department of the Gulf from February 16, 1864; in the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, 19th Corps; in the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, 19th Corps, from June, 1864; in the First Cavalry Brigade, 19th Corps, from September, 1864; in the Separate Brigade, Cavalry of the Reserve, 19th Corps, from November, 1864; in the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, from March, 1865; and commanded by Col. Chrysler, was honorably discharged and mustered out November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

During its service it lost by death, killed in action, 2 officers, 10 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 3 officers, 20 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 3 officers, 215 enlisted men; total, 8 officers, 245 enlisted men; aggregate, 253, of whom 7 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. The large number of men reported drowned is owing to the loss at the foundering of the steamer North America off the coast of Florida, December 22d, 1864. The regiment, or portions of it, took part in the following engagements, etc.: Red River campaign, La.; Little Washington, Campti, Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Fort Jessup, Bayou Sallina, Yellow Bayou, Campti Bayou, below Cloutersville, Cane River Crossing, Bayou Roberts, Mansura, Bayau de Glaize, Simsport, Bayou Fordice, Atchafalaya River, La.; Bayou Gross Tete, La.; scout near Morganiza, La.; Franklin, La.; Morganiza, La.; Maringuin, La.; Rosedale, La.; Gross Tete, La.; College Hill, Miss.; between Jackson and Clinton, La.; St. Francisville, La.; Bayou Sarah, La.; Fausse River, La.; Clinton and Liberty Creek, Miss.; State Line, Pascagoula River, Miss.; McLeod's Mills, La.; College Hill, Fla.; Pine Barren Creek, Fla.; Cotton Creek, Fla.; Bluff Springs, Fla.: Pollard, Ala.; Fort Blakely, Ala.; Mt. Pleasant, Ala.; Whistler's Station, Ala.

Adams, Charles—Age 27 years. Enlisted August 17, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Adams, George—Age 21 years, Enlisted July 9, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Allen, Joseph—Age 26 years. Enlisted August 17, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Anderson, Thomas—Age 20 years. Enlisted July 30, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 5, 1863, to serve three years.

Baker, Paul—Age 28 years. Enlisted August 21, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; remarks on company muster out roll; discharged, no official notice received.

Ballon, Horace—Age 29 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. L, August 31, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment August 23, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Bennett, Othello—Age 18 years. Enlisted December 28, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, unassigned, January 5, 1864, to serve three years; no further record.

Bidwell, Homer A.—Age 18 years. Enlisted July 8, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, July 20, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Binck, Edward S.—Age 27 years. Enlisted August 15, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 20, 1863, to serve three years; appointed corporal August 26, 1863; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Edward C. S. Binch.

Bink, Wilhelmus—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 15, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 20, 1863, to serve three years.

Brougham, W. M. H.—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 12, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 14, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; see Braugham.

Brown, James—Age 19 years. Enlisted December 16, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. D, December 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Burnham, Lansing—Age 27 years. Enlisted July 1, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, July 20, 1863, to serve three years.

Campbell, Allen—Age 38 years. Enlisted July 24, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Carr, Joseph—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 3, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Case, Sherman A.—Age 19 years. Enlisted September 22, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 10, 1863, to serve three years; transferred to Co. B, October 15, 1863; appointed first sergeant, date not stated; mustered in as second lieutenant May 1,

1865; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; commissioned second lieutenant January 20, 1865, with rank from November 13, 1864, vice Shaw, discharged.

Castentine, Julius—Age 28 years. Enlisted December 16, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, December 17, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out October 30, 1865, at New Orleans as Julius Castenbine; also borne as James Castlebein.

Clute, Harry C.—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 8, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed sergeant, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Harry C. Clate.

Cole, David W.—Age 22 years. Enlisted September 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Coles, Orrin S.—Age 18 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Combs, Dwight—Age 18 years. Enlisted July 22, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, August 3, 1863, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, date not stated; discharged March 28, 1864, for disability, at New Orleans, La.

Dailey, Joseph—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; discharged August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Darrow, Daniel, Jr.—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed quartermaster-sergeant, date not stated; captured, date not stated; exchanged May 27, 1865; discharged September 4, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Dean, Andrew, Jr.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 11, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Dedrick, Henry H.—Age 18 years. Enlisted July 22, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out November 8, 1865.

Deere, William—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve

three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala., as William Deree.

Dollar, Robert G.—Age 40 years. Enlisted July 23, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; discharged March 17, 1864, for disability.

Donnelly, James—Age 21 years. Enlisted July 31, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Dorn, John G.—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years. Died; no official notification of death received.

Doty, George E.—Age 29 years. Enlisted February 22, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, February 29, 1864, to serve three years; absent on furlough since October 15, 1865, and at muster out of company, November 8, 1865; no further record.

Duclos, Edward—Age 22 years. Enlisted February 24, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, February 24, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to 142d Regiment, Second Battalion, V. R. C., date not stated; mustered out with detachment, November 30, 1865, at New Orleans, La.

Dunnigan, Patrick—Age 25 years. Enlisted July 3, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 5, 1863, to serve three years.

Edward, Thomas—Age 19 years. Enlisted July 30, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 5, 1863, to serve three years.

Farthing, Lucius M.—Age 20 years. Enlisted December 11, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. D, December 14, 1863, to serve three years; appointed corporal, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Fitzgerald, James—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 20, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 6, 1863, to serve three years; transferred to Co. B, October 15, 1863; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Fosmire, George—Age 28 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 5, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Garding, Frederick W.—Age 23 years. Enlisted September 21, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 10, 1863; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; veteran.

Gillespie, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted July 25, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 20, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala., as Gillespia.

Godetto, Napoleon—Age 21 years. Enlisted January 27, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, February 16, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with company, November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Heyser, Jacob C.—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as corporal Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company, November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Hogan, Frank—Age 18 years. Enlisted July 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Hogan, Isaac—Age — years. Enlisted December 14, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, December 14, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out July 11, 1865, at New York City.

Horton, George J.—Age 22 years. Enlisted July 13, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company, November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Jacobson, Henry—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 18, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Johnson, Charles W.—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 7, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 6, 1863, to serve three years; appointed first sergeant October 10, 1863; mustered in as second lieutenant, December 29, 1863, as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, December 1, 1864; discharged August 27, 1865, for absence without leave; commissioned second lieutenant, December 14, 1863, with rank from December 5, 1863, original; first lieutenant and quartermaster, September 1, 1864, with rank from September 1, 1864, vice Carter, promoted.

Johnson, Stephen E.—Age 25 years. Enlisted July 2, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; transferred, June 22, 1864, to V. R. C.

Ladd, George W. B.—Age 22 years. Enlisted July 2, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, July 20, 1863, to serve three years; appointed first sergeant, date not stated; mustered out with company, November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Lake, Emmet J.—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 3, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment, August 23, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

La Rue, Samuel—Age 26 years. Enlisted July 14, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, July 20, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company, November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; prior service Co. A, Eighteenth New York Volunteers.

Lepper, Jacob H.—Age 24 years. Enlisted August 8, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 20, 1863, to serve three years; died of disease, March 17, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Linn, Archibald L.—Age 23 years. Enlisted July 6, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. B, October 31, 1863, to serve three years; died of disease September 13, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Lintner, John—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 19, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 20, 1863, to serve three years; prior service Co. B, 32d N. Y. Vol.

Luffman, Peter M.—Age 21 years. Enlisted July 8, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 14, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

McCarty, James—Age 33 years. Enlisted December 16, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, December 18, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; veteran.

McDonald, Nelson—Age 25 years. Enlisted July 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, July 20, 1863, to serve three years; appointed saddler, date not stated; mustered out with company, November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; veteran.

McGuire, Frank—Age 23 years. Enlisted July 27, 1863, at Schenec-

tady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Manning, James W.—Age 31 years. Enlisted August 19, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed sergeant, no date stated; died May 5, 1864, of disease at New Orleans, La.

Mathews, Clay—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 5, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Meede, James H.—Age 20 years. Enlisted September 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment, August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Miller, William—Age 18 years. Enlisted, August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 14, 1863, to serve three years.

Miller, William J.—Age 21 years. Enlisted July 22, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Mills, James H.—Age 18 years. Enlisted December 14, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. I, Dec. 14, 1863, to serve three years; drowned at sea December 20, 1864.

Mingo, Charles—Age 29 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. C, August 31, 1864, to serve one year; discharged August 22, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Moffatt, William H.—Age 44 years. Enlisted August 13, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 20, 1863, to serve three years.

Murphy, John—Age 19 years. Enlisted July 30, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Penny, Francis——Age 18 years. Enlisted August 27, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 1, 1863, to serve three years; transferred to Co. B, October 15, 1863; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Francis Perroy.

Perry, Frank C.—Age 21 years. Enlisted July 13, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Perry, Jacob L.—Age 21 years. Enlisted July 14, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed sergeant, date not stated; died of disease March 25, 1864, at Cavalry Depot, D. C.

Pierson, Orson—Age 21 years. Enlisted September 18, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 6, 1863, to serve three years; transferred October 15, 1863, to Co. B; appointed corporal, date not stated; sergeant May 5, 1865.

Powers, John—Age 44 years. Enlisted, date not stated, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, February 29, 1864, to serve three years; sick in New Orleans, La., hospital since February 28, 1865; mustered out of company November 8, 1865; no further record.

Saxton, Edward—Age 38 years. Enlisted August 3, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Schermerhorn, Brey C.—Age 28 years. Enlisted August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Bracey T. Schemehorn.

Schermerhorn, Henry—Age 28 years. Enlisted August 13, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years. Prior service Co. E, 18th N. Y. Vols.

Schneider, Frederick—Age 40 years. Enlisted July 13, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Frederick Snyder; veteran.

Serberking, Frederick—Age 28 years. Enlisted August 20, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala., as Seiberking; veteran.

Shuster, George—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 12, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; veteran.

Simpson, James—Age 33 years. Enlisted August 10, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed blacksmith, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Small, James N.—Age 26 years. Enlisted January 14, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. D, January 14, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Smith, Elias W.—Age 29 years. Enlisted August 25, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Smith, Henry—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 20, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; died of disease September 20, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Smith, Maus V. V.—Age 22 years. Enlisted September 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, September 2, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment August 23, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Smith, Thomas—Age 30 years. Enlisted as substitute August 11, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 11, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Snyder, Henry—Age 21 years. Enlisted September 12, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, October 10, 1863, to serve three years.

Solomon, Peter—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 9, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed bugler, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; veteran.

Southard, Isaac B.—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 5, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

Starks, Daniel—Age 36 years. Enlisted December 7, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, December 7, 1863, to serve three years; died of disease October 9, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Steele, William—Age 36 years. Enlisted August 19, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, October 10, 1863, to serve three years; transferred to Co. B, October 15, 1863; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; prior service Co. D, 32d N. Y. Vols.

Steenson, Charles D.—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 20, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed corporal, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Van Debogart, James—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 3, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; veteran.

Van Nostrand, Kassan—Age 18 years. Enlisted September 7, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 7, 1864, to serve one year; discharged Ausgust 24, 1865, with detachment, at Talladega, Ala.

Van Patten, John—Age 44 years. Enlisted December 15, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, Co. B, December 16, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Van Vranken, Edward—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 8, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; Co. M. O. R. remarks, no official notice of discharge received.

Van Vranken, N. Allen—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 8, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; died June 28, 1864, of disease at New Orleans, La.

Van Vranken, Samuel—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 12, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Vrooman, Jesse—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 17, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Vrooman, W. M.—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 17, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve

three years; appointed corporal, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Walker, Epaphroditus—Age 31 years. Enlisted August 23, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 3, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment August 23, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Walker, Francis R.—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 20, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, August 1, 1864, to serve one year; appointed sergeant, date not stated; mustered out with detachment August 23, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Walter, Francis Romaine.

Waad, Andrew J.—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 7, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; appointed commissary sergeant, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Wemple, William—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 25, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, September 5, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Whitamore, Alonzo P.—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, August 31, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment, August 23, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; also borne as Whitmore, Alonzo.

White, Emery J,—Age 21 years. Drafted, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. L. August 11, 1863, to serve three years; appointed sergeant, date not stated; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

White, Frank—Age 36 years. Enlisted August 12, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out with company November 8, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.

Whittes, John W.—Age 28 years. Enlisted September 5, 1864, at Niskayuna; mustered in as private Co. B, September 7, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment, August 24, 1865, at Talladega, Ala.; as Whittie, John W.

Winnie, Hiram D.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 3, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 26, 1863, to serve three years.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (VETERAN).

First Regiment, Irish Brigade.

This regiment, Colonel Robert Nugent, originally recruited under special authority from the War Department, was turned over to the state September 2d, 1861, and organized in New York City as one of the regiments of the Irish, or Meagher's Brigade, November 2d, 1861. It was mustered in the service of the United States for three years between September 7th and November 17th, 1861. A large number of the members of the 69th State Militia joined the regiment, on their return from their three months' service, and the majority of the men were recruited in New York City, Company D, however, principally at Chicago, Ill.; Company F partly at Brooklyn and K partly at Buffalo. June 12, 1863, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of two companies, A and B. In February, 1864, this battalion returned from its veteran furlough with six companies, A, B, C, F, G and K; B and F being the former companies B and A; the others being newly organized. At the expiration of its term of service, those entitled thereto were mustered out and the regiment retained in service.

The regiment left the state November 18th, 1861; served at Fort Corcoran, D. C., from November, 1861; in the Irish Brigade, Sumner's Division, A. P., from December, 1861; in the same, Second Brigade, Richardson's, First Division, Second Corps, A. P., from March, 1862, and it was honorably discharged and mustered out under Colonel Nugent June 30th, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 8 officers, 154 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 5 officers, 94 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 150 enlisted men; total, 14 officers, 398 enlisted men; aggregate, 412; of whom 63 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.: Rappahannock Station, Va., March 29; Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 16 to May 4; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31–June 1; Burnt Chimney, Va., June 19; Seven Days' Battle,

Va., June 25 to July 2; Antietam, Md., September 17; near Charlestown, W. Va., October 16-17; Snicker's Gap, Va., November 2; Hartwood Church, Va., November 17; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-15, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Williamsport, Md., July 14; Auburn, Va., October 14; Bristoe Station, Va., October 14; Mine Run campaign, Va., November 26 to December 2, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7; Spotsylvania Court House, Va., May 8-21; North Anna, Va., May 22-26; Totopotomoy, Va., May 27-31; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12; before Petersburg, Va., June 15 to April 2, 1864-5; assault of Petersburg, Va., June 15-19; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-23; Deep Bottom, Va., July 27-29; Strawberry Plains, Va., August 14-18; Ream's Station, Va., August 25; Hatcher's Run, Va., December 8-9, 1864; Skinner's Farm, Va., March 25; Appomattox campaign, Va., March 28 to April 9, 1865.

Allen, James—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, August 30, 1864; died of disease, November 2, 1864, at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.; also borne as James H. Allen.

Banigan, Patrick—Age 29 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; promoted sergeant, no date; first sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out with detachment, June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.; also borne as Bannegan and Bannigan.

Barker, John L.—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady, to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; wounded on picket. October 24, 1864, and absent at muster out of company; also borne as Baker.

Bartholomew, Chester—Age 17 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; wounded in action, April 7, 1865, at Farmville, Va.; mustered out on individual roll, July 11, 1865, at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., as Bartholony.

Bass, Isaac—Age 17 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, August 29, 1864; mustered out

with detachment, June 27, 1865, at Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa.; also borne as Boss.

Bedell, William—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., also borne as Berdell and Burdell.

Bop, Isaac, C.—Age 17 years. Enlisted August 20, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private, unassigned, September 3, 1864; never joined regiment.

Bowers, George—Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 1, 1864; missing in action October 30, 1864; no record subsequent to April 30, 1865, as dropped.

Broadley, Thomas—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; never joined company; also borne as Bradley.

Burns, Dennis—Age 22 years. Enlisted September 2, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. I, September 23, 1864; captured on picket October 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. recaptured at Salisbury, N. C. no date; mustered out on individual roll, August 14, 1865, at New York City.

Burns, Taylor—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment, June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Bushmiller, Michael—Age 17 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; mustered out June 3, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.; as Bushmaland.

Campbell, John—Age 36 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; wounded in action March 25, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, Va.; discharged for disability November 22, 1865, at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Carns, John S.—Age 42 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; never joined company.

Carr, Richard—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; pro-

moted corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Chase, Harlow—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out on individual roll, June 13, 1865, at Campbell United States Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Colomar, Edwin C.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; promoted sergeant, no date; wounded March 25, 1865; returned to ranks, no date; mustered out on individual roll, June 17, 1865, at Albany, N. Y., as Collamer; also borne as Collomar and Collomer.

Conney, John G.—Age 26 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; promoted first sergeant, no date; returned to ranks, January 1, 1865; mustered out with detachment, May 13, 1865, at Mower General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., as John J. Connery.

Ellis, John—Age 36 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; absent without leave at muster out of company.

Fabien, Max—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., as Fabian.

Force, Arthur W.—Age 16 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Grapzincke, Marsh W.—Age 24 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; absent without leave since October, 1864, and at muster out of company; also borne as Grapzinke and Grapzinli.

Groff, Thomas—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Grover, Charles—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; also borne as Grouse and Gruse.

Halicus; Benjamin—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Hipe, Joseph—Age 44 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private, unassigned, Sept. 3, 1864; wounded in camp, March 25, 1865; mustered out July 22, 1865, at New York city; also borne as Haipt.

Howe, George W.—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; promoted corporal, January 1, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.; also borne as How.

Kimball, Adam—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., as Hiram.

Lambert, William—Age 25 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. D, August 30, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Alexandria Va.

Lordell, John E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., as John C.

Losee, John C.—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. D, August 26, 1864; promoted corporal January 1, 1865; sergeant May 13, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.; also borne as Losse and Lossee.

Lynch, Mathew—Age 27 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Manning, John—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; wounded in action October 21, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.; died of his wounds November 9, 1864, in hospital at City Point, Va.

Marsh, William—Age 38 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; captured in action October 30, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

sent to Salisbury, N. C., November 4, 1864, and absent at muster out of company; also borne as Marsch.

Mingay, Henry M.—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; promoted sergeant March 22, 1865; returned to ranks May 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.; also borne as Henry A.

Morris, Frederick—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Morris, Jacob—Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, August 30, 1864; no record subsequent to April 30, 1865; as absent, missing in action October 30, 1864.

Mowery, Daniel—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; discharged for disability April 14, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as Moury and Mowry.

Osman, Gilbert R.—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; discharged for disability July 5, 1865, at Harewood General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Renzie, Michael—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; promoted corporal September 5, 1864; missing in action October 30, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.; absent at muster out of company; also borne as Rienzie and as Reinze and Renzie, Michaels.

Reynolds, George E.—Age 17 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.; also borne as G. William Reynolds; prior service in Co. H, 177th Infantry.

Robinson, John—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. I, September 2, 1864; captured on picket October 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; paroled, no date; mnstered out on individual roll August 4, 1865, at New York City.

Sicby, Jerome—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; killed in action March 25, 1865, at Fort Stedman, Va.; also borne as Sixby.

Sullivan, Dennis—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; wounded November 29, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.

Sullivan, James—Age 38 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; promoted sergeant October 1, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Van Aram, Charles E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; captured in action October 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; died January 28, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.; also borne as Charles Van Arum and Van Aurm.

Walker, James—Age 16 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; absent without leave at muster out of company.

Whitman, John A.—Age 17 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. D, August 29, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.; also borne as Witman.

Wilcox, George W.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 26, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; wounded March 25, 1865; mustered out with detachment June 29, 1865, at Whitehall Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; also borne as George H.

Williams, James—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; absent without leave, at muster out of company.

Williams, Robert T.—Age 44 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment to date June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.; also borne as Robert S.

Wise, George—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 27, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; promoted sergeant, no date; returned to ranks February 8, 1865; wounded in action March 25, 1865, at Fort Stedman,

Va.; died of his wounds, April 4, 1865, at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Worden, Theodore—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. H, September 3, 1864; wounded in action April 5, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.; mustered out August 8, 1865, at Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C.; also borne as Wordon.

Wright, George H.—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. E, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

New York State Rifles; Riflemen.

This regiment, Col. William A. Jackson, was accepted by the state and received its numerical designation May 13th, 1861; organized at Albany, and there mustered in the service of the United States for two years May 17th, 1861. May 11th, 1863, the three years' men of the regiment were transferred to the 121st N. Y. Vols.

The companies were recruited principally: A and E at Schenectady; B, F, H and I at Albany and immediate vicinity; C at Fishkill; D (Walkill Guards) at Middletown and in Sullivan county; G at Canandaigua, and K at Ogdensburgh.

The regiment left the state June 19th, 1861; served at Washington, D. C., from June 21st, 1861; in Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Army N. E., Va., from July 13th, 1861; in Franklin's Brigade, Division of Potomac, from August 4th, 1861; in Newton's Brigade, Franklin's Division, A. P., from October 15th, 1861; in Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, A. P., from March 13th, 1862; in the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, A. P., from May, 1862, and commanded by Colonel George R. Myers, was honorably discharged and mustered out at Albany May 28th, 1863.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 3 officers, 28 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 1 officer, 7

enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 35 enlisted men; total, 5 officers, 70 enlisted men; aggregate, 75; of whom 3 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.: Braddock Road, Va., July 16; Fairfax Station, Va., July 17; Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18; Bull Run, Va., July 21; Munson's Hill, Va., August 28 and November 16; Springfield Station, Va., December 4, 1861; Union Mills, Va., March 12; West Point, Va., May 7; Seven Days' Battle, Va., June 25 to July 2; Burke's Station, Va., August 28; Crampton Pass, Md., September 14; Antietam, Md., September 17; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-15, 1862; Franklin's Crossing, Va, April 29 to May 2; Marye's Heights and Salem Church, Va., May 3-4, 1863.

Acker, Justice H—Age 20 years. Enlisted March 17, 1862, at Port Jervis; mustered in as private Co. B, same date to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Acker, Musenon S.—Age 21 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; transferred to the Regular Army, date not stated.

Ainsworth, James—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Ames, John T.—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Anthony, William J.—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Arretts, Marcus W.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal October 11, 1861; sergeant September 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Marquis W. Ahreets.

Ball, James M.—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Barhydt, Andrew D.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as corporal Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; reduced, date not stated; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Barhydt, Dallas—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out June 30, 1863, as Dallas G. Barhydt.

Barringer, George C.—Age —— years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, no date, to serve two years; no further record.

Barrup, Andrew C.—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; reduced to ranks October 1, 1861; transferred to Co. C, July 2, 1862; mustered in as second lieutenant December 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant, November 10, 1862, with rank from July 22, 1862, vice Holden, resigned.

Bell, Gleason—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; died of disease December 8, 1862, in Stafford County, Va.

Bink, Philip—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 25, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Bink, Wilhelmus—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 25, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Wilhelmus L. Bink; subsequent service in Co. B, Second Veteran Cavalry.

Birdsell, Peter—Age 21 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, date not stated, to serve two yeas; no further record.

Bogardus, Joseph E.—Age 24 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861; to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Bovee, John N.—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; wounded June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; discharged September 15, 1862.

Brothers, James H.—Age 22 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Bunton, Edward—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal November 1, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Cary, Edmond—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May, 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Edward Cavey.

Chase, John F.—Age 30 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, in Co. E, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability, July 8, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

Christance, Francis—Age 27 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as corporal Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; reduced, date not stated; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Colby, Malan E.—Age 25 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; sent to insane asylum at Washington, D. C., February 13, 1863; no further record.

Collins, Michael—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as corporal Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability November 23, 1861, at Alexandria, Va.

Conant, Gideon—Age 28 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Conway, Patrick—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Sixteenth Artillery.

Cooley, William A.—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Corrnie, Dennis—Age 33 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenec-

tady; mustered in as private Co. E, no date, to serve two years; no further record.

Courtney, Robert—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 17, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, same date, to serve two years; wounded June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; discharged October 9, 1862, by reason of such wounds, from hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.

Crombie, Alexander M.—Age 27 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Dailey, John—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; also borne as John Daley.

Daley, Daniel—Age 21 years. Enrolled April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as first lieutenant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted captain December 9, 1862; resigned, February 26, 1863, on account of wounds; commissioned first lieutenant July 4, 1861, with rank from April 22, 1861, original; captain November 10, 1862, with rank from August 14, 1862, vice Gridley, promoted.

Dillon, John—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Fourth Artillery.

Dolan, John—Age 32 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Third Infantry.

Douglass, Hugh—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Fagan, Thomas—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Failing, Andrew R.—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve

two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Gale, John H.—Age 28 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; accidentally shot near Washington, D. C.; died June 28, 1861.

Geary, Thomas—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Sixteenth Artillery.

Getman, Albert—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Geywinto, Byron—Age 22 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as corporal Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted sergeant, date not stated; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Byron Gewint.

Gill, Lawrence R.—Age 23 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted first sergeant November 1, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Gregory, Orville—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; wounded June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Sixteenth Artillery.

Gridley, Joseph—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal September 1, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Gridley, Nathaniel P. Y.—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.

Gridley, William S.—Age 22 years. Enrolled April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as captain Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; major August 14, 1862; mustered out with regiment May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned captain July 4, 1861, with rank from April 22, 1861, original; major October 11, 1862, with rank from August 14, 1862, vice Maginnis, promoted.

Griepe, Harmon—Age 23 years. Enlisted April 29, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; died of heart disease, June 30, 1862, at Savage Station, Va.

Groot, Edward W.—Age 19 years. Enrolled April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability, December 14, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant July 4, 1861, with rank from April 22, 1861, original.

Harman, Guilford D.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Harrington, Able J.—Age 28 years. Enlisted May 2, 2861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, at Albany, N. Y.

Harris, William H.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted coproral, date not stated; captured June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.; paroled, date not stated; mustered out January 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Hart, John—Age 30 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Hawley, Edmond B.—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as musician Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; reduced, date not stated; killed in action September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Md.

Hoffman, George—Age 21 years. Enlisted May 2, 1891, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. F, Thirteenth Artillery.

Holt, Anton—Age 33 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Albany; mustered in as private Co. H, same date, to serve two years; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines Mills, Va.

Horsefall, William—Age — years. Enrolled May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as first lieutenant Co. E, May 17, 1861; to serve two years; captain December 27, 1861; killed September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Md.; commissioned first lieutenant July 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861, original; captain January 3, 1862, with rank from December 27, 1861, vice Truax, promoted.

Hour, Michael—Age 38 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability April 27, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

Howd, Samuel—Age 24 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1891, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Sixteenth Artillery.

Hungerford, Charles—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Jenner, John—Age 30 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Kalfels, Joseph—Age 39 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability November 23, 1861, at Alexandria, Va.

Kane, John—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability September 24, 1861, at Alexandria, Va.

Knox, Valentine—Age 22 years. Enlisted April 29, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Lamars, Barney—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 23, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; absent, sick in hospital since August 12, 1862, and at muster out of company.

La Que, John—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

La Rew, Samuel—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Samuel La Rue; subsequent service in Co. B, Second Veteran Cavalry.

Leverson, Henry—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 29, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve

two years; discharged May 19, 1861, by writ of habeas corpus as Henry Levison.

Logan, James—Age 26 years. Enlisted April 25, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Lovett, Isaac C.—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Manley, Michael—Age 38 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as musician Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; no further record.

Marcellus, George H.—Age 33 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; no further record.

Marlett, Giles—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years, mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Maxwell, Legrant—Age 25 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company, May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Second Veteran Cavalry.

Mayher, Jeremiah—Age 26 years. Enlinted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Second Veteran Cavalry, as Jerry Mahar.

McCann, John—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

McCarty, James—Age 30 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out June 2, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

McCormick, Thomas—Age 25 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

McGraw, Edward D.—Age 25 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

McKinney, Patrick—Age 28 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

McKinney, William H.—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Sixteenth Artillery.

McNeal, John—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged March 10, 1863, near Falmouth, Va.

McNeil, James—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Meyers, Robert—Age 21 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Miller, Robert J.—Age 24 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted sergeant, to date, May 17, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Mitchell, A. Barclay—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as musician Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; first lieutenant Co. C, June 16, 1861; captain October 19, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned first lieutenant July 4, 1861, with rank from June 14, 1861, original; captain November 15, 1861, with rank from October 19, 1861, vice Wiltsie, dismissed.

Mooney, Frank—Age 23 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. E, Second Veteran Cavalry.

Myers, Augustus—Age 25 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal December 1, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as August Myers.

O'Brien, Patrick—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve

two years; promoted corporal December 1, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Patrick O'Bryan; subsequent service in Co. C, Fourteenth Artillery.

O'Connell, James—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out June 2, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

O'Leary, Michael—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Michael O'Larney.

Otis, James—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Perry, Frank—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Second Veteran Cavalry.

Peters, Christopher—Age 21 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability November 23, 1861.

Pexman, Augustus—Age 25 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as August Pexman.

Pillings, Charles—Age —— years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as musician Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; no further record.

Pollard, John H.—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Pryme, James—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; no further record.

Putman, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; wounded, date and place not stated; discharged on account of such wounds August 15, 1862, from hospital at Washington, D. C.

Read, David F.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as David F. Reed.

Reed, William H.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Riley, Samuel G.—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal December 10, 1861; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Simon G. Reiley.

Roach, James—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal September 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. F, Thirteenth Artillery.

Rothenbiller, Joseph—Age 25 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability September 24, 1861, at Alexandria, Va.

Rust, Elisha C.—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service Co. C, Sixteenth Artillery, as Elisha C. Rush.

Schermerhorn, Ernott—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as first sergeant Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted sergeant-major November 14, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant December 27, 1861; first lieutenant and adjutant to date, August 2, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant January 3, 1862, with rank from December 27, 1861, vice Vedder, promoted; adjutant November 10, 1862, with rank from August 1, 1862, vice J. H. Russell, deceased.

Schermerhorn, Henry—Age 25 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as corporal Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; reduced, date not stated; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. B, Second Veteran Cavalry.

Schremph, John—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; reported at muster out of company as having been sent to Alexandria Hospital April 7, 1862.

Schutter, Lewis—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 15, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Schwantner, John—Age 34 years. Enlisted April 26, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; wounded, date not stated; discharged December 24, 1862, near Falmouth, Va., on account of wounds.

Scotland, Robert—Age 31 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Twenty-first Cavalry.

Scully, John—Age 32 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Fourth and Thirteenth Artillery.

Seymour, Frank—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal to date, May 17, 1861; sergeant, July 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Shannon, George—Age 18 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged May 21, 1861, at Albany, N. Y., by writ of habeas corpus.

Skelly, Edward S.—Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Soloman, Peter—Age 43 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted musician, date not stated; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Stall, Henry B.—Age —— years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted sergeant-major January 6, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1863.

Stanton, William H.—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Thirteenth Artillery.

Strunk, Joseph—Age 19 years. Enlisted April 22, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted first sergeant and mustered in as second lieutenant, dates not stated; discharged August 24, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant November 10, 1862, with rank from August 14, 1862, vice Munger promoted.

Sutter, Charles—Age 38 years. Enlisted September 15, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private unassigned, same date, to serve three years; no further record.

Tailing, Andrew R.—Age 20 years. Enlisted April 28, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; no further record.

Thomas, Charles—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Truax, Alfred—Age 30 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as sergeant Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted first sergeant November 14, 1861; mustered in as first lieutenant September 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned first lieutenant December 15, 1862, with rank from September 20, 1862, vice Vedder, resigned.

Truax, Stephen—Age —— years. Enrolled May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as captain Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; resigned December 27, 1861; commissioned captain July 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861, original.

Underhill, Franklin—Age 18 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability March 28, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.

Underhill, James—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Van Voast, Walter—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady, as private Co. E, to serve two years; no further record.

Van Vranken, Eleazer—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged for disability September 26, 1861, at Camp King, Alexandria, Va.

Van Wee, Levi—Age 41 years. Enlisted May 3, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1861, at Albany, N. Y.; subsequent service in Co. D, Thirteenth Artillery.

Vedder, Barney M.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; no further record.

Vedder, John—Age —— years. Enrolled May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; first lieutenant December 27, 1861; captain September 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant July 4, 1861, with rank from May 2, 1861, original; first lieutenant January 3, 1862, with rank from December 27, 1861, vice Horsefall promoted; captain December 15, 1862, with rank from September 20, 1862, vice Horsefall killed in action.

Vedder, Rodney S.—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted commissary-sergeant November 1, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. H, June 27, 1862; detailed as quartermaster December 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; commissioned second lieutenant November 10, 1862, with rank from July 16, 1862, vice Lane promoted.

Vosburgh, Charles—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Wallace, Alexander—Age 21 years. Enlisted April 29, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; discharged on account of accidental gunshot wounds January 2, 1862.

Walley, Charles C.—Age 20 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal October 11, 1861, sergeant November

14, 1861; first sergeant September 20, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Weatherwax, Walter—Age 19 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

Whitbeck, Abram—Age 24 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, date not stated, to serve two years; no further record.

Wille, Frederick—Age 23 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y., as Frederick Wiley.

Williams, John—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 2, 1861, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, May 17, 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company May 28, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The Hon. George E. Danforth received authority, July 19th, 1862, to recruit this regiment in the counties of Delaware, Schenectady and Schoharie. It was organized at Schoharie and there mustered in the service of the United States for three years, September 22d and 23d, 1862. June 5th, 1865, the men not to be mustered out with the regiment were transferred to the 102d N. Y. Vols.

The companies were recruited principally: A, B and F at Schenectady; C and K at Schoharie; D at Middleburgh, Fulton and Broome; E at Blenheim, Gilboa, Broome, Jefferson, Conesville and Summit; G at Cobleskill, Richmondville, Sharon, Seward and Gilboa; H at Schenectady and Duanesburgh; I at Schenectady, Fulton, Conesville, Wright, Broome, Duanesburgh, Gilboa, Middleburgh and Glen.

The regiment left the state under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. DeAgreda, September 25, 1862. It served in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Corps, from October,

1862; in the First Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Corps, from May, 1863; on detached service at Alexandria, Va., in August, 1863; in Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, from April, 1864, and, commanded by Colonel Allan H. Jackson, it was honorably discharged and mustered out June 10, 1865, at Bladensburgh, Md. During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 4 officers, 59 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 1 officer, 25 enlisted men; of disease and other causes 3 officers, 91 enlisted men; total, 8 officers, 175 enlisted men; aggregate, 183; of whom 19 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.: Chancellorsville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Hagerstown, Md.; Wauhatchie, Tenn.; Chattanooga and Rossville, Tenn.; Missionary Ridge; Atlanta, Ga.; Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, Golgotha, Culp's Farm, The Assault, Marietta, Chattahoochie River, Peachtree Crossing, Peachtree Creek, Sandersville, near Greensboro, Monteich Swamp, Savannah, Campaign of the Carolinas; Robertsville, S. C.; Lexington Cross Roads, S. C.; Aversboro, N. C.; Bentonville, N. C.; Smithfield, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bennett House, N. C.

IN THE FIELD AND STAFF.

Allan Jackson, lieutenant-colonel, March 10, 1863, Hope Landing, Va.; appointed lieutenant Seventh Regiment, U. S. A.; promoted to captain and major; retired.

Henry Ramsey, Jr.—R. Q. M., August 6, 1864, in the field, Md.

Henry Palmer—Adjutant, June 1, 1865, New Bladensburg, Md.

William H. Hoag—Surgeon, February 17, 1864, Lookout Valley, Tenn.; resigned November 4, 1864.

Edward W. Groot—Adjutant, July 28, 1862, Albany, N. Y.; resigned April 8, 1863.

Andrew Carney—R. Q. M., July 28, 1862, Albany, N. Y.

All above, unless otherwise mentioned, were discharged June 10, 1865, near Bladensburg, Md.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

George O. Van Eps—Sergeant-major. Enlisted at Schenectady August 6, 1862; wounded in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Benjamin F. Sheldon—Sergeant-major. Enlisted at Schenectady August 6, 1862.

Henry Ramsey, Jr.—Q. M. Sergeant. Enlisted at Schenectady August 1, 1862.

Henry Palmer—Q. M. Sergeant. Enlisted at Schenectady August 26, 1862.

Erwin W. Bowen—Sergeant-major. Enlisted at Schenectady August 20, 1862.

All the above were discharged June 10, 1865, near Bladensburg, Md.

COMPANY A.

Benjamin F. Sheldon—Captain; commissioned August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

James D. Scott—First lieutenant; commissioned August 5, 1862; discharged with regiment.

William W. Moon—First sergeant; enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Andrew W. Kelly—Second sergeant; enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment. In Rebel prison.

Joseph McGraw—Third sergeant; enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment. In Rebel prison.

George Tiffany—Fifth sergeant; enlisted August 9, 1892; discharged with regiment.

Isaac McGraw—Fourth sergeant; enlisted August 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Alonzo Gage—Corporal; enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

George Ostrander—Corporal; enlisted August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Alsdorf, Morgan—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Arnold, Peter J.—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Clute, Nicholas M.—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Chapman, George H.—Enlisted as private August 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Dunbar, Friend H.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Heinamen, Charles H.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Horsfall, Garret—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Polch, Henry—Enlisted as private August 10, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Rumens, Charles—Enlisted as private July 24, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Spangle, Joseph—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Simpson, Thomas—Enlisted as private August 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Scheich, Andrew—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Aernam, Park W.—Enlisted as private August 1, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Ward, James H.—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

West, John W.—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Kittle, James E.—Enlisted as corporal August 1, 1862; no discharge given.

Bond, Walter D.—Enlisted as corporal August 12, 1862; wounded; in hospital, Albany, N. Y.

Auer, Frederick—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; no discharge given.

Beebe, Calvin H.—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; no discharge given.

Brown, Richard—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; no discharge given.

Clute, Nicholas—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; no discharge given.

Ernest, Phillips L.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; no discharge given; captured by the enemy.

Eshardt, Frederick L.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; no discharge given; wounded.

Gage, Hiram J.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; no discharge given; wounded.

Gage, Wesson—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; no discharge given.

Heddin, Herbert—Enlisted as private August 4, 1862; no discharge given.

Hinly, Thomas—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; no discharge given.

McMarvin, William J.—Enlisted as private August 2, 1862; no discharge given.

McCann, James—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; wounded at Annapolis, Md. No discharge given.

Marcellus, Nicholas—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; no discharge given.

Marshall, Thomas—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; no discharge given.

Newman, Henry—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; captured by the enemy August 12, 1864.

Osborne, George C.—Enlisted as private July 24, 1862; no discharge given.

Rickerman, Anton—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; no discharge given.

Tullock, John K.—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; captured by the enemy.

Tullock, James A.—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; no discharge given.

Van Dyck, Cornelius—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; wounded; no discharge given.

Watkins, James M.—Commissioned as captain August 12, 1862; resigned February, 1863.

Bradt, Henry Y.—Commissioned as first lieutenant August 11, 1862; resigned February, 1863.

Turnbull, George A.—Commissioned captain August 30, 1862; resigned February 3, 1864.

Armstrong, James—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; discharged for disability in 1864.

Barringer, Jacob—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; discharged for disability December, 1862.

Babcock, William—Enlisted as private August 1, 1862; discharged for disability April, 1863.

Bradt, John—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; discharged for disability 1863.

Cain, Isaac—Enlisted as private August 1, 1862; discharged for disability January, 1863.

Dean, William H.—Enlisted as corporal August 11, 1862; discharged for disability April 16, 1863.

Kimble, Castleton E.—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged for disability December, 1863.

Montaney, William J.—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; discharged for insanity in 1863.

McDonald, Hiram C.—Enlisted as private July 29, 1862; discharged for disability.

Nichols, Nelson—Enlisted as private July 29, 1862; discharged for disability.

Nichlas, George—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; discharged for disability.

Switts, John H.—Enlisted as private August 14, 1862; discharged for disability.

Shauber, Hubert A.—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; discharged for disability.

Wohmleich, Christian—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; discharged for disability.

Zubler, Rudolph—Enlisted as private August 1, 1862; discharged for disability.

Palmer, Henry I.—Commissioned second lieutenant August 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Bishop, George W.—Commissioned second lieutenant August 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Ramsay, Henry—Commissioned first lieutenant August 1, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Brothers, John—Enlisted as private August 21, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Barber, James—Enlisted as private August 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Cain, William H.—Enlisted as private July 31, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Clute, Christian H.—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Claapman, Lionel—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Dillon, Horatio P.—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Deifendahl, Gerard—Enlisted as private August 10, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Green, Aaron—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Heddin, Oliver—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

King, Henry—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Marhell, Herbert—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862.

Osing, Andrew—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Reynold, Asa—Enlisted as private August 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Rosenkrans, Charles—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Shape, Joseph L.—Enlisted as sergeant August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Stevens, George E.—Enlisted as private July 22, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Beer, George H.—Enlisted as corporal August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Voast, Andrew—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; lost a leg; discharged with regiment.

Van Benscoten, Jerome—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Youndley, Caleb W.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Peasley, George A.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Becker, John B.—Enlisted as private July 30, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Chapan, George—Enlisted as private August 8, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Heibner, William—Enlisted as private August 15, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Kittle, Solomon—Enlisted as corporal August 7, 1862; killed in action at Chatahoochie River July 14, 1864.

Palmer, Peter S.—Enlisted as corporal August 7, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Tooles, John A.—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Tooles, Cicero—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Bice, Benjamin B.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; died from wounds at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Bohanna, Jacob V. V.—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; died in hospital at Annapolis, Md.

Palmer, George W.—Enlisted as private August 17, 1862; died July 19, 1864, from wounds received in action.

Robinson, Franklin—Enlisted as sergeant July 30, 1862; died in Rebel prison, Va.

Smith, Frederick—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; died July 19, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg.

Welber, Silas—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; died June 23, 1863, at Columbia hospital.

COMPANY B.

Smith, Daniel—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, September 29, 1862; discharged for disability at lookout Valley, Tenn.

Smith, Winfield S.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C.

Stephens, Isaac—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 12, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C.

Sickler, Isaac—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C.

Shankle, Henry—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, September 17, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C.

Teller, Frederick—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 8, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C.

Forrest, Thomas—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 25, 1862; discharged at Albany.

Bethman, —— —Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Carroll, John J.—Enlisted as sergeant at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Dean, Ira B.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Davenport, Soloman—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Harbison, Robert—Enlisted at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Hall, John M.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Johnson, Benjamin—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Lambert, David—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Moore, Ransom—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Martin, William—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Sheldon, Benjamin—Enlisted as private, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Epps, George O.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Patten, Harmon—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van De Mark, L. V. K.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment

Wemple, Walter V.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 28, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Wilkie, William G.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Youngs, William G.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Lyons, Samuel P.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Ashton, Geo.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; killed in action at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864.

Cooper, Gabriel A.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 23, 1862; killed in action at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864.

Gelnn, P.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Hawkins, Leroy—Enlisted at Schenectady, August 14, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Livingston, James—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Mead, Lucino—Enlisted as sergeant at Schenectady, August 12, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Miles, Stephen A.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 5, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Peak, Henry—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 12, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Van Zandt, Abram K.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; killed at Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Rosa, Richard—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; killed at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864.

Wessel, Richard—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 9, 1862; killed at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864.

Aker, John—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; died at Hospital, Fairfax, C. H., Va., October 26, 1862.

Mead, Peter—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 12, 1862; died at Hospital, Fairfax, C. H., Va. October 22, 1862.

Mailer, James R.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga. August 16, 1864, from wounds received in action at Peachtree Creek, Ga. July 26, 1864.

Retiker, Cornelius—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 13, 1862; wounded at Chattanooga, Tenn. July 29, 1864.

Cramer, Abram—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

DeGraff, Joseph—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 14, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Deal, Edwin—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; wounded July 1, 1863.

Bradt, Garret—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 9, 1862; wounded in action July 1, 1863.

Hamlin, David H.—Captain; enlisted at Schenectady, August 19, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Wilson, Soloman—Second Lieutenant; enlisted at Schenectady, August 19, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Robinson, Duncan—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 14, 1862; wounded in action, July 20. 1864; in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Barhydt, Cornelius—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; wounded in action at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 4, 1864; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Van Epps, Harrison—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Benthuysen, Groat—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, Aug. 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Weston, Frederick—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Graff, Alexander—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, January 11, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Grant, John D.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, December 12, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Carr, Peter—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Graff, Gustavis—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Hopkins, George—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 14, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Kelly, John—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, September 1, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Houston, William—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 18, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Hogan, Patrick—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Kelly, Edward—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Lee, Charles—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Markham, James—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 19, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Oliver, Abram A.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 26, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Pain, Thomas—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 22, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Slover, Aaron—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 14, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Safford, Harry—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Truax, Christopher—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Medler, Thomas—Enlisted as first sergeant at Schenectady, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Swart, John H.—Enlisted as second sergeant at Schenectady, August 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Garrity, John B.—Enlisted as third sergeant at Schenectady, Aug. 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Schermerhorn, John—Enlisted as fourth sergeant at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Fisher, John H.—Enlisted as fifth sergeant at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Harmon, Anthony—Enlisted as corporal at Schenectady, August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Rector, William—Enlisted as corporal at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Rolf, Samuel—Enlisted as corporal at Schenectady, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Bradt, John H.—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Bradt, William—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Beverly, John—Enlisted as private, August 16, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Boakes, William—Enlisted as private, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Brown, Henry—Enlisted as private, August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Bailey, Jackson—Enlisted as private, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Benedict, Geo. W.—Enlisted as private, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Carr, Henry—Enlisted as private, August 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Dence, Joseph—Enlisted as private, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Dickens, Francis I.—Enlisted as private, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

De Graff, Jacob—Enlisted as private, August 27, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Durker, Ed. R.—Enlisted as private, August 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Frias, John—Enlisted as private, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Fuller, Wm. W.—Enlisted as private, August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Firie, James H.—Enlisted as private, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Jones, Morris E.—Enlisted as private, August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Kirkpatrick, David—Enlisted as private, August 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

La Grange, John S.—Enlisted as private, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Marcellow, Corn.—Enlisted as private, September 1, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Neal, Phineas—Enlisted as private, August 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Pier, Wm.—Enlisted as private, August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Rolf, Geo.—Enlisted as private, August 17, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Vranken, Aaron—Enlisted as private, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Brooks, Wm. H.—Enlisted as private, August 11, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Brewer, John—Enlisted as private, August 12, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Jassup, Joseph—Enlisted as private, August 14, 1862; wounded in action, Juiy 1, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Loyal, Anthony—Enlisted as private, August 23, 1862; wounded in action, July 1, 1863, discharged with regiment.

Mosher, Edwin—Enlisted as private, August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

McCarty, Robt.—Enlisted as private, August 19, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Paige, Wm.—Enlisted as private, August 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Rockwell, Wm. E.—Enlisted as private, August 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

McKinney, James—Enlisted as private, August 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Warmer, James—Enlisted as private, August 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY F.

Kennedy, John W.—Commissioned second lieutenant May 2, 1863; promoted from second sergeant to second lieutenant to date May 2, 1860; discharged with regiment.

Cramer, Henry P.—Enlisted as first sergeant, August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

McMillan, Alexander G.—Enlisted as second sergeant, August 23, 1862.

Trager, August—Enlisted as third sergeant, August 23, 1862.

Carroll, Benjamin—Enlisted as fourth sergeant, August 23, 1862.

Howe, William H.—Enlisted as fifth sergeant, August 20, 1862.

Millen, Thomas—Enlisted as first corporal, September 5, 1862; wounded in left knee at Gettysburg.

Fair, Jacob—Enlisted as second corporal, August 29, 1862.

Whitmyer, William—Enlisted as third corporal, August 29, 1862.

Ketchum, George—Enlisted as fourth corporal, August 25, 1862.

Seigney, Abram C.—Enlisted as fifth corporal, August 25, 1862.

Brougham, Jacob—Enlisted as private, August 25, 1862; wounded in left arm at Pine Knoll, Ga., June, 1864.

Chambers, Henry C.—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Doherty, James—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Depew, John—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Grupe, Dederick—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862.

Osing, William H.—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862.

Parker, John—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862.

Penny, Martin—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Plunkett, Pal—Enlisted as private September 7, 1864.

Russ, Christopher—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862.

Sacia, Abram—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862.

Shannon, James—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Wood, James—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Winter, Judson—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862.

Ward, Albert—Enlisted as private August 23, 1862.

White, William—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; wounded in the head at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Weller, Columbus W.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862.

Bakeman, Christopher—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; captured by the enemy at Peachtree Creek.

Brandwill, William—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; sick in hospital at David Island, at muster out of company.

Cooper, Ed. M.—Enlisted as musician August 26, 1862; orderly at camp parole at Annapolis, at muster out of company.

Farrell, John—Enlisted as corporal August 25, 1862; captured by the enemy December 1, 1864; absent from muster.

Hogan, Michael—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; sick in hospital at time of muster out of company.

Plato, Frederick—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; captured by the enemy at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Teller, Campbell—Enlisted as corporal August 25, 1862; sick in hospital at David Island at muster out of company.

Brelnk, Elias—Enlisted as private August 29, 1862; discharged for disability at Stafford Court House, January 12, 1863.

Eckert, August—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., February 16, 1863.

Horstmyre, Frank C.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., November 24, 1862.

Gitzkona, Louis—Enlisted as private August 27, 1862; discharged for disability at Fort Schuyler September 26, 1863.

Hoag, Chas.—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; discharged for disability at Lookout Valley, May 17, 1864.

Hogan, Darius C.—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., August 14, 1863.

Kennedy, John W.—Enlisted as sergeant August 20, 1862; promoted second lieutenant.

Lansing, Reuben—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; discharged for disability.

McClyman, Thos.—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; discharged for disability at Alexandria, Va., February 17, 1863.

McKinney, Wm. W.—Enlisted as corporal August 27, 1862; discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn.

Myers, James—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; discharged for disability May 17, 1865.

Peek, Joseph G.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged for disability at Annapolis, May 1, 1864.

Plato, James—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; discharged for disability at Newark, N. J.

Schermerhorn, Myndert—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C.

Truax, Elias—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged for disability at Fort Schuyler, May 30, 1864.

Vrooman, Jacob—Enlisted as sergeant August 23, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington.

Ward, Myndert—Enlisted as private September 4, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, May 14, 1863.

Wilder, Hiram—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged for disability at Bridgeport, Ala., May 30, 1864.

Yates, H. V.—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged for disability at Lookout Valley, March 30, 1864.

Brown, Clinton C.—Enlisted as first lieutenant August 30, 1862; promoted and transferred to Co. E, afterwards Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General on Staff of General Bushbeck; afterwards commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel.

Turnbull, Geo. A.—Commissioned Captain August 30, 1862.

Austin Henry—Enlisted as private August 25, 1863; transferred to Vetrean Reserve Corps.

Bealtinger, Henry—Enlisted as private August 29, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 1, 1865.

Bentz, Christian—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. K, September 23, 1862.

Beaver, Peter—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. K, September 23, 1862.

Bohler, John J.—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862; transferred to Co. K, September 23, 1862.

Cornelius, David—Enlisted as private August 28; 1862; transferred to Co. K, September 28, 1862.

Calkins, Henry C.—Enlisted as private August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 11, 1864.

Cramer, John M.—Enlisted as private August 27, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 3, 1864.

Grim, John—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; transferred to Co. K, August 28, 1862.

Hagadorn, James R.—Enlisted as private August 27, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 13, 1864.

Heilderbrandt, Charles—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 22, 1865.

Stopper, John—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; transferred to Co. K, September 23, 1862.

Snowden, William—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 10, 1864.

Slover, William—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 4, 1864.

Van De Bogart, John W.—Enlisted as private August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. K, September 23, 1862.

Wilsey, Theodore—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 15, 1864.

Young, Addision M.—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 26, 1863.

Young, Deodatus W.—Enlisted as private August 29, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 1, 1865.

Damm, Wm. J.—Enlisted as corporal August 26, 1862; killed in charge of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Hyart, John—Enlisted as Private August 24, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Proper, David S.—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Trask, Jacob—Enlisted as sergeant August 21, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Vanerman, Alonzo—Enlisted as corporal August 26, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Kennedy, G. D.—Commissoned Major August 30, 1862; died in hospital at Philadelphia, September 22, 1863.

Bouman, John—Enlisted as private August 26, 1861; died in hospital at Lookout Mountain, August 20, 1861.

Trey, Geo.—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; died at Fairfax Court House, Va., October 22, 1862.

Alpin, John—Enlisted as private August 21, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., October 17, 1864.

Jones, Evan—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, Ga., June 28, 1864.

Robinson, Wm. O.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, June 23, 1864.

Seaman, Steven—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; died at Emery Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 8, 1862.

Schermerhorn, Jacob—Enlisted as private September 15, 1862; died at Carver Hospital, December 18, 1862.

Swailes, Samuel—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; wounded in action at Gettysburg; died July 9, 1863.

Gates, Andrew C.—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; died at Stafford Court House, Va., February 7, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Wood, Chas.—Enlisted as first sergeant August 13, 1862; discharged with company.

Rockwell, Jay—Enlisted as fourth sergeant August 30, 1862; discharged with company.

Chilson, Loran—Enlisted as first corporal August 13, 1862; discharged with company.

Page, Phineas—Enlisted as fourth corporal August 13, 1862; discharged with company.

Moran, Wm.—Enlisted as fifth corporal September 3, 1862; discharged with company

Brown, I. R.—Enlisted as sixth corporal August 9, 1862; discharged with company.

Brown, Edward P.—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; discharged with company.

Cartner, Wm.—Enlisted as private August 16, 1862; discharged with company.

Campbell, Lewis—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged with company.

De Golyer, Arthur W.—Enlisted as private August 4, 1862; discharged with company.

Filkins, Benjamin—Enlisted as private July 28, 1862; discharged with company.

Fields, Samuel S.—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; discharged with company.

Fredericks, Elijah—Enlisted as private August 16, 1862; discharged with company.

Jones, John C.—Enlisted as private August 18, 1862; discharged with company.

Johnson, Wm.—Enlisted as private August 10, 1862; discharged with company.

Lester, Mordecai—Enlisted as private August 19, 1862; discharged with company.

Liddle, Thol. G.—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862; discharged with company.

Murphy, Jerry—Enlisted as private August 4, 1862; discharged with company.

Seaman, Robt. O.—Enlisted at private August 13, 1862; discharged with company.

Stebbins, John—Enlisted as private August 18, 1862; discharged with company.

Squires, George—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; discharged with company.

Sherman, Bactus—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862; discharged with company.

Teller, Henry Y.—Enlisied as private August 13, 1862; discharged with company.

Volkman, John—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; discharged with company.

Van Antewerp, Peter—Enlisted as private August 14, 1862; discharged with company.

Buhler, Joseph—Enlisted as private March 20, 1865; recruit.

Ackley, Ezra S.—Enlisted as second sergeant August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1863; in hospital since at Baltimore, Md.

Bradt, Geo.—Enlisted as third sergeant August 14, 1862; wounded at Savannah, Ga., December 19, 1864; in hospital since at Savannah, Ga.; discharged June 21, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Bennett, Geo.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; captured by enemy at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Ables, John W.—Enlisted as private August 8, 1862; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Bradt, Aaron—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Burbank, H. H.—Enlisted as private August 9, 1862; wounded at Dug Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864; in hospital at Nashville; discharged June 3, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Hughes, David—Enlisted as private August 14, 1862; sick in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Kennedy, James—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; sick in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Kohn, Lewis—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864, and in hospital at Madison, Ind.

Knight, Michael—Enlisted as private August 27, 1862; died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Levy, William Thomas—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; wounded at Dug Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864; in hospital at Washington, D. C.

Mesick, Henry G.—Enlisted as corporal August 13, 1862; discharged June 24, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Mackey, William—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; captured by the enemy near Goldsboro, April 3, 1865; discharged June 23, 1865, at New York City.

Preston, Henry—Enlisted as third corporal August 7, 1862; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Philo, Isaac M.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged May 31, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Rockwell, Henry—Enlisted as private August 31, 1862; died in the hospital at Albany, N. Y.

Sharp, Abram—Enlisted as private August 21, 1862; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Tymeson, Peter—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; detached as clerk at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Berry, Alden W.—Enlisted as sergeant August 11, 1862; discharged for disability December, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Carley, Gerardus—Commissioned as first lieutenant September 2, 1862; discharged November, 1863.

Countermine, Charles—Enlisted as private August 18, 1862; discharged for disability January 16, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Davis, Charles O.—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; discharged for disability June 28, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Buesmaghlin, Peter—Enlisted as private July 23, 1862; discharged for disability December, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Kuyser, Theodore—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged for disability November 11, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Lester, Alanson—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862; wounded; discharged for disability January 27, 1864, at New York.

Lester, John—Enlisted as private August 24, 1862; discharged for disability January 27, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Herrick, Marcus A.—Enlisted as second lieutenant September 22, 1862; discharged March 1863, at Hope Landing, Va.

Myers, James—Enlisted as private August 19, 1862; discharged for disability January 16, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Mickler, Wm. H.—Enlisted as first sergeant September 2, 1862; discharged to receive promotion of first lieutenant of Co. I.

Ouderkirk, Peter—Enlisted as private August 1, 1862; discharged for disability January 2, 1862, at Fairfield.

Rockwell, William E.—Enlisted as first sergeant September 3, 1862; discharged to receive promotion of first lieutenant of Co. B.

Tripp, Henry—Enlisted as private August 31, 1862; discharged for disability April 5, 1863, at Hope Landing, Va.

Van Huysen, John—Enlisted as private August 24, 1862; discharged for disability September 7, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

Van Wormer, John—Enlisted as private August 22, 1862; discharged for disability January 1, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Wasson, Andrew J.—Enlisted as private August 14, 1862; discharged for disability May 9, 1864, at York, Pa.

Yates, Austin A.—Commissioned as captain September 22, 1862; discharged June 12, 1863.

Acker, Adam—Enlisted as private August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Bradt, Danice A.—Enlisted as private August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Burk, James W.—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Breyner, Andrew—Enlisted as private August 24, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Burrows, Clarence D.—Enlisted as private September 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Burrows, Danice—Enlisted as private September 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Countermine, William—Enlisted as private August 22, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Earles, William—Enlisted as private August 24, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Mochrie, Edward J.—Enlisted as private August 5, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Pudley, William W.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Palmer, Henry—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Smith, Barney S.—Enlisted as private August 22, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Truax, Peter—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Barkhuff, James—Enlisted as private August 18, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Carl, Robert C.—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Chamberlain, Jesse—Enlisted as private August 16, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Frederick, Daniel—Enlisted as private August 1, 1863; killed in action at Dug Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864.

Miller, James—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Regles, George—Enlisted as private August 13, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Bradt, Oliver—Enlisted as sergeant August 25, 1862; died in hospital January 28, 1864.

Dongal, John E.—Enlisted as private August 15, 1862; died in hospital July 11, 1863.

Dongal, Robert E.—Enlisted as private August 22, 1862; died at hospital October 31, 1862.

Coton, Daniel—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; died in hospital July 10, 1863.

Connell, John—Enlisted as private August 3, 1862; died in hospital July 10, 1863.

Myers, Henry—Enlisted as private August 29, 1862; died in hospital August 11, 1863.

Somes, Horatio—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862; died October 30, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Gasser, Rudolph—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, March 20, 1865.

Goodspeed, William—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, July 29, 1862.

Jener, Charles—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 29, 1862.

Connelly, Patrick—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 20, 1862.

Stock, Christian—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 15, 1862; died in Brigade Hospital, Lookout Valley, Tenn., April, 1864.

Brotherson, Stephen—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 22, 1862.

Laribee, Thomas—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 13, 1862.

Rooker, Ira—Enlisted as private at Schenectady, August 21, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Horn, Valentine—Enlisted as first sergeant August 27, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Burke, Simon—Enlisted as private August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Bethman, Henry—Enlisted as private August 23, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Blezer, Frank—Enlisted as private August 29, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Berbek, Conradt—Enlisted as private August 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Blum, Christian—Enlisted as private August 27, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Kunst, Frederick—Enlisted as private September 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Shuster, Antone—Enlisted as private September 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van De Bogart, George—Enlisted as private July 23, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Worster, Philip—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Cramer, Adrian—Enlisted as private August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Eisenminger, Ferdinand—Enlisted as musician January 6, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Slover, Aaron—Enlisted as private August 14, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Ekenhoff, John C.—Enlisted as private August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Grumm, John—Enlisted as private August 26, 1862; wounded in action at Gettysburg.

Heddin, Oliver—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Herman, Phillip—Enlisted as private September 2, 1862; missing in action; returned.

Keller, John—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; missing in action; returned.

Palmiteer, John—Enlisted as private August 30, 1862; captured by the enemy; paroled.

Truax, Theodore—Enlisted as private August 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Van Able, John—Enlisted as private September 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Wagner, John—Enlisted as private September 6, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Henry, Frederick—Commissioned first lieutenant September 8, 1862; resigned March 29, 1863.

Burkhardt, Joseph—Commissioned second lieutenant September 25, 1862; resigned June 15, 1863.

Gutland, Charles—Commissioned second lieutenant April 1, 1863; promoted first lieutenant from April 1, 1863, and discharged a paroled prisoner.

Ball, Charles L. S.—Enlisted as second sergeant August 11, 1862; surgeon certified to wounds received in action.

Newber, Frederick—Enlisted as second sergeant September 3, 1862; wounded in action April 13, 1863.

Baldus, Charles—Enlisted as corporal July 30, 1862; discharged January 21, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Brickner, Andrew—Enlisted as private August 20, 1862; surgeon certified to disability.

Brughaught, Jacob—Enlisted as private September 2, 1862; disability.

De Voe, Hiram—Enlisted as private September 22, 1862; discharged March 25, 1863, from hospital.

Klutz, Chas.—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; discharged September 25, 1863.

Runze, Chas.—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; discharged May 18, 1865.

Schnyder, Fred C.—Enlisted as private August 2, 1862; discharged from Field Hospital April 15, 1863.

Schwartzman, Adam—Enlisted as private August 23, 1862; General Hospital January 22, 1864.

Dandemark, L. V. K.—Enlisted as private August 6, 1862; hospital at Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1863.

Bentz, Christian—Enlisted as first sergeant August 30, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Bellinger, Jacob—Enlisted as private August 23, 1862; killed in action at Dug Gap, Va., March 8, 1864.

Beaber, Peter—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Geiser, Jacob—Enlisted August 29, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Link, Peter—Enlisted as private September 5, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Martin, Wiilliam—Enlisted as private August 7, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Schelkoff, John—Enlisted as private August 25, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg.

Schmidt, Joseph—August 30, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Stopper, John—Enlisted as private August 28, 1862; killed in action at Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Eisemminger, Ferdinand—Enlisted as private; wounded in action at Resaca, Ga.; died June 16, 1864.

Genser, Ferdinand—Enlisted as private September 2, 1862; died of disease June 15, 1863.

Osing, Andrew—Enlisted as private August 12, 1862; wounded in action at Resaca, Ga.; died June 19, 1864.

Reynolds, Asa—Enlisted as private August 4, 1862; died of disease at Fairfax Court House December 6, 1862.

SEVENTH VETERAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

In Spring, 1864, Colonel Van Schaack, under proper authority, commenced the formation of a regiment, under the above title, and the organization took place at Hart's Island, New York harbor. The companies were mustered in the United States service for three years: A, B, C, D and E March 29th, May 1st, June 4th, July 15th, and August 9th, 1864, respectively; for one, two and three years, and Company F, Sept. 1st, 1864; for one and three years, Company G, Sept. 17th, 1864; and for one year, Companies H, I and K, October 13th, 22d and 31st, 1864, respectively. The three years' men of the original Seventh Regiment, serving with the 52d N. Y. Vols., were assigned to Companies A, B, C and D of this regiment, July 22d, 1864. The companies were recruited principally: A and C at Brooklyn and New York City; B at Brooklyn, New York City and Albany; and the other companies in New York City, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Tarrytown, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Goshen, Schenectady, Kingston and Troy.

The regiment left the state in detachments, the first, Company A, in April, 1864; the companies, as they arrived, were attached to the 52d N. Y. Vols., and served as a part of this regiment until July 22d, 1864, when it appears on the records as a distinct organization. The regiment served in the Third, and for a time in the Consolidated Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, A. P., and was honorably dis-

charged and mustered out, under the command of Colonel Van Schaack, August 4th, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York harbor.

During its service it lost by death, killed in action, 2 officers, 29 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 1 officer, 18 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 53 enlisted men; total, 3 officers, 100 enlisted men; aggregate, 103; of whom 9 died in the hands of the enemy; and it, or portions of it, took part in the following engagements, etc.: Wilderness, Va., May 5-7; Spotsylvania Court House, Va., May 8 to 21; North Anna, Va., May 22-26; Totopotomoy, Va., May 27-31; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12; before Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865; assault of Petersburg, Va., June 15-19; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-23; Deep Bottom, Va., July 27-29; Strawberry Plains, Va., August 14-18; Ream's Station, Va., August 25; Hatcher's Run, Va., December 8-10, 1864; Petersburg Works, Va., March 25; Appomattox campaign, Va., March 28 to April 9, 1865.

Heinlein, Philip—Age 32 years. Enlisted September 8, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, September 8, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment, June 19, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York harbor.

Kissel, Albert—Age 19 years. Enlisted September 8, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, September 8, 1864, to serve one year; killed April 2, 1865, near South Side Railroad, Va.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (VETERAN).

Albany Regiment; Columbia Regiment.

This regiment was organized at Albany December 16th, 1861, by the consolidation of the regiment recruited by Colonel David J. Cowles, with the men recruited for the Fredenhall Regiment, and the appointment of Jacob Van Zandt as its Colonel. It was mustered in the service of the United for three years between September and December, 1861. While on its veteran furlough, in September, 1864, it received a large number of recruits, enlisted and mustered in for one year's service. At the expiration of its term of enlist-

ment, the men entitled thereto were discharged and the regiment retained in service. June 5th, 1865, it received the men of the 147th New York Vols. not mustered out with their regiment.

The companies were recruited principally: A, B, D, F and K at Albany; C at Redford and Albany; E at Hudson and Albany; G at Schenectady; H at Albany and Hillsdale; and I at Albany, Chatham, Castleton and Hudson.

The regiment left the state January 9th, 1862; it served at and near Washington, D. C., from January, 1862; at Key West, Fort Pickens and Pensacola, Fla., from later in January, 1862; at Baton Rouge, La., from December 19th, 1862; in Third Brigade, Grover's Division, Department of the Gulf, from January 12th, 1863; in First Brigade, Fourth Division, 19th Corps, from March, 1863; at Fort Jackson, La., as heavy artillery, from July, 1863; at Baltimore, Md., in Second Separate Brigade, Eighth Corps, from October, 1864; in First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, except Company E, which remained at Baltimore, from March, 1865; in Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, from June, 1865; and it was honorably discharged and mustered out, under Colonel Jonathan Tarbell, July 3d, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 2 officers, 62 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 2 officers, 48 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 187 enlisted men; total, 5 officers, 297 enlisted men; aggregate, 302; of whom 2 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy; and it took part in the following engagements, etc.: Milton, Fla., August 9-10; Gonzales, Fla., October 27, 1862; near Port Hudson, La., March 14; Madam Porter's and McWilliams' Plantations, La., April 13; Irish Bend, La., April 14; Bayou Vermillion, La., April 17; Moundville, La., May 1; Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 23 to July 8; Donaldsonville, La., June 27; Bayou LaFourche, La., July 13, 1863; before Petersburg, Va., March 1 to April 2; Appomattox campaign, Va., March 28 to April 9, 1865.

Adams, Edgar—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 8, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Adams, John—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, August 30, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Albertie, William—Age 42 years—Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. I, September 2, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865, at Patterson Park Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Austin, Peter—Age 23 years. Enlisted November 23, 1861, at, Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. H, December 6, 1861; killed in action May 25, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.

Bailey, Abram—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 3, 1864; died of typhoid fever October 8, 1864, at Fort McHenry, Md.

Baldus, Henry—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 8, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Barker, Robert—Age 27 years. Enlisted September 3, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; absent, sick at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., at muster out of company.

Bemore, Valentine—Age 38 years. Enlisted September 3, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. I, September 5, 1864; discharged June 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Bennett, Henry C.—Age 44 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. F, September 7, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Bennett, James alias John—Age 34 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private, unassigned, September 3, 1864; discharged January 17, 1865.

Bond, Jacob—Age 39 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, August 18, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865, at Mower Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bowtell, John H.—Age 30 years. Enlisted November 20, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as corporal Co. G,

November 23, 1861; promoted sergeant March 1, 1863; discharged for disability March 8, 1864.

Brady, Edward—Age 28 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; on detached service in October, 1864; no further record.

Brockway, Josebins—Age 43 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private, unassigned August 25, 1864; discharged May 10, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York harbor; also borne as John.

Bronk, Elias—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 3, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.; discharged June 8, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Burns, Patrick—Age 27 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Cady, Martin—Age 25 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 20, 1861; discharged December 23, 1864.

Carr, James—Age 33 years. Enlisted November 20, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 23, 1861; missing in action June 14, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.

Carson, William—Age 27 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; killed in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.

Collins, William—Age 30 years. Enlisted October 12, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as corporal Co. G, October 14, 1861; promoted sergeant prior to April, 1863; returned to ranks, no date; discharged December 18, 1864.

Conlin, Patrick—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 23, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865, at Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; also borne as Conden.

Cordell, Christopher—Age 19 years. Enlisted September 5, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G,

September 7, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Cordell, James—Age 16 years. Enlisted September 5, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 7, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Couse, Ezra—Age 31 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Couse, Theodore—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Daley, Thomas—Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 16, 1861; discharged for disability March 8, 1864.

Davenport, William—Age 24 years. Enlisted February 29, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, March 3, 1864; on detached service since October, 1864; no further record.

DeLong, Peter—Age 37 years.—Enlisted November 6, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 9, 1861; wounded in action June 14, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; killed in action April 4, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.

Duffey, James—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 9, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Duntz, Nelson—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Dwyer, Daniel—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 9, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. F, August 10, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Dewire.

Eldridge, David—Age 18 years, Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. I, September 8, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Evans, George A.—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 22, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, August

27, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Evens.

Farrel, Richard—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. D, July 20, 1864; absent at muster out of company; also borne as Farrell.

Fay, Thomas—Age 30 years. Enlisted October 20, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 23, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Finlay, James—Age 18 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; on detached service since October, 1864; no further record.

Fisher, John M.—Age 37 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. F, September 7, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Fowler, James—Age 43 years. Enlisted November 21, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 22, 1861; no further record.

Gaffney, Michael—Age 37 years. Enlisted October 28, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 31, 1861; wounded in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; promoted corporal September 14, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Gardner, James—Age 20 years. Enlisted February 24, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, March 3, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Gardner, William H.—Age 23 years. Enlisted February 24, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, March 3, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Gates, Charles—Age 19 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865, at New York City.

Getman, William C.—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 20,

1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Gill, Cornelius—Age 21 years. Enrolled September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant Co. G, September 30, 1861; promoted first sergeant March 1, 1863; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. C, June 1, 1864; as first lieutenant Co. G, January 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; commissioned second lieutenant February 9, 1864, with rank from September 1, 1863, vice W. P. Clark, killed in action; first lieutenant December 24, 1864, with rank from December 19, 1864, vice W. Harty, promoted.

Goodspeed, William—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 15, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, August 18, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Gorgon, Peter—Age 17 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. F, September 19, 1864; discharged June 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Gow, John—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 30, 1864: promoted corporal October 19, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Gutzman, Julius C.—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, September 6, 1864; discharged June 2, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Hagadorn, Ezekiel—Age 36 years. Enlisted December 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as corporal Co. G, December 4, 1861; wounded in action April 14, 1863, at Irish Bend, La.; discharged for wounds April 10, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Hallenbeck, Adam—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, August 23, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Hollenbeck.

Happs, John G.—Age 27 years. Enlisted September 5, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 7, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out of company; also borne as Hopp.

Harty, William—Age 22 years. Enrolled December 11, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. G, December 16, 1861; as first lieutenant April 3, 1863; as cap-

tain Co. A, January 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; commissioned second lieutenant December 20, 1861, with rank from December 3, 1861, original; first lieutenant February 25, 1863, with rank from December 31, 1862, vice G. W. Schaffer, promoted; captain December 24, 1864, with rank from December 10, 1864, vice E. A. Selkirk, discharged.

Harvey, James— ge 40 years. Enlisted November 13, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 14, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; discharged for disability March 8, 1864.

Hauf, Martin—Age 36 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, August 31, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Maurice.

Hayden, John C.—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. L, September 3, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Hogan, John—Age 32 years. Enlisted December 10, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, December 11, 1861; killed in action June 14, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.

Hogan, Michael—Age 21 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; no further record.

Holmes, Edward R.—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, August 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Hopman, Henry—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 1, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Housen, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Housen, Peter—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Hughes, John—Age 20 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at

Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; died of disease November 30, 1863, at Brasher City, La.

Ingalls, Eli—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Jackson, Allan H.—Age 26 years. Enrolled October 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as captain Co. G, December 10, 1861; discharged February 23, 1863, by promotion to major of 134th Infantry; commissioned captain December 20, 1861, with rank from October 1, 1861, original.

Jacobs, Henry F.—Age 29 years. Enrolled September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant Co. G, September 30, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; promoted first sergeant no date; mustered in as second lieutenant September 3, 1864; as first lieutenant Co. B, December 7, 1864; discharged January 19, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant June 6, 1864, with rank from May 5, 1864, vice W. Diamond discharged; first lieutenant November 30, 1864, with rank from November 17, 1864, vice J. H. Stewart, promoted.

Jermain, John H.—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, September 10, 1864; died June 9, 1865, at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Johnson, Abram—Age 29 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 25, 1864; wounded in action, no date; died of his wounds April 27, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Johnson, Stephen—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 25, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Jones, Rensselaer—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. H, August 23, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Jones, William S.—Age 26 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, January 1, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran March 21, 1864; promoted sergeant September 14, 1864; first sergeant same date; discharged January 4, 1865, by promotion to first lieutenant Fifty-second Infantry.

Jordan, Anthony—Age 21 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Kable, John—Age 39 years. Enlisted September 2, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 7, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Kane, James—Age 21 years. Enlisted November 8, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 9, 1861; wounded in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; died of his wounds June 8, 1863, at hospital, New Orleans, La.

Kearney, Richard—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 16, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; promoted corporal September 14, 1864; sergeant, no date; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Carney.

Keffe, Patrick—Age 35 years. Enlisted December 10, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, December 11, 1861; wounded in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; died of disease October 1, 1863, at Brasher City, La.; also borne as Keefe.

Kelly, Peter—Age 30 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; died of wounds April 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

King, Casper—Age 19 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. C, September 3, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

King, Charles—Age 22 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; discharged for disability January, 1863.

Knight, Samuel—Age 40 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. C, September 6, 1864; died of disease November 10, 1864, at Relay House, Md.

Lacy, John—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, October 24, 1864; wounded

in action, no date; discharged June 30, 1865, at David's Island, New York Harbor.

Lappies, William—Age 34 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; no further record.

Lappies, William H.—Age 22 years. Enlisted October 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 2, 1861; died of disease May 4, 1863, at Hospital, Baton Rouge, La.

Latta, Byron E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. K, September 7, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Lawrence, William—Age 45 years. Enlisted September 5, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Leaning, Clarence—Age 19 years. Enlisted November 4, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 5, 1861; discharged for disability January, 1863; also borne as Laning.

Louk, Peter—Age 41 years. Enlisted November 6, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 9, 1861; died of disease, no date, at Pensacola, Fla.

Maloney, Anthony—Age 21 years. Enlisted November 3, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 5, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Mathews, William—Age 21 years. Enlisted November 5, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, Nov. 7, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; promoted corporal, no date; returned to ranks October 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

McDarby, Levi—Age 27 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

McGalpin, David—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 5, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

McGrath, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted December 15, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered as drummer Co. G, December 16, 1861; returned to grade of private, no date; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

McSherry, James—Age 32 years. Enlisted October 5, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 9, 1861; wounded in action April 14, 1863, at Irish Bend, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company near Washington, D. C.

Miller, William H.—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. I, September 3, 1864; discharged June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Moon, James W.—Age 25 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; discharged July 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Moore, Norman—Age 44 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 1, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Moran, Anthony—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; also borne as Morand.

Mulick, Thomas—Age 34 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 31, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Niles, Isaac—Age 22 years. Enlisted December 6, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, December 9, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Nuber, Jacob—Age 25 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 1, 1864; wounded in action, no date; discharged May 31, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

O'Brien, John—Age 27 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 20, 1861; wounded in action May 25, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Ossenfort, Charles—Age 29 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 30, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out of company.

Page, Levi—Age 20 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 2, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.; discharged for disability May 31, 1865, at McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peek, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 30, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Peloquin, Peter—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as musician Co. C, January 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Ball's Cross Roads, Va.

Plaford, Edward A.—Age 22 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 2, 1864; transferred to Co. A, October 3, 1864; died January 12, 1865, at Fort McHenry, Md.; also borne as Playford.

Plumb, Henry—Age 36 years. Enlisted October 30, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 1, 1861; died of disease March 6, 1864, at Fort Jackson, La.

Platt, Albert—Age 36 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 30, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Powers, Martin—Age 25 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, September 5, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Quackenbush, Daniel D.—Age 26 years. Enlisted November 5, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 7, 1861; wounded in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; discharged for disability March 5, 1864.

Reese, James E.—Age 18 years. Enlisted October 20, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 21, 1861; no further record.

Reilly, James—Age 22 years. Enrolled September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as first sergeant Co. G, September 30, 1861; as second lieutenant December 31, 1862;

transferred to Co. K, no date; mustered in as first lieutenant Co. C, August 31, 1864; as captain Co. G, March 29, 1865; discharged to date, July 3, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant February 25, 1863, with rank from December 31, 1862, vice W. Harty, promoted; first lieutenant June 20, 1864, with rank from June 13, 1864, vice W. P. Barker, resigned; captain May 11, 1865, with rank from March 2, 1865, vice W. L. Evans, discharged.

Relyea, John—Age 26 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, August 26, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Ross, David—Age 27 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 5, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Ryan, John—Age 24 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 16, 1861; wounded in action June 14, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; discharged for wounds April 9, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Sarsfield, Michael—Age 34 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 9, 1861; no further record.

Schoolcraft, John—Age 41 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 31, 1864; killed in action March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.

Seiveking, Henry—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 1, 1864; died of disease November 4, 1864, at Fort McHenry, Md.; also borne as Sieveking.

Sepf, Fidell—Age 28 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve two years, and mustered in as private Co. A, July 25, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Shoffold, Fidel—Age 29 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, September 5, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Schaffold and Shofold.

Shoffold, Frank—Age 25 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, August 27, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Shaffold and Sheffold.

Shoudy, James—Age 28 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 31, 1864; promoted corporal, no date; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Sky, George—Age 23 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. K, May 5, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Smith, Hugh—Age 42 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Snyder, Morgan L.—Age 24 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. I, September 3, 1864; discharged, no date, at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Soreborn, Nicholas—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, August 30, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Soerborn and Sourborn.

Spring, Mitchell—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, August 31, 1864; died, June, 1865, at hospital, Washington, D. C.

Steinhaeur, Frederick—Age 20 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 30, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Stone, Levi—Age 24 years. Enlisted November 9, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 12, 1861; wounded in action June 14, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; died of disease February 15, 1865, at Camp Bradford, Md.

Sullivan, James—Age 35 year. Enlisted October 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 2, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Swart, Philip—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. H, August 30, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Sweeney, Daniel—Age 23 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant Co. G, September 30, 1861; discharged for disability February 16, 1863.

Sweeney, Hugh—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. G, December 20, 1861; wounded in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; killed in action March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.

Thompson, John—Enlisted October 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 2, 1861; discharged for disability July 20, 1862.

Thornton, Alvin—Age 29 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; promoted corporal prior to April, 1863; wounded in action May 25, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; returned to ranks October 6, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Thornton, John L.—Age 24 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as sergeant Co. G, September 30, 1861; wounded in action May 27, 1863, before Port Hudson, La.; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; returned to ranks October 6, 1864; absent, in confinement, at Fort McHenry, Md., at muster out of company.

Thurber, Jacob—Age 24 years. Enlisted October 1, 1864, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 2, 1861; died of disease October 22, 1863, at Brasher City, La.

Thurber, James—Age 22 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; re enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; died of chronic diarrhœa August 15, 1864, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Thurber, Mathias—Age 24 years. Enlisted October 1, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. G, October 2, 1861; no further record.

Truax, John—Age 19 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 6, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Turner, William—Age 21 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as a private Co. E, September 5, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 19, 1865, at Baltimore, Md.

Tymeson, Jacob—Age 28 years. Enlisted December 7, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as wagoner Co. G,

December 9, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; discharged for disability January 23, 1865.

Van Patten, Henry—Age 26 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year; mustered in as private Co. G, September 2, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Van Patten, James—Age 42 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 2, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Van Voast, Adam—Age 31 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, August 31, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Van Vorst.

Van Vranken, Cornelius—Age 36 years. Enlisted December 3, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, December 6, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Van Wormer, Peter A.—Age 42 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. C, August 27, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Vein, Benjamin—Age 25 years. Enlisted October 23, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, October 26, 1861; discharged for disability, February 16, 1863; also borne as Vine.

Waggoner, William—Age 21 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran March 21, 1864; promoted sergeant September 14, 1864; first sergeant, no date; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Walker, Albert F.—Age 29 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. I, September 3, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Walton, Richard—Age 21 years. Enlisted September 26, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, September 30, 1861; no further record.

Weaver, Charles—Age 18 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. H, September 8, 1864; killed in action March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.

Welch, William—Age 32 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve

one year, and mustered in as private Co. B, October 24, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865 at Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whittenberger, Frederick—Age 39 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. G, September 5, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Williams, Charles W.—Age 23 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in as private Co. A, September 1, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Wortmaster Valentine—Age 30 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve three years, and mustered in as private Co. A, July 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C.; also borne as Whitemaster.

Wyand, Philip—Age 20 years. Enlisted November 4, 1861, at Schenectady to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. G, November 5, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; promoted corporal, no date; killed in action April 4, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va.

Yoppke, Carl—Age 39 years. Enlisted at Schenectady to serve one year, and mustered in ao private Co. G, September 1, 1864; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Sickles' Cavalry.

September 4th, 1863, Colonel Henry F. Liebenau received authority from the governor of the state to recruit a regiment of cavalry, which, January 15th, 1864, received the above numerical designation. It was organized at Saratoga Springs and Hart's Island, under Colonel Liebenau, and his successor, Colonel Gurdon Chapin, for a service of three years; Companies I and M, however, contained a few men enlisted for but one year. The companies were mustered in the service of the United States at Saratoga, A and B February 20th; C and D March 19th; E and F April 14th and 23d, respectively; at Hart's Island, G April 20th; H July 29th; I September 18th; K May 16th; and L and M October 15th and 20th, 1864, respectively.

The companies were recruited principally: A at Hancock, Saratoga Springs, Fremont and Greene county; B at Hancock, Root, Fremont and Stillwater; C at New York City, Neversink, Goshen, Saratoga, Halfmoon and Montgomery; D at Saratoga, Montgomery, New York City, Schenectady and Root; E at Saratoga, Goshen, Kingston and New York City; F at Saratoga and New York City; G and K at New York City; H at New York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Goshen and Watertown; I at New York City, Brooklyn, Alberg, Goshen, Jamaica, Poughkeepsie, Tarrytown and Troy; L and M at New York City, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Goshen, Kingston, Plattsburgh, Tarrytown, Troy and Schenectady.

The regiment left the state in 1864, by detachments, and served in the Defenses of Washington, D. C., 22d Corps, from April, 1864; in the Provost Guard, Army of the Potomac, from June, 1864; at Washington, D. C., 22d Corps, from July 7th, 1864; in the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Cavalry, A. P., from August, 1864; in the First Brigade, First Division, Cavalry, from September, 1864; in the Army of the Shenandoah from October, 1864; and in the Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia, from April, 1865.

Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron Seeley, the regiment was honorably discharged, and mustered out June 27th, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, having during its service, lost by death, killed in action, 1 officer, 10 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 6 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 49 enlisted men; total, 1 officer, 65 enlisted men; aggregate, 66; of whom 7 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. It, or portions of it, took part in the following engagements, etc.: White House Landing, Va., June 21; Charles City Court House, Va., June 25; Washington, D. C., July 11-13; Halltown, Va., August 26; Duffield Station, Va., August 27; Leetown, Va., August 29; Bunker Hill, Va., September 2; Berryville, Va., September 3-4; Opequon Creek, Va., September 13; Opequon, Va., September 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22; Front Royal, Va., September 23-24; Luray, Va., September 25; Port Republic, Va., September 26-27; Woodstock, Va., October 9; near Conrad's Ferry, Va., October 22; Newtown, Va., November 12; White Plains, Va., November 27-28; Upperville, Va., Nov. 29;

Snicker's Gap, Va., November 30; Flint Hill, Va., December 20; Madison Court House, Va., December 21; Jack's Shop, Va., December 22, 1864; Columbia Furnace, Va., January 19 and 29; Mount Jackson, Va., March 4; Harrisonburg, Va., March 5; Rood's Hill, Va., March 7; Staunton, Va., March 18, 1865.

Barclay, Henry—Age 32 years. Enlisted September 3, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as first sergeant Co. L, October 15, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment June 10, 1865, at Winchester, Va.

Branwhite, William—Age 40 years. Enlisted September 9, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. L, October 15, 1864, to serve one year; discharged with detachment June 10, 1865, at Winchester, Va.; also borne as Broithwhite.

Burns, John T. —Age 22 years. Enlisted February 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. D, March 19, 1864, to serve three years; appointed first sergeant, date not stated; mustered in as second lieutenant Co. L, May 5, 1865; mustered out with company, June 27, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, commissioned second lieutenant April 22, 1865, to rank from March 27, 1865, vice Mangaroh, discharged.

Hoffman, Chancy—Age 37 years. Enlisted September 7, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. L, October 15, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out, June 10, 1865, with detachment at Winchester, Va.

Little, Hiram—Age 38 years. Enlisted February 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. D, March 19, 1864, to serve three years; absent, sick at Remount Camp, Md., since November 2, 1864, and at muster out of company; no further record.

Magill, John F.—Age 21 years. Enlisted February 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. D, February 5, 1864, to serve three years; appointed sergeant, date not stated; mustered out June 9, 1865, from McDougall General Hospital, New York Harbor.

Russel, George W.—Age 16 years. Enlisted March 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, April 14, 1864, to serve three years; discharged as corporal for disability April 8, 1865.

Schleth, Henry W.—Age 24 years. Enlisted September 9, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. L, October 15, 1864, to

serve one year; appointed corporal, date not stated; sergeant, to date May 1, 1865; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, at Winchester, Va.; also borne as Schleith.

Shaw, Henry A.—Age 22 years. Enlisted February 4, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. C, March 19, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out June 27, 1865, with company.

Snyder, Peter H.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 23, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. I, August 23, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment June 10, 1865, at Winchester, Va.

FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLES.

After the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10th, 1861, Major-General Butler authorized Captain Judson Kilpatrick, Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, to organize a squadron of cavalry for duty in General Butler's department. This authority was approved by the Secretary of War.

The companies were recruited principally: A and B at New York City; C and D—First and Second Cavalry Companies Tenth Legion—at Monticello, Grahamville, Fallsburgh, Clayville, Middletown, Ellenville and Newburgh; E at Troy, Albany, Fort Edward, Salem, Schenectady and New York City; F at Troy, Buffalo and New York City; G at Troy, Chatham and New York City; H at Troy, Buffalo, Mt. Pleasant, Syracuse, Tarrytown and New York City; I at Canaan, Carmel, Chatham, North Castleton and New York City; K at Buffalo, Charlton, Livonia, Richmond, Springwater, Victor and New York City; L at Lenox, Oneida, Rome, Syracuse and Verona; and M at Chatham, North Castle and New York City.

The regiment lost by death, killed in action, 1 officer, 18 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 1 officer, 12 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 3 officers, 125 enlisted men; total, 5 officers, 155 enlisted men; aggregate, 160; of whom 8 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

Brady, Michael—Age 20 years. Enlisted August 11, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, August 11, 1862, to serve three years; re-enlisted September 1, 1864; promoted corporal April

26, 1865; transferred to Co. K, July 21, 1865; appointed sergeant August 15, 1865; designation of regiment changed to Fourth Provincial Cavalry, September 6, 1865.

Burke, Jacob—Age 24 years. Enlisted August 13, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, August 13, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out June 12, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

Conde, Henry A.—Age 22 years. Enlisted August 1, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, August 1, 1862, to serve three years; promoted corporal January 25, 1863; sergeant, September 15, 1863; re-enlisted September 1, 1864; transferred July 21, 1865, to Co. K; designation of regiment changed to Fourth Provincial Cavalry, September 6, 1865; prior service in Co. C, Seventh New York Cavalry.

Heron, William T.—Age 22 years. Enlisted May 26, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, July 7, 1862, to serve three years; transferred to Co. F, date not stated; captured at Scott's Mills, Va., May 17, 1863; paroled May 23, 1863; re-enlisted September 1, 1864; transferred to Co. C, July 21, 1865, as sergeant; mustered out July 21, 1865, at Richmond, Va., as supernumerary.

Hilderbrandt, Henry—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 13, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, August 12, 1862, to serve three years; promoted corporal December 14, 1862; sergeant, January 1, 1864; commissary sergeant July 10, 1864; re-enlisted September 1, 1864; transferred to Co. K, July 21, 1865; designation of regiment changed to Fourth Provincial Cavalry September 6, 1865.

June, Lewis S.—Age — years. Enlisted August 12, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, August 12, 1862, to serve three years; transferred to Co. F, July 1, 1863; mustered out July 12, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

Kilmartin, Jacob—Age 23 years. Enlisted June 2, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, June 19, 1862, to serve three years; transferred to Co.'s F and H, dates not stated; re-enlisted September 1, 1864; promoted corporal November 10, 1864; transferred to Co. K, July 21, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, at Richmond, Va., as supernumerary.

McMillen, Alexander—Age 34 years. Enlisted August 10, 1862, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, August 10, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out June 12, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

Smith, Lansing—Age 22 years. Enlisted January 4, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, unassigned, Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, January 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. H, First Mounted Rifles, May 26, 1864; to Co. K, July 21, 1865; discharged, to date August 30, 1865.

Thomas, Daniel T.—Age 32 years. Enlisted January 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, unassigned, Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, January 12, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. H, First Mounted Rifles, May 26, 1864; to Co. K, July 21, 1865; designation of regiment changed to Fourth Provincial Cavalry, September 6, 1865; also borne as Daniel Thomas.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Seymour Light Cavalry.

October 9th, 1862, Colonel Henry E. Davies received authority to recruit a regiment of cavalry; November 12th, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Cole received orders to recruit the regiment, the Davies Light Cavalry, until Colonel Davies would report from the field. January 16th, 1863, Colonel David Webb, succeeded, on his death, by Colonel Henry S. Gansevoort, was authorized to recruit the Horatio Seymour Cavalry. January 28th, 1863, Colonel G. W. B. Tompkins received authority to recruit the Tompkins Cavalry. February 7th, 1863, Colonel Alfred W. Taylor was authorized to recruit the New York Brigade. December 4th, 1862, Colonel Henry F. Liebenau had received authority to recruit a regiment in the, then, first seven congressional districts of the state—the Seymour Light Infantry. These organizations were, June 20th, 1863, consolidated, and the Thirteenth Regiment of Cavalry formed of them, with H. E. Davies as Colonel, H. S. Gansevoort as Lieutenant-Colonel, and N. Cole as Major. The companies were mustered in the service of the United States for three years; at Staten Island, A February 25th; B May 25th; C and D June 18th; E June 19th; F June 20th; G July 10th; H August 7th; and I November 23, 1863; at Riker's Island, K and L; and at Hart's Island, M, in March, 1864.

They were recruited principally: A, B, C, D and E, at New York

City; F at New York City, Rome and Utica; G at New York City, Potsdam, Oswegatchie, Malone, Saratoga and Albany; H, Halleck Guards, at New York City, Ogdensburgh, Malone, Watertown, Albany and Potsdam; I at Albany, Buffalo and Watertown; K, L and M, at New York City and Brooklyn.

Six companies, A, B, C, D, E and F, left the state June 23d, 1863; Companies G and H, August 14th, 1863; the others in winter, 1863, and spring, 1864; the regiment served in the Pennsylvania campaign in June and July, 1863, (six companies), and after that in the 22d Corps, Department and Defenses of Washington, D. C.

August 17th, 1865, the regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry S. Gansevoort, was consolidated at Washington with the Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, the consolidated force receiving the designation, Third Provisional Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry; the companies of the 13th becoming parts of the companies of the new organizations, as follows: A of G, B of M, C of H, D of D, E of L, F of A, G of B, H of F, I of E, K of K, L of C, M of I.

During its service, the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 12 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 19 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 98 enlisted men; total, 1 officer, 129 enlisted men; aggregate, 130; of whom 27 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

O'Brien, Edmund L.—Age 30 years. Enlisted September 8, 1864, at Schenectady, N. Y.; mustered in as private Co. M, September 8, 1864, to serve one year; appointed corporal January 20, 1865; mustered out June 30, 1865, at Fairfax Court House, Va.

Simmonds, Jacob E.—Age 21 years. Enlisted September 6, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out June 30, 1865, at Fairfax Court House, Va.; also borne as Simmons, Jacob A.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY (HEAVY).

Colonel William A. Howard received authority May 11th, 1863, to organize this regiment in New York City.

The companies were recruited all over the state. E at Schenectady, Ephratah, Providence, Clifton Park, Galway, Oppenheim, Amsterdam, Saratoga, Ballston, Johnstown, New Albion, Glenville, Waterford, Randolph, Albany and Tompkins.

The regiment left the state in detachments, the First Battalion, Companies A, B, C and D, leaving October 5th, 1863; it served as infantry and heavy artillery in the Departments of the East, until it left the state; and of Virginia and North Carolina; the First and Second Battalions in the Defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and Newbern, N. C.; the Third Batallion as a coast-guard on board vessels of war along the Atlantic coast. Company C served at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, from September 12th, 1863, to October 5th, 1863; Companies A and H as siege artillery in the Third Division, Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, from May, 1864, at, and in the forces for the defense of Bermuda Hundred, Va., from January, 1865; Companies I, K, L and M in the Naval Brigade, Army of the James, from July, 1864.

The regiment lost in the service by death, killed in action, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 2 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 3 officers, 144 enlisted men; total, 4 officers, 148 enlisted men; aggregate, 152; and portions of it took part in the following engagements, etc.: Operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Va., May 5-31, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 15 to April 2, 1864-5; assault of Petersburg, Va., June 15-17; Swift Creek, N. C., October 7; Day's Point, Va., November 14-19; Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15; Fall of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Ackerman, William A.—Age 43 years. Enlisted January 13, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out June 17, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Arnold, Charles—Age 18 years. Enlisted September 4, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 4, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Bell, William H.—Age 25 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at

Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 31, 1864, to serve one year; died December 30, 1864, at Base Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va.

Bently, Francis—Age 38 years. Enlisted February 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865; also borne as Bently, Francis A., and Bentley, Francis.

Bently, Orling G.—Age 21 years. Enlisted January 4, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865; also borne as Bentley, Orling G.

Biteon, Hugh—Age 27 years. Enlisted February 9, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865; also borne as Bitcon and Bitcum, Hugh.

Blake, James—Age 23 years. Enlisted April 28, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. H, April 28, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out with detachment July 18, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Bodwell, Joseph—Age 19 years. Enlisted January 15, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, January 18, 1863, to serve three years; no further record.

Brithoup, Jacob—Age 44 years. Enlisted January 21, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. G, June 27, 1865; to Co. M, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865; also borne as Brithoupt, Jacob.

Brodwell, Joseph—Age 19 years. Enlisted January 15, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; tranferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Brower, Jeremiah—Age 43 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 30, 1865, to serve one year; transferred to Co. K, April 14, 1865; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Brower, Nicholas E.—Age 33 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 30, 1864, to serve one year; died November 1, 1864, at Base Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va.

Burk, John C.—Age 30 years. Enlisted February 8, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal August 9, 1864; sergeant, March 24, 1865; mustered out with detachment July 18, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Bush, Jonathan T.—Age 18 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. I, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Camp, Stephen—Age 44 years. Enlisted December 12, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, December 12, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. K, April 14, 1865; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Clements, Albert C.—Age 16 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. I, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; died January 8, 1865, in General Hospital, Va.

Cramer, Peter W.—Age 30 years. Enlisted January 18, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted sergeant March 10, 1864; reduced August 9, 1864; transferred to Co. B, June 27, 1865; to Co. I, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Culver, Peter—Age 27 years. Enlisted January 8, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, January 12, 1864, to serve three years; no further record.

Delaney, Patrick F.—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 29, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. B, August 29, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Donnelly, John—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 3, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, August 3, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. D, June 27, 1865; to Co. L, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865.

Empie, Eli—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 5, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Farnie, David—Age 27 years. Enlisted January 4, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted sergeant August 24, 1864; reduced March 13, 1865; promoted corporal May 18, 1865; mustered out July 18, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.; also borne as Fannie, David.

Fraily, Peter—Age 18 years. Enlisted August 5, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 5, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.; also borne as Fralick, Peter.

Hastings, James—Age 30 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; promoted artificer January 17, 1865; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Portsmouth, Va.

Hazelton, Erastus—Age 20 years. Enlisted January 19, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Hill, Ephraim—Age 37 years. Enlisted August 17, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 17, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with company, June 28, at Norfolk, Va.

Jessett, Joseph—Age 20 years. Enlisted January 20, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal March 10, 1864; reduced August 3, 1864; transferred to Co. G, June 27, 1865; to Co. M, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Jessett, Robert—Age 21 years. Enlisted January 11, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. G, June 27, 1865; to Co. M, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Jimmerson, Reuben—Age 19 years. Enlisted January 25, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March, 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. D, August 1, 1864; to Co. L, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Johnson, Ira—Age 28 years. Enlisted January 11, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, date not stated, to serve three years; no further record.

Kenney, Garrett—Age 44 years. Enlisted December 31, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with detachment June 15, 1865, at United States General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Kroft, Charles—Age 35 years. Enlisted January 17, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. G, June 27, 1865; to Co. M, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Lansing, Merrills—Age 25 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, August 31, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Lingenfiter, Evart—Age 29 years. Enlisted December 22, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. G, June 27, 1865; to Co. M, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865.

Maguyre, Richard—Age 37 years. Enlisted September 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 6, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.; also borne as McGuire, Richard.

Marsellas, Stephen V.—Age 18 years. Enlisted January 27, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, January 27, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal August 9, 1864; reduced September 4, 1864; transferred to Co. B, June 27, 1865; to Co. I, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865; also borne as Marseilles, Stephen V.

Mayhen, Marens M.—Age 18 years. Enlisted January 24, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865; also borne as Mahen.

McFarland, John A.—Age 35 years. Enlisted February 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865.

Merrick, James E.—Age 28 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Millman, Adam—Age 19 years. Enlisted January 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, no date, to serve three years; no further record.

Myers, Augustus—Age 19 years. Enlisted December 16, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal March 10, 1864; reduced, date not stated; again promoted corporal August 9, 1864; reduced October 15, 1864; transferred to Co. B, June 27, 1865; to Co. I, Sixth Artillery July 18, 1865; also borne as Meyers, Augustus.

Newbegin, George—Age 39 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at

Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. G, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Noyes, Dana W.—Age 25 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, September 1, 1864, to serve one year; promoted sergeant October 18, 1864; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Orling, Thomas—Age 22 years. Enlisted January 19, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, unassigned, January 19, 1864, to serve three years; no further record.

Patchin, Nelson E.—Age 26 years. Enlisted August 30, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Salisbury, William H.—Age 23 years. Enlisted August 31, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 6, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out June 21, 1865, with detachment, at Norfolk, Va.

Schofield, Wesley—Age 41 years. Enlisted August 15, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, August 15, 1864, to serve three years; promoted wagoner; reduced, date not stated; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Scofield, Wesley—Age 41 years. Enlisted August 15, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, unassigned, August 15, 1864, to serve three years; no further record.

Seelye, Charles—Age 19 years. Enlisted February 2, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal August 9, 1864; reduced, date not stated; transferred to Co. B, June 27, 1865; to Co. I, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865; also borne as Seeley, Charles.

Shaver, George—Age 19 years. Enlisted January 20, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; promoted corporal December 23, 1864; reduced February 9, 1865; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Slater, Mortimer—Age 44 years. Enlisted December 31, 1863, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. M, December 31, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with company June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Snell, Norman—Age 24 years. Enlisted August 29, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. A, August 29, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Underhill, William H.—Age 34 years. Enlisted January 25, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865.

Vedder, Albert W.—Age 23 years. Enlisted September 1, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. F, September 1, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with detachment June 21, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

Vernett, Victor—Age 26 years. Enlisted January 13, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 10, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865; also borne as Vernert, Victor.

Warnett, Victor—Age 26 years. Enlisted January 13, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private, unassigned, January 13, 1864, to serve three years; no further record.

Whittaker, Warren—Age 20 years. Enlisted January 20, 1864, at Schenectady; mustered in as private Co. E, March 20, 1864, to serve three years; transferred to Co. C, June 27, 1865; to Co. K, Sixth Artillery, July 18, 1865; also borne as Whittaker, Warren, and Warren T.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The 177th was formerly the Tenth Regiment New York State National Guard of the city of Albany. It was enlisted in October, 1862, for nine months, but it was called upon to serve within two weeks of the year, and those who did serve, served most heroically. They were ordered at once to the Department of the Gulf and served in Louisianna. While at Baton Rouge the record shows that men were dying by scores from zymotic disease, as diphtheria, typhoid fever and the like. Men fled from the regiment by scores, and of the thirty-five men who enlisted from Schenectady, sixteen deserted. The roll of honor of those who served through or died in service we give as follows:

Clute, Peter C.—Enlisted October, 1862; died in service April 23, 1863.

Frangen, Mathew—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Joynt, William—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Keeler, Harrison H.—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Lally, James—Enlisted October, 1862; promoted to corporal and sergeant; served through.

Morrison, Isaac R.—Enlisted October, 1862; died in service May 17, 1863.

Penkerton, Howard—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Pilling, William—Enlisted October, 1862; promoted to corporal and sergeant; served through.

Potter, Alonzo—Enlisted November, 1862; died in service April 18, 1863.

Rose, James—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Russell, George A.—Enlisted November, 1862; died in service April 18, 1863.

Stern, Henry C.—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Stern, Moses—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Wolcott, Andrew—Enlisted October, 1862; served through.

Vroman, William—Enlisted October, 1862; discharged for disability March 9, 1863.

Captain Jacob Gerling—Enlisted at New York City for three years; mustered in as private Co. E, Morgan Rifles, October 14, 1861; transferred to Co. A, 58th Infantry, November 23, 1861; discharged for disability June 21, 1862, at Winchester, Va. Afterwards held rank of captain in National Guard.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment received enormous bounty. Men are scattered through it whose names are not known, and who were undoubtedly gathered from all over the Canadas to fill the quota. They went to the field as the war was ended, and were mustered out in August, 1865.

It is believed that the bounties paid the men of this command abundantly rewarded their short service, and that they earned so much money for such short service that they are not entitled to the additional reward of fame.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SCHENECTADY SOLDIERS IN THE SPANISH WAR.

The Second Regiment New York Infantry, United States Volunteers, assembled on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, May 2, 1898. The officers of the regiment were:

Colonel, Edward E. Hardin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel, James H. Lloyd, Thirteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

Major, James W. Lester, Fourteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

Major, Austin A. Yates, Fifteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

Surgeon, Lewis Balch, Major and Acting Assistant Surgeon-General.

Assistant Surgeons, First Lieutenant Henry C. Baum, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-first Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.; First Lieutenant Albert F. Brugman, Assistant Surgeon, Second Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Chaplain, Hector Hall, D. D.

Adjutant, First Lieutenant James J. Phelan, Adjutant, Thirteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

Quartermaster, First Lieutenant George M. Alden, Quartermaster, Thirteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

Sergeant Major, W. Swift Martin, Sixth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.

Hospital Stewards, Frederick W. Schneider, Hospital Steward, Thirteenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., and George McIntyre, Private, Twenty-first Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.

Companies E and F, both of which were from Schenectady, were mustered into the Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, on May 16, 1898, and Major Austin A. Yates was placed in command of the Fifteenth Battalion, of which they formed a part.

On May 18th the regiment moved to Chickamauga, Ga., where it remained until June 1st, when it proceeded to Tampa, Fla. On arriving at Tampa, the regiment became part of General Shafter's Fifth Army Corps, then under orders to proceed by transports to Cuba. Owing to the lack of facilities for embarking troops and the scarcity of transports, the Second Regiment was left behind with the entire command under Brigadier-General Snyder. This was the severest knock the regiment suffered, as both officers and men were very anxious to go to the front, and had they gone they could not have suffered any more than they did in the pestiferous camp at Tampa, and in clearing ground under the broiling sun upon the sands of Fernandina.

On July 20th an order was received for the regiment to proceed to Fernandina, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining transportation the movement was not begun until the 26th. On July 24th the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General J. W. Cline in the Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter of the Fourth Army Corps under General Coppinger. On August 21st, orders were received releasing the regiment from duty in the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and transferring it to the Department of the East, and directing it to proceed to Troy, N. Y. The movement began on August 24th, and on reaching Troy the regiment was quartered in Camp Hardin on the bank of Sand Lake.

On October 26th, the mustering out of the regiment began, and on the 31st of that month, Companies E and F were mustered out. Following is the list of officers and men from Schenectady who were members of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry :

ROLL OF COMPANY E,

36TH SEPARATE COMPANY OF SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY CITIZENS CORPS.

James M. Andrews, - - - - - Captain
George De B. Greene, - - - First Lieutenant
Transferred to Battalion Adjutant May 23, 1898.

Donald J. Hutton, - - - - First Lieutenant
Promoted from Second Lieutenant June 22, 1898.
Charles E. Parsons, - - - - Second Lieutenant
Promoted from Sergeant. Commissioned July 2, 1898.
Thomas Carney, - - - - - First Sergeant
William E. Walker - - - Quartermaster-Sergeant

SERGEANTS

Charles M. Robinson, Frank Hoppman,
Henry Y. Lighthall, Roy E. Brizee.

CORPORALS

E. W. Schermerhorn, A. C. Jackson,
Franklin P. Jackson, Philip A. B. Bellin,
Paul M. Pelletreau, George E. Williams,
William M. Purman, Winfred H. Larkin,
Augustus C. Smith, Fred L. Eisenmenger,
Edward E. Yelverton, James McDonald,
Albert F. Dillman.

Charles H. Smith, Musician,
Frederick W. Sherman, Musician, William H. Reed, Musician,
James Roach, Artificer, Aaron Bradt, Wagoner.

PRIVATES

Alden, Clarence T.
Amsler, Jacob
Ayquoroyd, George
Bates, Arthur O.
Bernhard, David H.
Blauel, Theodore C.
Blood, John C.
Bradt, Ira V.
Brandow, Charles F.
Brickner, Conrad
Bronk, William J.
Burhans, William N.
Carpenter, William
Clark, Walter G.
Collette, George F.
Conlon, Charles E.
Cowles, John T., Jr.
Hussong, George
Kelly, Patrick H.
Killian, John
Knopka, Fred
Lambert, James E.
Lippman, Edward G.
McCormick, James F.
McMullen, John J.
Messmer, Ernest
Metzger, Charles E.
Metzger, William W.
Maloney, Joseph F.
Moore, Augustus Andrew
Moran, John Henry
Miller, William W.
Myers, Charles L.
Nolan, James M.

Craig, Frederick M.
Crane, Peter
Crippen, Charles G.
Cunningham, William J.
Daniels, Charles H.
Daniels, Frank H.
Day, Frank H., Jr.
DeReamer, Albert E.
Dickson, Peter J.
Duck, Thomas
Dunbar, Garrett B.
Eberle, Frank A.
Eggleston, Edward
Ellers, Edward S.
Fitzpatrick, Joseph J.
Flanagan, George H.
Fuller, Edward D.
Gardiner, Herbert
Glaser, Frederick
Glennon, Michael
Gregory, Alfred
Guiltinan, James M.
Herron, James H.
Hoppman, Henry
Horan, Jeremiah
Hulbert, Charles N.
O'Rourke, John F.
Orr, Harry R.
Page, Charles J.
Peek, James
Peters, DeWitt C.
Pfender, Philip
Seekins, Thomas E.
Sheldon, Jerry
Shook, Clarence
Singhouse, Philip
Smith, Abel
Snyder, Christopher N.
Speers, William J.
Stafford, Abraham
Steinert, Edward E.
Stevens, Henry W.
Still, Edwin Floyd
Strobel, Conrad J.
Toy, E. G.
Vedder, Clyde J.
Vedder, Henry S.
Vedder, Leonard
Wagner, David J.
Waldron, Charles E.
Walker, LeRoy E.
Wortman, Howard P.

ROLL OF COMPANY F,

37TH SEPARATE COMPANY OF SCHENECTADY.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS.

Frank Bauder, - - - - - - Captain
George W. Crippen, - - - - First Lieutenant
Albert Wells, - - - - Second Lieutenant
Wayne R. Brown, - - - - - First Sergeant
William C. Yates, - - - - Quartermaster-Sergeant

SERGEANTS

Aubrey A. Ross,
Fritz R. Champion,
William Leedom,
Roger G. Kinns.

CORPORALS

Jesse S. Button,
William S. Barriger,
Ray Rowe,
Edward Williams,
Franciscus J. Baumler,
George Boldt,
George C. Caw,
Martin Hodges,
Walter H. Todd,
William Herzog,
John W. Healey,
Cyrus W. Rexford.

William K. Wands, Musician,
John H. Cross, Artificer,
Frank Reha, Musician,
George J. Sells, Wagoner.

PRIVATES

Allen, John W.
Bancroft, Fred S.
Banker, William
Barry, George
Berger, Henry E.
Boldt, William
Broughton, Charles A.
Boyle, John H.
Boyle, Thomas
Bridgeman, Peter T.
Burke, Clarence W.
Castle, Willard A.
Chadsey, LeRoy
Clinton, Jacob S.
Clowe, Earl
Dolzen, Charles
Eagan, Joseph F.
Enders, Charles L.
Fenton, William M.
Ford, Harry B.
Gabel, Fred W.
Goetz, St. Elmo N.
Gould, Henry W.
Hall, Frank E.
Hanley, Patrick F.
Hallenbeck, Walter H.
Hambridge, Edward
Henry, Harry
Lubking, Frederick W.
Luedemann, William F.
Mallery, Arlington H.
Mawson, George H.
McChesney, Frank
McCready, William H.
McDonald, Thomas W.
Messmer, Charles P.
Monges, Richard F.
Nivison, William D.
Ogden, James
Penoyer, William H.
Potter, William
Powell, Albert A.
Purcell, John A.
Quackenbush, George
Ralph, James
Ragan, Lloyd E.
Reed, Fred L.
Richardson, Edward C.
Robinson, Rodman H.
Schermerhorn, Louis C.
Schneider, Henry C.
Shaw, John C.
Safford, Ward E.
Schiek, Frederick
Sheffold, Delbert
Sheffold, William A.

Huber, Adolf
Jones, Clinton
Jones, John S.
Jann, Victor
Jandro, Elmer L.
Juno, Duncan McD.
Keating, Edward C.
Kerber, John
Kleiner, Emil
Knowlton, Daniel H.
Luckhurst, Judson B.
Lovett, Lewis L.
Lawyer, Otis
Levey, Elmer E.
Louder, Peter
Stevenson, Porter C.
Smith William A.
Taylor, John
Thorpe, James
Thornton, Edward A.
Tierney, James
Tushingham, George W.
Van Vranken, Charles
Van Vranken, Stephen T.
Warren, Clarence A.
Warner, Frank M.
Whitmyre, Clarence
Whitstead, Edwin J.
Young, Roy

The editor deeply regrets that he is unable to give the records of those who fought in the Philippines and in China. He has made every effort to ascertain who of Schenectady's sons engaged in two national contests, in which the United States won equal renown for bravery, humanity and the exercise not only of military skill, but of military diplomacy that is unsurpassed in all its history. He has advertised in the daily papers of Schenectady for information as to those who fought or suffered or died in these wars, and has received no response, and has never been able to obtain any information. It would be idle to attempt a search among the names of 446,000 enrolled in the records of the War Department, to find the scattered few who did duty in the tropics. There are enough, however few, to deserve honorable mention in those two wars, but even the names of those few he has been unable to obtain.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Towns of the County.

Duanesburgh is the most western town of Schenectady County, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery County, on the east by the town of Princetown, on the south by Schoharie and Albany Counties and on the west by Schoharie County. Duanesburgh has an area of about 42,000 acres. Its form is irregular, and its situation elevated from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. Its surface consists of upland broken by the narrow valleys and gullies of small streams. Schoharie Creek forms a small portion of the western boundary and Norman's Kill flows through the south part, entering the Hudson further down at a point about two and one-half miles below Albany. The Bozen Kill, one of the branches of Norman's Kill, is a picturesque stream on which is a fall of seventy feet. Corry's Brook and Chuctanunda Creek also do their part in draining the town. The hills which border these streams are steep and in some places rocky. The soil is a stiff clay loam with some intermixture of gravel.

The products are various, but grass succeeds better than grain and the town is better adapted to pasturage than to tillage. During the late years, the principal crops cultivated have been hay, oats, potatoes, buckwheat and rye. There are no fruits grown to speak of.

Maria Pond and Featherstonhaugh Lake are two small sheets of water in the northeastern part of the town, about 250 feet above the canal. Maria Pond is about two miles in circumference and is a very beautiful lake during the summer.

The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad extends through the southern part with a station at Quaker street.

Duanesburgh was erected into a township by patent March 13, 1765, but was first recognized as a town March 22, 1788.

The first large tracts in what is now Duanesburgh were purchased by different parties. In 1737 Timothy Bagley made a purchase and

was followed in 1738 by A. P. and William Crosby, and in 1739 by Walter Butler. Jonathan Brewster purchased a tract in 1770. These included about 60,000 acres, which, with the exception of about 1,000 acres, known as Braine's Patent, came into the ownership of Hon. James Duane, either by inheritance from his father or by purchase.

Actual settlement of the town did not begin until 1765, when the town was organized and Judge Duane contracted with about twenty German families from Pennsylvania to begin a settlement. Of these, sixteen families came and located permanently. Fifteen dollars per annum for each one hundred acres, payable in gold and silver, was the price paid for the renting of these lands.

When Judge Duane withdrew from active life, he gave to the town a plot of ground ten acres in extent. This is called Center Square, and was designed as a common for the village of Duanesburgh. Two churches, a school-house, and other buildings are situated in the locality.

Hon. James Duane, from whom the town was named, was born in New York City, February 6, 1733, and was a lawyer by profession. It is, however, as a high-toned patriot in the early part of the Revolutionary struggle that he came into prominent notice. He was a member of the First Provincial Congress that met at Philadelphia in 1774, and was associated with Patrick Henry, John Adams, John Jay, Richard Henry Franklin and other Revolutionary leaders. He was again elected to Congress in 1775, but in 1776 returned home to attend the New York Congress, of which he had been chosen a member from New York City. The object of this congress was to form a state government.

In 1784 he was elected Mayor of New York City, which office he held for several years, and in March, 1789, he welcomed to that city the first Congress under the present Constitution, and General Washington, as President of the Republic. In the same year President Washington appointed him United State Judge of the District of New York, which position he held until March, 1794, when he retired and removed to Schenectady. He intended to take up his

residence in Duanesburgh, where he had already erected a church, but died suddenly on the morning of February 1, 1797. He was buried under Christ's Church, Duanesburgh.

NISKAYUNA was formed from Watervliet, Albany County, N. Y., March 7, 1809, with a population of 681, and a part of Schenectady was annexed in 1853. Niskayuna contains 10,471 acres.

The name of this town is derived from the term Nis-ti-go-wo-ne or Co-nis-ti-glo-no, the name by which it is known on the old maps. When the first white settlers arrived in the town, this place was occupied by a tribe of Indians known as Conistigione.

Niskayuna lies on the Mohawk in the eastern part of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep bluffs upon the river valley. The intervales are very rich and productive. A strip of land about a mile west, extending back from the summits of the bluffs, has a hard clay soil, and a considerable portion of it is swampy and unfit for cultivation. Farther south the soil is sandy.

Tradition has preserved a few of the following names of the chiefs of the Connestigiune tribe who inhabited this section of the country: Ron-warrigh-woh-go-wa, (signifying in English, the great fault finder or grumbler), Ka-na-da-rokh-go-wa, (signifying a great eater), Ro-ya-na, (a chief), As-sa-ve-go, (big knife), and A-voon-ta-go-wa, (big tree). Of these, the first made the greatest objection to alienating lands to the whites and in each deed he was careful to have a covenant inserted by which the rights of hunting and fishing were preserved to them. It was a common saying of his that "after the whites had taken possession of our lands, they will make Kaut-sore (literally spoon-food or soup) of our bodies." Yet he was on the most friendly terms with the whites and was never backward in extending to them his powerful influence and personal aid during their expedition against the Canadians in the French War. He took great delight in instructing the boys of the settlers in the arts of war and was constantly complaining that the government did not prosecute the war against the French with sufficient vigor. The council fire of the Connestigiune band was held about a mile south of the village.

In 1687, Niskayuna was visited by a spy from the Adirondack tribe, which was an ally of the French. Hunger drove him to the house of a Dutchman by the name of Van Brakle, where he devoured an enormous quantity of the food set before him, which happened to be pork and peas. Although his movements had been made with unusual caution, the eagle eye of the "Grumbler" detected him. He waylaid him on leaving the house of his entertainer and after a short conflict, killed him. Having severed the head of the corpse from the body, he repaired to the house of Van Brakle and threw the head into the window, exclaiming to the owner: "Behold the head of your pea eater."

The first settlers of this town were an independent class of Hollanders who located outside the manor line to avoid the conflicting exactions of the patrons and the trading government of the New Netherlands. It was settled at about the same time as was Schenectady.

Among the early settlers were the Clutes, Van Vrankens, Vedders, Groots, Tymersons, Consauls, Pearses, Van Brookhovens, Claas, Jansen and Kriegers.

From an old document it appears that Harmon Vedder obtained a patent for some land here in 1664.

Captain Martin Kriegier, who was the first burgomaster of New Amsterdam, finally settled in Niskayuna, on the banks of the Mohawk, "where the Indians carry their canoes across the stones." In this retired and romantic spot, this brave soldier and just magistrate died in the year 1712.

GLENVILLE was named after Sanders Leenderste Glen, the original patentee. It was formed from the fourth ward of Schenectady, April 14, 1820, and is the only town in the county north of the Mohawk River. The country around Scotia was granted in 1665 to Glen, a native of Scotland, who moved to Holland in 1645, on account of religious persecution, and from there migrated to the New Netherlands.

The greater part of the surface of the town is covered with a thick deposit of drift which consists principally of clay, with some

outcrop of slate with hard pan in the southern and western parts and loam in the eastern. Generally, the underlying rock is the shale of the Hudson River group, which crops out in the valleys and the bottom of the rivers.

The central and western parts are occupied by rugged and wooded hills rising abruptly from the valley of the river to a height of three hundred feet. The eastern part of the town is nearly level. The Mohawk intervales have been devoted to the culture of broom corn and are very fertile.

The principal streams are: Crabskill, Chaugh-ta-noon-da, Alphlaata and Jan Wemp's Creeks and Verf Kill. Sander's Lake in Scotia is about a mile in circumference.

On November 13, 1662, Van Slyck's Island was granted to Jacques Van Slyck and later a new grant was made to Jacques Cornelise and Jan Barentse Wemp.

Hoffman's Ferry was established about 1790 by Harmanus Vedder and called Vedder's Ferry until 1835, when it was bought by John Hoffman, from whom it took its present name.

Among the first settlers were the Glens, Sanderses, Veiles, Van Eppses, Ostrands, Tolls, Barhydts, Browns, Johnsons and Carpenters.

The village of West Glenville is situated ten miles from Schenectady. It is in the northeast part of the town. East Glenville contains a Methodist Episcopal church and a lodge of Good Templars.

High Mills is situated in the northeastern part of the town. At this place the town built a fine iron bridge across the Alplaat Creek.

The village of Scotia lies between the Mohawk River and Sander's Lake and is about one-half mile from Schenectady. Reesville was a suburb of Scotia, but the two places have grown together and are now known only as Scotia. Scotia, the ancient name of Scotland, was the name given by its first settler. This village commences at a point nearly opposite the eastern extremity of the city and extends westward about two miles along the north side of the Mohawk.

On November 3, 1865, the first patent was granted by Governor Richard Niccols to Sanders Leendertse Glen.

PRINCETOWN was formed March 20, 1798, from a portion of the patent of Schenectady, and from lands originally patented to George Ingoldsby and Aaron Bradt in 1737. This was subsequently sold to William Corry, who formed a settlement which was long known as Corry's Bush. Afterwards Corry sold his interest to John Duncan. The town itself was named after John Prince of Schenectady, who was in the Assembly as a member from Albany County. Its surface consists of a broken upland gently descending towards the southeast, with a stiff argillaceous mould resting on a compact of ponderous hard-pan, with ledges of limestone, calcereous and silicious sandstone argillite.

The streams are Norman's Kill in the south, Platt's Kill in the center, and Zantzee Kill in the northwest. Upon this stream is a cascade sixty feet high, and from this point to the Mohawk are numerous falls and cascades.

The town contains 15,450 acres, and is an oblong square, ten and one-half miles long north and south, by two and one-half miles wide. It is located about seven miles northwest of Schenectady and sixteen miles from Albany. It lies between the towns of Duanesburgh on the south and Rotterdam on the north, and is a little west from the center of the county.

Kelly's Station is a small hamlet in the southeast corner of the town, eight miles south from Schenectady and three miles east from Duanesburgh's four corners. Giffords is a small hamlet about three miles northeast of Kelly's Station. Rynex Corners is eight miles west of Schenectady and on the line of the towns of Rotterdam and Princetown.

ROTTERDAM was formed from Schenectady on April 14, 1820, and was formerly the Third Ward. Another part of the city was annexed in 1853, and a part taken from the town and added to the city in 1865.

The town contains 24,422 1-2 acres, and lies near the center of the county upon the south bank of the Mohawk. The surface consists of a broken hilly region in the northwest, a level intervale extending from the center towards the south, and a high plain on the east.

Part of the soil upon the west hills is a tough clay underlaid by shale. The central valley or plain, five miles in extent, was named by the Dutch the bouwlandts, or farm lands. The soil is a deep alluvial. The east plateau is sandy and has formerly been regarded as barren, but of late years has shown itself adapted for orchards and especially for small fruits.

In the summer of 1661, Arant Van Curler, leader of the first settlement, made application to Governor Stuyvesant for permission to settle upon the great flats lying west of Schenectady.

Broom corn was first introduced into this town by the Shakers of Watervliet and Niskayuna, and is now one of the most extensive products of the soil. Mr. Martin De Forrest of Schenectady says he well remembers the first piece of broom corn planted in Rotterdam, near the city of Schenectady by the Shakers from Watervliet. It attracted much attention and its peculiar adaption to this alluvial soil soon brought it into general cultivation. Mr. Sanders Van Eps, then an extensive farmer in Rotterdam, was one of the first to raise it in large quantities and to manufacture it into brooms.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The History of Union College.

[Written especially for this work by Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of the College.]

Education was one of the accepted and fundamental principles of the new civilization which began with the planting of the American colonies. With the early struggle for subsistence, in the face of discouragements and dangers, one college after another was founded in the then wilderness. These institutions nourished the spirit of liberty which came to final expression in American independence.

The valleys of the Mohawk and Hudson were settled for the most part by immigrants from Holland, and it may seem strange, know-

ing as we do the devotion of the Dutch to sound learning, that their colonies were not among the first to establish a school of higher education. Why is there not a college in this vicinity as old, at least, as Harvard? A single fact will account for this.

The American college began as a training school for Christian ministers. It may be doubted if one of the earlier colleges would have been founded but for the pressure of this necessity. Puritanism had broken with the church of England, and so with the great English universities, and therefore it must train its own religious teachers.

No such necessity was laid upon the Dutch colonists, and for at least a hundred years after the founding of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange it was the settled policy of the Dutch either to bring their ministers directly from Holland, or to send their youth to Holland to be educated. The Dutch church in America was a component part of the church of the mother country; and when at last it became independent under the leadership of Dr. John Livingston, it at once established its own "School of the Prophets," Queen's College, now Rutger's, at New Brunswick, N. J. This one institution, almost synchronous in its origin with King's College, now Columbia, in New York City, was for years abundantly sufficient for all the needs of the Dutch colonists. But while the War of the Revolution was still in progress, a movement was begun by the people of Northern and Eastern New York, looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning, which should meet the needs of the growing settlements along the Hudson and Mohawk; not the needs represented supremely by the church, but by the new national life just awakening. It is worthy of emphasis that this was the distinguishing feature of the movement that led at last to the founding of Union College. We need not hesitate to say that Union College was more than any other institution in our land, the outgrowth of national life and national feeling, and, to a very marked degree, the college has been true in all her history to this national spirit. The movement to which reference has been made began in 1779, with a petition to the governor and legislature of the state, signed by 850 citizens of Albany and Tryon Counties, and 140 citizens of Charlotte

County, now Washington, to found a college in Schenectady, to be called Clinton College in honor of George Clinton, the governor.

The preamble of the charter as then proposed reads as follows:

"Whereas a great number of respectable inhabitants of Albany, Tryon and Charlotte, taking into consideration the great benefit of a good education, the disadvantages they now labor under for want of the means of acquiring it, and the loud call there now is and no doubt will be in a future day for men of learning to fill the various offices of church and state; and looking upon the town of Schenectady in every respect the most suitable and commodious seat for a seminary of learning in this state, or perhaps in America, have presented their humble petition to the governor and legislature of this state, earnestly requesting that a number of gentlemen may be incorporated in a body politic, who shall be empowered to erect an academy or college in the place aforesaid, to hold sufficient funds for its support, to make proper laws for its government, and to confer degrees."

The legislature was then in session at Kingston, and the petitions were referred to a committee, which reported favorably about two months later, October 20th, 1779, and recommended that the petitioners be allowed to bring in a bill at the next session. This was not done, however, for the reason, doubtless, that the emergencies of the war diverted attention from the project.

But three years later, or in 1782, another petition, signed by 1,200 was presented to the legislature, still sitting at Kingston. It was the closing year of the war, when all was confusion, and no decisive action was taken by the legislature.

The petition called for the creation of a corporate body by executive act. This may have raised the question which resulted in 1786 in the creation of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, with authority to grant charters to colleges and academies, so that the college in Schenectady may be said to be, in an indirect way, the origin of the Board of Regents, or the entire educational system of the state.

Early failures, however, did not discourage the friends of education. In 1784 the Rev. Dirck Romeyn became pastor of the

Reformed Church in Schenectady. A man of ripe scholarship and of aggressive energy, he threw himself at once with great enthusiasm into the movement, and became the leader to whom more than to any other one man final success was due. He first organized an academy in Schenectady in 1785, and this academy became the visible representative of the struggling cause. Dr. Romeyn seemed to realize the strategic importance of fostering an educational institution, even though it fell far short of their dreams and desires. And, without doubt, the existence of this academy determined finally the location of the college in Schenectady.

That the academy was regarded only as a means to a higher end, appears from an interesting letter written by Dr. John H. Livingston to his friend, Dr. Dirck Romeyn, in the winter of 1785-86. He says: "If I can be serviceable to you in anything relating thereto (*i. e.*, to the college project) I shall be glad to receive your directions," and in another letter, dated February 25th, 1786, he writes: "I shall be happy to hear from you, and wish to know what prospects remain of our sanguine expectations respecting your intended college. I have understood some little misunderstanding has taken place in consequence of different claims to the same lands which were intended to be appropriated for a fund. I hope it may be amicably settled. It would doubtless prove a great advantage to the town to have a college placed there, and its importance to literature and religion in that quarter of our state need not be mentioned." From this time, 1786, almost every year brought some petition to the legislature, either for the academy, or for the longed-for college. One of these petitions, asking that power might be given by law to three or more of the petitioners to purchase 15,360 acres of land from the Oneida Indians at a nominal price for the benefit of a university, was referred to a committee of the legislature, which reported as follows:

"That if it would not be derogatory to the interests of the state, the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. Therefore, resolved, that it would be derogatory to the interests of the state to grant the prayer of the petitioners. N. B. "Interest" in this report means dignity, honor, interest, peace and public faith. Rejected and ended."

In a memorial dated February 29th, 1792, the proprietors of the academy state that they had at that time about eighty students in the English language, and nearly twenty pursuing the study of the learned languages and higher branches, in preparation for the first or more advanced classes in college. They were fully convinced of their ability to establish and maintain a college. As a foundation for their fund, the town of Schenectady was willing to convey to the trustees of a college, as soon as they were appointed, a tract of land containing 5,000 acres. A pledge of 700 acres more was offered from individuals, and a subscription of nearly £1,000. The Consistory of the Dutch church offered to give a building called the "Academy," worth £1,500, and £250 for a library. In this memorial we find another name for the college suggested, viz.: "the College of Schenectady."

The application, however, was denied on the grounds that sufficient funds had not been provided. The academy continued to prosper, and one year later, in 1793, had 128 students, of whom thirty-eight were pursuing the classical languages and other higher branches.

The next petition was for a charter for the academy, and this was granted January 29th, 1793; but an effort to obtain a college charter one year later failed, because the state of literature in the academy did not appear to be far enough advanced, nor its funds sufficient to warrant its erection into a college. We must regard with special gratification this jealous guarding of the degree-conferring power in the early days of our commonwealth. It is all the more noticeable in view of the easy indifference with which this power has been granted in more recent years. Far from being dismayed by their repeated failures, the promoters of the college movement gathered their forces for another effort, which finally proved successful.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the academy upon the 19th day of August, 1794, the board appointed Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, John Saunders, Nicholas Veeder, Stephen N. Bayard, Joseph C. Yates and John Taylor a committee to digest and report a plan for a college to be established in the town of Schenectady, and instructed the committee to form the

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plan upon the most liberal principles, so as to remove the objections offered by the Regents. This committee met on the 17th day of September, and after full discussion, resolved:

1. "That public utility, liberality of sentiment and entire exclusion of all party whatsoever ought to be attended in forming a plan for a college; and

2. That in order to render the business more extensive, and to collect the sentiment of others, this committee will meet at Albany upon the 11th day of November next, and invite a number of gentlemen of information in the city of Albany to unite with them in carrying the business of their appointment into effect."

This adjourned meeting was held at the house of James McGourk, and was attended by representatives, not only from the city of Albany, but from the northern and western parts of the state. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer presided, and a general outline of a plan for a college was agreed upon, and a committee appointed to perfect the plan, and report at a subsequent meeting to be held on the 16th day of December. This committee consisted of John Taylor, Joseph C. Yates, Stephen N. Bayard, John Saunders, Simeon DeWitt, Himloke Woodruff, John V. Henry and William Pitt Beers.

Another committee, composed of John Lansing, Jr., Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Peter Gansevoort, Jr., was appointed to draw a circular letter to be printed and distributed through the northern and western parts of the state, inviting prominent gentlemen to this December meeting.

The meeting was held according to agreement, again at the house of James McGourk, when the full text of the appeal to the Regents was agreed upon. In this appeal an elaborate plan for the college was proposed, covering the organization and government of the Board of Trustees, the constitution of the faculty, the range of studies, the fees of students, and the salaries of the professors. The curriculum was to include the Latin and Greek languages and antiquities, mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, geography, rhetoric, logic and the Belles-Lettres, history, chronology, moral philosophy and natural jurisprudence. The matriculation fee was to

be two and a half dollars, tuition sixteen dollars per year, and graduation fee six dollars. The president's salary must be not less than $750, and a professor's salary not less than $500. No president or professor being a minister of the Gospel could assume pastoral charge of a church.

One reason for the failure of earlier efforts was undoubtedly the jealousy of other cities or towns. Various places were advocated by interested citizens: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Lansingburgh, Waterford and even Stillwater, but the most formidable opposition came naturally from Albany. As early as January 4th, 1792, the Common Council of Albany voted to convey a part of the public square for the use of a college, provided that a charter could be obtained, and a committee was appointed to secure subscriptions. Efforts were increased when Albany learned of the activity of Schenectady in the fall of 1794. A meeting was held in the City Hall of Albany on the last day of that year for taking measures toward securing a charter for Albany College, and when Schenectady's petition came before the Board of Regents in January, 1795, it jostled against another from Albany proposing two acres for buildings and $50,000 in money.

It would be interesting to know the considerations which controlled the decision of the Board of Regents as between these rival claimants to the honor of a college site. It is not difficult to discover some of the determining factors in the case. First, the lack of enthusiasm in Albany as compared with Schenectady. There was no such hearty unanimity in that city indicative of the longing for an educational institution that made the people of Schenectady one in their efforts, year after year. After reading the whole story of the contest one is convinced that Albany was not so eager for a college because of what the college represented, as she was eager to keep the college from going to Schenectady; and so her efforts were spasmodic, and she became thoroughly aroused only when she saw her rival about to succeed.

Then it must not be forgotten that some leading Albanians honestly favored Schenectady, as shown by the meetings held at the residence of Mr. McGourk. After Dr. Dirck Romeyn, the men most

prominent in the college movement were General Philip Schuyler and Governor George Clinton, and both advocated the Schenectady site. It was doubtless their influence that turned the scale in favor of the smaller city; but the importance of Dr. Romeyn's influence is very pleasantly set forth in an interesting letter written to his son, the Rev. John B. Romeyn, by Governor DeWitt Clinton, as follows:

"When the legislature met in New York about thirty years ago, your excellent father attended the Regents of the university to solicit the establishment of a college at Schenectady. Powerful opposition was made at Albany. I was the secretary of the university and I had the opportunity of observing the characters of the men concerned in this application, and the whole of its progress to ultimate success. I have no doubt that the weight and respectability of your father's character procured a decision in favor of Schenectady. Governor George Clinton and General Schuyler, almost always in opposition to each other, united on this question. I had frequent occasion from my official position to see your father. There was something in his manner peculiarly dignified and benevolent, calculated to create veneration as well as affection, and it made an impression on my mind that will never be erased."

The month of February, 1795, witnessed the final triumph of a cause which had found its first popular expression sixteen years before. Upon the 8th of that month the trustees were named, and upon the 25th the full text of the charter was ratified by the Regents. The news of the granting of this charter was received in Schenectady with every manifestation of delight. I quote from the address of Mr. Sweetman at the semi-centennial celebration. As he was a member of the first class graduating, he was an eye-witness of what he describes.

"The old brick academy on the corner of Union and Ferry streets resounded with the tidings of success, and the night following the windows were well studded with candles, and at a concerted signal all instantly in a blaze; the little bell on top of the house jingling most merrily; the interior filled with happy boys, and the streets crowded with sympathizing spectators. Had you been there,

you would have witnessed a joyful night, when the academy was metamorphosed into Union College."

Mr. Sweetman describes what interested him most as a student, the academy being the center of the whole scene, but the chronicles of the day speak of the whole town given over to rejoicing, a general display of flags, the ringing of all the bells, bonfires, and a great illumination.

And so began the life of this historic institution. The first trustees were: Robert Yates, Abram Yates, Jr., Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsbrow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gordon, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Ammi Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V. C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Pick, Jonas Platt and Jonas Coe.

Of these, seven resided in Albany, six in Schenectady, three in Ballston, and one each in Saratoga, Troy, Kinderhook, Palatine, Herkimer, and Whitestown, N. Y., and Hackensack, N. J.

By the terms of the final petition for the charter, a majority of the Board of Trustees could not belong to any one religious denomination, and this led to the selection of the name "Union College" as expressing the intention of uniting all religious sects in a common interest for the common good by offering equal advantages to all, with preference to none. The purpose was to found an institution upon the broad basis of Christian unity, and this idea has ever since been faithfully followed in the spirit of the original intention, no particular religious denomination having at any time claimed, or attempted to control its management, or to influence the choice of trustees or faculty. It is believed that this was the first college in the United States not confessedly denominational in its character; and in this respect, as in many others, Union College was a pioneer in the educational world.

But the non-sectarianism of the college was only one way of emphasizing the fact, to which allusion has already been made, the distinctively national character of the institution. The state recognized no religious creed as of supreme authority, neither should the

college created especially to serve the state. Still the college, like the state, should be distinctively Christian in its spirit and aims.

A few months after the granting of the charter, the trustees of the Schenectady Academy transferred their property to the trustees of the college, and the latter body completed the organization of the college, on the 19th day of October, 1795, by the election of the Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, as president, John Taylor, A. M., the principal of the old academy, as professor of mathematics, and the Rev. Andrew Yates as professor of Greek and Latin.

A glance at the social and economic conditions under which the infant college began its life may prove of interest.

Schenectady numbered less than 3,000 inhabitants. It was thoroughly, conspicuously, desperately Dutch. Many of the houses were built of bricks brought from Holland, and all had their gable ends toward the street. Dutch was the language of the home and the market-place, and Dutch also were the hospitality to strangers, the love of liberty, the simplicity of life, public and private virtues.

The great festivals of the year were Christmas, when Santa Claus came, Paas and Pinxter. There were a few families of wealth and prominence, but the great majority lived in comfort if not in luxury. Poverty and wretchedness, as seen to-day, were almost unknown. There were few demoralizing influences to greet the youth leaving the restraints of home for the larger freedom of college life. Although nearly as old as Albany or New York, Schenectady was virtually in 1795 a frontier town. Beyond it to the west all was wilderness with here and there a little settlement, as at Cherry Valley, Cooperstown, Palatine and Fort Stanwix, now Utica. But the beautiful and fertile valley of the Mohawk had already begun to attract immigrants, and the population along the river increased rapidly. For all the ambitious youth of this region the new college held out its arms, and its accessibility was a large factor in determining the prosperity which came a few years later. In return it sent back to the growing villages young men trained for professional and public life, and so contributed largely, from the earliest years, to the intelligence and public spirit which have made this the Empire State.

But to return to the college itself. Its beginning was feeble. For the first two or three years barely a score of students all told were in attendance. Nevertheless, confidence in the future never wavered and enthusiasm never failed. At the first commencement in 1797, three seniors only were graduated; but the occasion was one of rejoicing, and was deemed of sufficient importance to draw many distinguished visitors from a distance. The exercises were held in the Reformed Church, then standing in the middle of Albany street, now State street. To quote from one of the graduates of that day in his address fifty years later:

"There within its massive and venerable walls, sparingly receiving the light through the small squares of glass, on a cloudy and chilly day, the first Wednesday in May, 1797, was celebrated the first Commencement of Union College. But it was May Day and the spring time of Union College; not the dog-days of later years, when we are sweltering with heat and panting for air. And we talked of flowers and zephyrs and the loveliness of the renovating year. The number of graduates was few indeed, only three. The house was filled to overflowing. Amongst other distinguished citizens Governor Jay and Stephen Van Rensselaer, lieutenant-governor, were present. Dr. Smith, the president, acquitted himself to admiration. His parting address to the graduates was pointed, parental, affectionate. The whole audience was moved, and when he turned to speak of the future, he lifted the assembly to new thoughts and prospects of Union College, when it should rise with the rising country, increase its numbers, extend its influence, acquire a name, win the confidence of the community, and command the respect and patronage of the state."

From these words, it is evident that President Smith shared the popular confidence in the future of the college. He was a man of experience in educational work, having been president of Hampden Sidney College in Virginia, although he came to Union College from a Philadelphia pastorate. The rigors of our northern climate proved, however, too severe for his health, and he resigned the presidency in 1799, to return to his former charge. He was succeeded the same year by Jonathan Edwards, the younger, who brought the prestige of

a great name with character and ability that promised to add to its greatness; but after two years of service, marked by the steady growth of the college, he died suddenly, and was succeeded in 1801, by the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, a graduate and president of Brown University, and a Baptist, while his two predecessors had been graduates of Princeton, and were Presbyterians, thus confirming practically the undenominational character of the institution. Dr. Maxcy's term of service was also brief, as he resigned in 1804, to accept the presidency of South Carolina College.

The story of these early years should include a brief financial statement, especially as this illustrates the relations between the college and the state.

The trustees of the town of Schenectady gave originally	$20,301 60
Other gifts in land and money by citizens of Albany, Schenectady and other places fram 1795 to 1798	16,213 50
The State Legislature appropriated in 1795, for books and apparatus - - - -	3,750 00
In 1796 for building - - - -	10,000 00
In 1797 for salaries for two years - - -	1,500 00
In the years from 1797 to 1804, for various purposes	62,862 13
Total of all gifts to the college from 1795 to 1804	$114,677 23

The amount seems large for that early day, and doubtless was, but it should be remembered that much of this was in unproductive lands and $56,000 had gone into the new college building, leaving a very small sum for income-bearing investment. So that in reality the college was seriously crippled financially.

But the most significant part of the above statement is the almost annual appropriation from the legislature, showing that Union College was at the beginning practically a state institution, thus giving evidence that at that day the relation of sound learning to the general welfare was appreciated. It may be questioned whether the state ever spent money more wisely than when it thus fostered the beginning of the institution that has given back to it and to the nation more than 6,000 educated men, whose characters and talents

have contributed much to the development of American civilization. It is generally admitted that no college in our land has during the same period sent forth a larger proportion of broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, who became leaders of men.

In 1804 we come upon the determining event in the life of the college. The Rev. Eliphalet Nott, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, was called to the presidency, and held the office until his death in 1866, or for a period of sixty-two years, the longest presidential term in the history of American colleges. Dr. Nott made Union College. The story of his administration is the story of the progress of the institution from weakness and obscurity to a position second to none among the colleges of our land. A man of vigorous intellect, of limitless resources, of marvelous tact, of broad sympathies, of imposing figure and an inspiring personality, he brought all of his remarkable endowments to the service of the college. Students gathered about him in increasing numbers. From fifteen in 1804, the Senior class numbered fifty-nine in 1814, ninety in 1824, 105 in 1834, reaching the maximum 162 in 1860. In 1845 at the close of the first fifty years of its life Union College had sent forth nearly one-half as many graduates as Harvard College in all her history of two hundred years.

Dr. Nott was pre-eminently a judge of men, and surrounded himself with teachers of recognized ability. The faculty contained such men as Francis Wayland, afterwards president of Brown University; Alonzo Potter, afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania; Andrew Yates, Robert Proudfit, Tayler Lewis, Isaac W. Jackson, William M. Gillespie and John Foster.

The original site of the college was the northeast corner of Union and Ferry streets, and its home the old academy building. In 1796 a new and larger site was secured further east on Union street between the present Erie Canal and North College street. A building was erected which doubtless seemed ample for all possible needs of the new institution, but under Dr. Nott's vigorous management it soon became evident that more room was needed. And with characteristic foresight and ambitious purpose he secured a tract of several hundred acres on the rising ground east of the city, and in

1813 the work of transforming this wilderness into a beautiful and commanding college domain was begun under the direction of Jacques Ramee, a French landscape architect, who had been employed by the United States government in laying out the city of Washington. Mr. Ramee prepared an elaborate plan which included not only the artistic treatment of the grounds, but also the grouping of the buildings and even the designs of the buildings. This accounts for the fact which has been often noted that Union College alone, among our older institutions of learning, shows the early adoption of a consistent and comprehensive plan, and that the characteristic features of this plan are essentially foreign. There is a suggestion of an old world convent or monastery in both the architecture and arrangement of the buildings. The original plan, bearing the date 1813, and the signature of Jacques Ramee, was discovered in Paris as recently as 1890 by Mr. W. E. Benjamin, a graduate of the college, who secured it and brought it to America, where it came into the possession of R. C. Alexander, a trustee of the college, and by him was presented to the college.

With removal to its new site, the college assumed a dignity and a relative importance which led almost at once to a large increase in the number of students, and from that date to the beginning of the Civil War, Union was generally recognized as among the three or four leading institutions of the country. The name of Dr. Nott became known throughout the land, and his genius as an educator commanded attention and inspired confidence. His liberal policy provoked wide-spread discussion, and while it aroused opposition, it also gained favor. For the privilege of graduating at Union, many students left other colleges at the end of the Sophomore or Junior year, and completed their course under Dr. Nott, so that for many years the upper classes at Union were larger than the lower. It has been said so often that it is commonly believed that these upper classes were recruited largely from students expelled from other institutions. It is true that Dr. Nott welcomed such students, believing that every man should be given a second chance, and the result in almost every instance justified his course, but the number who came in this way was relatively small. The great majority

came from choice, attracted by the fame of the college, and especially by the great reputation of its president, as a practical educator. His aggressive independence was shown in many ways. He was the first to recognize the value of the study of modern languages, the first to anticipate the importance of a knowledge of the natural sciences and of technical training. As early as 1833 a scientific course was introduced running parallel for three years with the classical course, and in 1845 a course in civil engineering was established. In this, as in other respects, Union College became a pioneer, blazing the way which nearly all our educational institutions have since taken.

Another influence contributing to the popularity and growth of the college in the first half of the last century was the development of student fraternities. To-day they represent much of the charm of undergraduate life, and occupy a field of increasing influence and importance, recognized by all but a few of our colleges. To Union belongs the distinction of originating the fraternity system and founding the oldest and best known of the Greek letter fraternities: Kappa Alpha, in 1825; Sigma Phi, in 1827; Delta Phi, in 1828; Psi Upsilon, in 1833; Chi Psi, in 1841, and Theta Delta Chi, in 1847. The sympathy of the authorities with these social and literary organizations drew many students from other colleges in the days when their aims and methods were misunderstood, and the element of secrecy led to repressive measures.

The financial history of Dr. Nott's administration is too complicated to be reviewed in detail within the limits of this article. At a time when the accepted ethical standards permitted the use of the lottery, many educational and religious institutions sought this means of raising money. Among them was Union College, which received from the legislature from time to time lottery grants for various amounts aggregating $280,000. The largest of these was a grant for $200,000 which passed the legislature in 1814. This amount, however, was not immediately realized, and the failure of the agents originally appointed to conduct the lottery led Dr. Nott to assume, eventually, the entire responsibility, and through his efficient management the college finally received the aid which the state had intended to give. For his services he was entitled to a

commission, but how much he received was never known, as no report was required by the legislature, and none was given. This led, many years later, to the preferment of charges against the president of the college, and the legislature appointed an investigating committee. Before their report came up for final action, Dr. Nott carried out his long standing purpose and made over to the college what was practically his entire private fortune. This was so largely in excess of any amount that he could have received from the management of the lotteries, that it silenced his detractors and vindicated his private character, as well as his unselfish devotion to the college with which his name had then been associated for half a century. From the beginning of the presidency, the finances of the college had been virtually under his direct personal control, and it was well understood that he made no distinction between the income of the college and his personal income, but freely drew from the latter to meet educational needs as they arose. He was not only a shrewd business man, but an inventor, and some of his inventions, notably his stoves, brought large financial returns. His own fortune, as well as the funds of the college, had been invested in Long Island City real estate. All of these large holdings became the property of the college, and under favorable conditions would have proved of immense value, but even the genius of Dr. Nott could not foresee the course of Long Island City politics, which encouraged all that is objectionable in city life, to the serious impairment of real estate values. Notwithstanding this opposing influence, the Long Island City property proved an available asset for the support of the college for many years. It was sold in 1897 for $1,100,000, a sum sufficient, after the payment of debts, to cover all the funds which from first to last had been invested in the property.

After serving for nearly fifty years, and when approaching his eightieth birthday, Dr. Nott felt it advisable to share in some measure the executive responsibility, and the Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., was called from Auburn Theological Seminary to the office of vice president of the college; but although this led to a division of labor, Dr. Nott remained the actual as well as the nominal head of the college until his death in 1866, at the advanced age of 93 years.

The effect of the Civil War was seriously felt during the close of his administration, and there is abundant reason for the claim that Union suffered more than any other northern college during that period of strife. The college had always been popular in the south, and in 1860 nearly every southern state was represented among the undergraduates. All of these students left with the outbreak of hostilities, and at the same time many of their friends and classmates from the north answered the call of President Lincoln for volunteers. The story has often been told of the company that was drilled daily on the college campus by the Professor of Modern Languages, Colonel Peissner, who afterwards fell at Chancellorsville. Of the students who left for the war only a few returned to complete their course. Among these was Harrison E. Webster, who later became the president of the college.

But the Civil War was not alone responsible for the loss of students, and with it the loss of prestige, during this period. The college missed the vigorous leadership of the man who had so long conducted its affairs with autocratic power. At the very time when a clear brain and a strong will were most needed, they were lacking. Dr. Nott was still president, but with the increasing infirmities of extreme old age his masterful spirit was broken. Upon his death in 1866, Dr. Hickok, the vice-president, succeeded to the office of president, but two years later he resigned in accordance with a purpose he had long entertained to withdraw from administrative work when he had reached the age of seventy. The Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., of Princeton College, was chosen to fill the vacancy, but his tenure of office was also brief, as for domestic reasons he resigned in 1871.

The influences already indicated had worked disastrously for the college. From 1860, when the largest class in the history of the college was graduated, the number of students had steadily decreased, until in 1872 the graduating class was the smallest since the earliest years of Dr. Nott's administration. Evidently the time had come for some decided change, and the trustees called to the presidency the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, a grandson of Dr. Nott, and a son of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, who had been for many years a

professor in the college. Dr. Potter was then in the full vigor of young manhood, of commanding presence, and endowed with many attractive personal qualities. The task before him was difficult in the extreme, but he addressed himself to it with characteristic earnestness and zeal, and soon enlisted the practical support of many powerful friends. Unfortunately, however, he aroused opposition also, and after thirteen years of service he resigned to accept the presidency of Hobart College. Early in his administration Dr. Potter conceived the idea of associating the professional schools in Albany with the college in Schenectady, and in 1873 the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School, the Dudley Observatory and Union College were brought together under the corporate title of Union University, and in 1881, the Albany College of Pharmacy was organized as another department of the university.

To President Potter is also due the credit of restoring to the college the patronage of southern students. Funds which he secured for this special purpose enabled him to offer financial aid to those who had been impoverished by the war, and a steadily increasing number availed themselves of the educational advantages thus brought within their reach. Those who came were almost without exception representatives of old southern families, and their presence did much to revive the spirit and traditions of former times. In addition to these important services, President Potter increased the material equipment of the college by the erection of the Powers Memorial Hall and the Nott Memorial Building, the latter the most imposing structure on the college grounds.

After President Potter's resignation in 1885, the Hon. Judson S. Landon, Justice of the Supreme Court, and a member of the board of trustees, acted as president *ad interim* for four years, or until the office was filled in 1889, by the election of Professor Harrison E. Webster, of the University of Rochester. Dr. Webster had formerly been connected with the faculty of Union College, and was extremely popular among the younger alumni, who rallied enthusiastically to his support, and the college at once responded to the quickening influence. The classes again increased in numbers, and signs of renewed prosperity multiplied, but President Webster, who had suf-

fered for years from the results of his early campaigns as a soldier, found his health unequal to the responsibilities which he had assumed, and so tendered his resignation in January, 1893. The trustees, however, were unwilling to accept his resignation at that time, and gave him leave of absence for travel and rest in the hope that his strength might be restored. In this, however, they were disappointed, and when in January, 1894, his resignation was again before them, it was accepted. He was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, an alumnus of the college of the class of 1875, who was called to the presidency from the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, and formally entered upon the office at the Commencement in June, 1894.

The following year the college celebrated its centennial anniversary. This was an occasion of exceptional interest, and brought together hundreds of alumni and many distinguished educators, representing all of the older and many of the younger institutions of learning in the east. Preparations for this important event had been carried on by various committees for two years, and the exercises covered four days, beginning with Sunday, June 23, 1895. The nature and scope of the celebration are shown by the following program which was carried out in every particular:

PROGRAM OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF UNION COLLEGE

AND THE

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE

CLASS OF 1895.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

MORNING SERVICE.

First Reformed Church, 10.30 A. M.

Sermon by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., '66, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church of New York City.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

First Reformed Church, 4.00 P. M.

CONFERENCE, "Religion and Education," led by the Rev. A. C. Sewall, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Church, Schenectady, N. Y.

ADDRESSES BY

The Rev. B. B. Loomis, '63, of Canajoharie, N. Y., representing the Methodist Church.

The Rev. W. Scott, '68, Principal of the Connecticut Literary Institution, representing the Baptist Church.

The Rev. W. D. Maxon, D. D., '78, Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. Thomas E. Bliss, D. D., '48, of Denver, Colorado, representing the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, D. D., '84, Secretary to the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Satolli, Washington, D. C.

Hymn.

Benediction.

EVENING SERVICE AND BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

First Reformed Church, 7.30 P. M.

Baccalaureate Sermon by the Right Reverend William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, N. Y.

CHIEF MARSHAL, MERTON R. SKINNER, '95.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MORNING SESSION.

College Chapel, 10 o'clock.

Subject: "The School," Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, presiding.

ADDRESSES BY

Prof. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

College Chapel, 2.30 o'clock.

Subject: "The College," President Scott, of Rutgers College, presiding.

ADDRESSES BY

President Andrews, of Brown University.

President Taylor, of Vassar College

ATHLETIC CONTEST.

Under the direction of the Track Athletic Association.

College Oval, 4.30 P. M.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE—Continued.

EVENING SESSION.

First Presbyterian Church, 8.00 o'clock.

Subject: "The University," President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, presiding.

ADDRESSES BY

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University,
Professor Hale, of Chicago University,
Chancellor MacCracken, of the University of the City of New York.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

ALUMNI DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY.

English Room, 9 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SIGMI XI SOCIETY.

Engineering Room, 9 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

Philosophy Room, 10 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, President, presiding.
College Chapel, 10 A. M.

ELECTION OF ALUMNI TRUSTEE, 12 M.

CENTENNIAL BANQUET.

Memorial Hall, 1.15 P. M.

President Raymond, presiding.

Music—By the Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs.

GREETINGS FROM

Chancellor Anson J. Upson, of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard University.
President Patton, of Princeton College.
President Andrews, of Brown University.
Professor Henry Parks Wright, Dean of Yale College.
Professor John Haskell Hewitt, of Williams College.

Professor Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College.
Professor J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of Columbia College.
Professor William MacDonald, of Bowdoin College.
Professor John Randolph Tucker, of Washington and Lee University.
President Scott, of Rutgers College.
Professor Oren Root, of Hamilton College.
Professor Anson D. Morse, of Amherst College.
Chancellor MacCracken, of the University of the City of New York.
President Taylor, of Vassar College.

REUNION OF ALL CLASSES ABOUT THE "OLD ELM," AND IVY EXERCISES OF THE CLASS OF 1895.

College Garden, 3.30 P. M.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. RAYMOND.

President's Residence, 5.00 P. M.

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESSES AND CENTENNIAL POEM.

First Presbyterian Church, 8.00 P M.
Rev. Chas. D. Nott, D. D., '54, presiding.
ADDRESSES BY
Hon. George F. Danforth LL. D., '40.
Rev. Staley B. Rossiter, D. D., '65
POEM BY
William H. McElroy, LL. D., '60.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

MEMORIAL DAY.

THE COLLEGE IN PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

College Campus, 8.30 A. M.
Presiding Officer, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, LL. D., '49.
Flag-raising, with artillery salute
Address by Major Austin A. Yates, '54.

THE COLLEGE IN PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

Memorial Hall, 9.30 A M.
Presiding Officer, W. H. H. Moore, '44.
ADDRESSES BY
Hon. J. Newton Fiero, '67, late President of the New York State Bar Association.
Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., '67.
Major John Van R Hoff, M. D., U. S. A., '71

ALUMNI BANQUET.

Memorial Hall, 1.00 P. M.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, '63, President of the General Alumni Association, presiding.
Addresses by Alumni and others.
Music—The Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs.

CELEBRATION OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF UNION COLLEGE.

College Chapel, 4.00 P. M.

Presiding Officer, President Cady Staley, '65, of the Case School of Applied Science.
Addresses by Hon. Warner Miller, LL. D., '60, and Gen. Roy Stone, '56.

THE COLLEGE IN STATESMANSHIP AND POLITICS.

First Presbyterian Church, 8.00 P. M.

Presiding Officer, Hon. John Gary Evans, '83, Governor of South Carolina.
Music—Introductory—The College Banjo and Mandolin Clubs.
Address by Hon. David C. Robinson, '65.
Song—The College Glee Club.
Address by Hon. Charles Emory Smith, LL. D., '61.
Song—The College Glee Club.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE CLASS OF 1895.

First Presbyterian Church, 10.00 A. M.

UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION.

REV. DR. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER,
President of Hobart College, President of Union College 1871-84, Class '61,
Founder of Union University, introducing,

The Honorary Chancellor and Centennial Orator,
RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.,
Bishop of New York.
Music.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The centennial celebration served above all else to emphasize the exceptional part which Union College had taken in the constructive life of the nineteenth century. In every department of American interests and activities her graduates had been among the leaders. The array of distinguished names presented by those who spoke for the various professions and callings was a revelation to many, and in no other sphere of effort had the influence of the college been more pronounced than in that of the public service.

The college began its second century under many encouraging conditions, and these later years have witnessed substantial progress. The financial situation, especially, has been cleared of all uncertainty. The burden of indebtedness which until recently threatened the very life of the institution, has been entirely removed, and a policy inaugurated which brings the expenditures each year within the assured income. The productive funds of the college have been increased by legacies aggregating $100,000, and by the sale of certain outlying portions of the college domain in Schenectady. The one hundred acres that remain constitute an ample site for all possible future growth. A beautiful building for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association of the college has been erected by the Hon. Horace B. Silliman, LL. D., of the class of 1846. The South College dormitory has been practically reconstructed and transformed into a modern dormitory through the gifts, for the most part, of citizens of Schenectady. Several fraternity houses have been built, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the campus, and through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the central building, known as the Nott Memorial Hall, is now being transformed into a library and museum.

In addition to these material improvements, the work of instruction has increased greatly in efficiency, especially on the side of applied sciences. In 1895 an electrical engineering course was instituted, and within the past year this has been brought into special prominence through the active co-operation of the General Electric Company, whereby a complete equipment of the electrical laboratory has been secured, money obtained for salaries, and the entire work of this department placed under the direction and supervision of Mr.

Charles P. Steinmetz, the special electrician of the company, who has become Professor of Electrical Engineering in the college. Under these conditions the college is certain to take a leading place among the institutions offering courses of instruction in electrical science. But while emphasis is thus placed for the present upon its technical work, there is no intention of abandoning the position which the college has always held as an institution for classical and literary training. The old courses are maintained with added efficiency, and the technical courses are arranged so as to include many culture studies not usually found in these courses.

In 1896 the question of the removal of the college to Albany came under discussion through the efforts of prominent Albanians to secure the legislation necessary to enable the city to offer a suitable site and $750,000 for buildings. This enabling act failed to pass the legislature because of political complications and the organized opposition of the citizens of Schenectady, and so the proposition never came before the board of trustees for formal consideration. It is not probable that the question will ever be revived. Union College will remain for all the future in the city which has been its home for more than a hundred years, and where the memories and traditions of its honorable past will prove an inspiration for the further fulfillment of its mission to America and the world.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Press.

The first printers in Schenectady were Wyckoff and Brokaw, about the year 1792. Their office was on the south corner of State and Washington streets. This firm continued until 1795, when Brokaw went out and Wyckoff continued the business alone.

The first newspaper printed in Schenectady was called

The Mohawk Mercury. It was published as early as February, 1796, and as late as 1798. It was probably started by C. P,

Wyckoff, who published it as late as December, 1797. Some time, probably in 1798, Wyckoff was succeeded in his business by John L. Stevenson. Whether Stevenson continued to publish the Mohawk Mercury is not known.

THE SCHENECTADY GAZETTE began to be published by J. L. Stevenson, January 6, 1799, on the corner of Albany (State) and Ferry streets, and December 20, 1802, he gave it the more comprehensive name of

THE WESTERN SPECTATOR AND SCHENECTADY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, which was continued as late as May 23, 1807, when he removed his printing office to Union street, a few doors west of the Dutch Church, and discontinued the paper.

THE WESTERN BUDGET was issued by Van Veghten & Son, at No. 10 Union street, the next month following the discontinuance of the Western Spectator. The Budget continued three years, and the last year was issued by Isaac Riggs, and at about the same time, June, 1807, Ryer S. Schermerhorn began the publication of

THE MOHAWK ADVERTISER, and continued it at least three years, and was succeeded by T. Johnson, who published it for W. S. Buel, at his bookstore, near the corner of State and Ferry streets. Schermerhorn was the first *native* printer, and followed his trade for many years. He kept a small supply of books on sale at his office, and among publications which he issued was an edition of Smith's History of the State of New York, with additions.

THE WESTERN BUDGET was continued by Isaac Riggs until June, 1810, when he changed the name to the

SCHENECTADY CABINET. In 1814 Isaac Stevens was associated with him for a short time, occupying No. 2 Cook's Row, (No. 34 Ferry street.) Thence he removed to 23 Union street, next east of the Dutch Church, which he occupied until his death as a dwelling, and for many years his printing office was under the same roof. In 1837 he was succeeded by his son, Stephen S. Riggs, who changed the name of the Cabinet to

FREEDOM'S SENTINEL, under which name he continued the paper until January, 1843, when he resumed the former name, calling the paper the

SCHENECTADY CABINET AND FREEDOM'S SENTINEL, which name it bore until January 1, 1850, when it was again called the Schenectady Cabinet, and until it ceased to be published January 1, 1856.

THE MISCELLANEOUS CABINET, a weekly publication of eight pages, octavo, was begun in July, 1823, Isaac Riggs, printer. Its contents were mainly literary selections, and original productions written mostly by the students of the college.

THE MOHAWK SENTINEL was begun June 24, 1824. It was printed by G. Ritchie, Jr., at the sign of Faust and Franklin's head, Ferry street, and is said to have been edited by Archibald L. Linn, then a young lawyer of the city. This paper advocated the election of Mr. Crawford for the presidency.

THE PROTESTANT SENTINEL began June 11, 1830, and was printed and published by Rev. John Maxon. It was understood to be the organ of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY WHIG.—This paper was commenced November 1, 1830, at 34 Ferry street, by C. G. and S. Palmer, and continued till October, 1834, when the paper and all the appurtenances of the printing office were sold to Nathan Stone, who, on the 18th of November, following, assigned the paper to Giles F. Yates, Esq. Stone was the owner of the "Schenectady Bookstore," on the west corner of State street and Mill Lane. He published the Whig, at 77 State street, for ten weeks, the last number being issued December 30th. Its direct descendant was

THE REFLECTOR AND SCHENECTADY DEMOCRAT, the first number of which was issued January 1, 1835. Mr. Yates made this a very entertaining family paper. During 1835–6 he published many valuable articles of an antiquarian and historical character. It was printed by Robert P. Paine, on the west corner of State street and Mill Lane. In July, 1835, the printing was done by Yates & Cook,

the latter being associated with G. F. Yates. July 1, 1838, E. H. Kincaid became proprietor of the Reflector for the next three and a half years, when, February 5, 1841, Abraham A. Keyser purchased it at the commencement of Vol. VII, and David Cady Smith was associated with him as editor.

THE SCHENECTADY AND SARATOGA STANDARD was published about the year 1833, at 96 Washington street, by Israel Sackett, printer, with Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, attorney-at-law, No. 14 Ferry street, as editor. Its principles were anti-masonic. After the first year the name was changed to the Saratoga and Schenectady Standard, and it was published in Ballston by the same printer.

THE WREATH, "devoted to polite literature," was commenced November 22, 1834, by William H. Burleigh, proprietor and editor, and Isaac Riggs, printer. It was a half-monthly of forty pages, and was issued about six months. During this time its name was changed to The Literary Journal, "a repository of public literature and fine arts." It was published in Albany, Troy and Schenectady, and numbered consecutively with the Wreath, and continued until June, 1835, perhaps a little longer. The articles were chiefly original.

THE MOHAWKER was published by Riggs & Norris in 1835.

THE SCHENECTADY STAR was published by Jesse and Daniel Stone, and this partnership was dissolved in October, 1835.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND GENERAL REVIEW, a monthly magazine, mainly of a religious character, edited and published by Rev. William Arthur, (father of President Arthur), was begun in 1845, and continued two years, making two thin octavo volumes.

FREEMAN'S BANNER, a political paper, was published during the presidential campaign of 1848. It was the organ of the party known as the "Barn-burners." It was edited and published by Judge Platt Potter.

THE DAILY ANCIENT CITY was the first daily paper issued in this city, and commenced in 1852 by Mr. Riggs. It lived only a few months.

THE SCHENECTADY DEMOCRAT was begun January 3, 1854, by William H. Colbourne and W. N. Clark. In 1857 it was sold to A. J. Thompson, and in April, 1859, to Cyrus Thayer, and united with the Reflector, October, 1860. The united paper was called

THE SCHENECTADY REFLECTOR AND DEMOCRAT. It was published in 1864 at 134 State street.

THE SCHENECTADY EVENING STAR. The first successful daily paper established in Schenectady was the Evening Star, although when first started it was under the name of the Morning Star. It was edited and published by Walter N. Clark and William N. Colbourne. During the first year of its life, namely on September 17, the time of its issue was changed from morning to evening and the name was changed to the Evening Star. On March 5, 1857, the firm of Colbourne and Clark was dissolved and Mr. Colbourne took entire charge. Later on in the year, Isaac M. Gregory, who was subsequently managing editor of the New York Graphic was associated with Colbourne in editing the paper. About the year 1861 Colbourne sold the paper to H. L. Grose of Ballston, who conducted it until 1863, when it was sold to William D. Davis and Isaac M. Gregory. Again Mr. Gregory's connection with the paper was short, for during the following year he sold out his interests to Davis, who continued proprietor of the paper until 1865, when he sold out to J. J. Marlette.

Mr. Marlette conducted the paper from 1865 until 1874, when he admitted his son to partnership and it was conducted by J. J. Marlette & Son from 1874 to 1876.

Previous to 1865 the paper had been Republican in politics, but since that date it has been a steadfast organ of the Democratic party.

In 1876 the publishing department passed into the hands of A. A. Marlette who had control of the paper until 1901.

In 1880, when the Morning Gazette was discontinued, that paper was purchased by the proprietor of the Star, and for a time the name Schenectady Evening Star and Gazette assumed, but was soon changed back to the original name of the Schenectady Evening

Star. On April 1, 1900, the paper passed into the management of I. C. Chamberlayne. In March, 1902, the present stock company, the Star Printing Company, bought out Mr. Chamberlayne, lessee. This company, of which John McEncroe is president, now conducts the paper. Mr. McEncroe is also proprietor of the Weekly Reflector.

Edward McEncroe is editor of the Evening Star.

THE SCHENECTADY GAZETTE. This enterprising daily was established in the year 1893 as an evening paper, but as there was a crying demand for a morning paper in the city it changed the time of its issue from evening to morning during the first year of its life.

In 1899 the paper passed into the hands of Gerardus Smith, Esq., and it was then determined that its policy should be so just, broad and liberal that the public could become partners in the enterprise, sharing its advantages and becoming personally interested in its success. And the determination has been rigidly adhered to. The response of the people has been so general that the results far exceed the greatest expectations of those who formed it.

The Gazette moved into its present quarters on March 25, 1899, and from that date the line which divides smaller from greater careers was crossed in the history of the paper. The plant was fitted up with all modern improvements, including Mergenthaler typesetting machines and the Cox Duplex Press.

The growth of the paper, however, soon surpassed the capacity of the Cox Duplex Press, and a large double press from the famous factory of R. Hoe & Co., was installed. It is said that this press is the largest in any newspaper office in the state between New York and Rochester.

While the Gazette is considered a family paper, it is distinctly Democratic in its politics. Its circulation is about 10,000. The growth of the paper has been at least commensurate with that of the city during the life of the paper, and that has been remarkable if not phenomenal.

Gerardus Smith, the president and treasurer of the Daily Gazette Company, is a native of Schenectady, and was born in the year 1857. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Union College,

after which he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has held various important offices in the city, including that of Surrogate's Clerk and Alderman. He made a magnificent run for the office of Mayor in 1895, and lost by only a few votes. He is a Democrat in politics and has been a delegate to several national conventions. He takes a great interest in the progress of Schenectady, with which he is personally identified to a large extent and is president of the Schenectady Contracting Company, trustee of the Park View Cemetery, trustee of the Schenectady Trust Company and a member of several of the leading clubs of the city, besides being prominently connected with a very enterprising newspaper.

W. B. Osborne is managing editor of the Gazette. He was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1873, and received his education in the public schools of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Albany, N. Y., finally taking a two year's course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. His newspaper experience comprises service on the editorial staffs of the Times, Union, Journal, Express, Argus and State, (the latter now defunct) of Albany, and the Troy Record. He is the son of Morris B. and Elizabeth M. Osborne, and grandson of the late E. B. Osborne, former senator from the old fifteenth district (Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia counties).

THE SCHENECTADY REPUBLICAN, a weekly made out of the Evening Star, was commenced in September, 1857, by William M. Colbourne with Judson S. Landon as editor.

THE SCHENECTADY DAILY NEWS was begun in April, 1859, by I. W. Hoffman and E. F. Loveridge, and expired June, 1861.

THE RAILSPLITTER, a political weekly paper, was published a few months during the fall of 1860.

THE SCHENECTADY DAILY TIMES was commenced January, 1861, and united with the Evening Star in June of the same year, under the name of the Schenectady Daily Evening Star and Times, and was published in 1864, by W. D. Davis and Isaac M. Gregory, at No. 170 State street.

In 1865, Mr. Davis, who was then sole proprietor, sold it to J. J. Marlette.

THE DORPIAN was published in 1867. It was edited by A. A. Marlette and A. W. Kelly. Its publication was continued but a few months.

THE SCHENECTADY GAZETTE, a weekly paper, was begun in 1869 by W. N. Thayer. In 1872 James H. Wiseman and Harman Seymour were the publishers. In 1874 it was purchased by G. W. Marlette and William H. Lee. Mr. Lee subsequently withdrew from the partnership. The Schenectady Daily Gazette was started by the proprietor of The Weekly Gazette, January 1, 1879, and ceased to be issued July 28, 1880, when it was sold and united with the Schenectady Evening Star.

THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN MONTHLY JOURNAL was first published in 1872 under the direction of the International Union of Locomotive Engineers. It was edited by Henry Hoffman until 1878 when it was discontinued.

THE SCHENECTADY UNION was established in the fall of 1865 by Hon. Charles Stanford, who was at that time a candidate for re-election to the state Senate, and, being an enemy to the canal ring, then causing much talk, was taking a very active part in politics. At that time the Republicans of Schenectady had no newspaper. During the campaign of 1864 a peculiar condition existed. The Republicans of Schenectady and the editor of the local Democratic paper entered into an agreement whereby the Republicans were to have the use of three columns daily in the Democratic paper, for which, of course, they had to pay a certain amount of money. This unheard-of condition of things was not satisfactory to Senator Stanford, so he purchased a plant at Poughkeepsie and located it on the third floor of his building at the corner of State and Center streets in Schenectady. Here he established The Union as a Republican organ, the first issue appearing on October 28, 1865. Here The Union remained for a number of years. It was subsequently removed to the adjoining building on Center street, and from there to its present location in the Central Arcade.

The first editor of The Union was A. S. Burdick, who remained only a short time and was succeeded by George W. Reynolds of Oneonta. Mr. Reynolds remained with the paper about two years and was succeeded by Col. Solymon G. Hamlin, who was both editor and business manager. Mr. Hamlin at this time held the offices of Postmaster and School Commissioner, and during his trips to the rural schools the editorial chair was filled by Major Austin A. Yates. Mr. Hamlin was connected with The Union for about eleven years, finally retiring because of ill health. He lived but a short time after his retirement from The Union. Welton Stanford, son of the proprietor, had acted as associate editor with Mr. Hamlin for a number of years and he now became editor and manager. A few years later he was in turn succeeded by Omie F. Vedder, who edited and managed the paper until it was purchased by John A. Sleicher of Troy, N. Y. The paper passed into the hands of Mr. Sleicher on its 18th birthday, October 28, 1883. He made many improvements in the office and installed Sydney W. Giles of Troy as business manager. Lewis C. Beattie and George W. Cottrell were members of his staff. Although the paper increased both in prestige and patronage under Mr. Sleicher, he sold out to Hon. George West in the spring of 1884 and George W. Cottrell was placed at the head of the paper as editor and manager. Mr. Sleicher is now editor of Leslie's Weekly of New York. In 1887 William D. Davis became connected with the paper and soon after became business manager. He made many improvements in the office and introduced a Cox Duplex Press, the first of its kind in Schenectady to print from a roll of paper. Mr. Davis remained with The Union until July 7, 1897, when it was purchased by Messrs. Olin S. and James H. Callanan. This change marked a new era in the life of The Union.

On May 28, 1898, Olin S. Callanan retired from The Union to become vice-president of the Callanan Improvement Company of Albany, N. Y., and James H. Callanan became sole proprietor, and still conducts the paper.

The Weekly Union was established in 1866, but at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the publisher made it a

semi-weekly, which he is still issuing at the rate of the old weekly, namely one dollar a year. The circulation of The Daily Union is largely confined to the city, but the Semi-Weekly goes into the homes of fully four-fifths of the people of Schenectady and the bordering parts of adjoining counties. These two papers are the only Republican newspapers in the county and naturally are very popular organs, exerting great influence upon the public life of the county.

The Union has trebled its circulation, advertising business and job printing patronage since the present proprietor came into possession, and it is now one of the best newspaper properties in the state, fully equipped with all modern machinery and located in a city where the present population is set down as 50,000, and which promises to continue growing and advancing.

The Daily Union is issued every evening (Sunday excepted) and consists of eight, ten and twelve pages of seven columns each, according to the advertising seasons and the amount of news. During the holiday season as many as fourteen pages have been necessary to accommodate its news and advertising. The Semi-Weekly Union consists of six or eight pages of seven columns each, and is issued Tuesday and Friday.

James Henry Callanan, editor and proprietor of The Schenectady Union, was born in South Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., August 18, 1865. His parents were Henry W. and Sarah (Spaun) Callanan. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland, while his mother was of Holland descent. The members of both families fought in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. His father was a farmer and merchant. James H. Callanan was educated in the public schools, at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey; the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt., and at the University of Rochester, being a member of the class of 1887 in the latter institution. He first took up the profession of teaching, and was principal of schools in Coxsackie, Callanan's Corners, Coeyman's, N. Y., and New Orleans, La. In February, 1892, he accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Albany Evening Journal and subsequently filled every editorial position on that paper, including that of managing editor, and there he laid the foundation of a successful journalistic career.

In July, 1897, he purchased The Schenectady Union in partnership with his brother, as has already been recorded in this article.

Individually, as well as through the columns of The Union, Mr. Callanan is a strong factor in the Republican party of Schenectady County. He has never sought or desired any political office himself, yet he always takes a deep interest in all public questions, and especially in the success of the Republican party of which he is an active and influential leader. He has devoted himself to journalism, to the advancement of his political friends, and to the general welfare of his community. He has served as a member of the non-partisan Board of Education of Schenectady, and is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. At present he is a member of the New York State Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Mr. Callanan has attained a high reputation both as an editor and author. His editorials exhibit not only great force of character but also literary excellence. While teaching school he published a book entitled: "Practical Questions in United States History." He is often called upon for public addresses, and during political campaigns has made many important speeches for the Republican ticket under the auspices of the Republican State Committee.

On July 1, 1893, Mr. Callanan married Carrie Van Zandt Hauenstein of Burlington, Vt. They have had three children: Jessie H. Callanan, who died August 3, 1899; Marion Spaun Callanan and Carolyn Callanan.

Das Deutsche Journal was started on March 10, 1900, by M. Kreuzberger, who is still the sole proprietor and publisher. It is a weekly German paper, comprises eight pages, and is strictly independent in politics. In April, 1901, "The Amsterdam Deutsche Zeitung" was consolidated with Das Deutsche Journal. This is the only German paper now published between Albany and Utica, and it has a deservedly large circulation throughout the Mohawk valley. A job printing office is conducted in connection with the paper where all kinds of book and job work, both English and German, is done. The paper is published at No. 314 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

CHAPTER XXX.

Bench and Bar of Schenectady County.

The Bar of Schenectady County was organized immediately after the formation of the county in March, 1809. In that year Schenectady County was erected from territory taken from the western portion of Albany County and, while the Schenectady County Bar had no separate existence previous to 1809, it is virtually as old as the Bar of Albany County.

In this year also, the county courts were organized, under the constitution and laws of the state. The Court of Common Pleas, Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Surrogate's Court were established, and times and places were appointed for holding the Circuit Courts, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of Equity and Supreme Court terms.

The judiciary of the county consisted of the Hon. Joseph C. Yates, appointed a justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Tompkins, a few weeks previous to the act establishing the county; Hon. Gerrit S. Vedder, who was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county; William J. Teller, surrogate; Peter F. Vedder, clerk; James V. S. Riley, sheriff; James Barent, under sheriff, and Richard Oothout, crier of the court.

The first court held in Schenectady County after its organization was a Court of General Sessions, which began on May 9, 1809. The court consisted of Hon. Gerret S. Vedder, first judge, and Associate Judges John Yates, Jonathan Herrick, Jacob R. Vrooman and Peter Van Slycke.

The first Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer held in the county after its organization, began its session on October 23, 1810, with Hon. Ambrose Spencer as presiding judge. Although this court was called a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, it was merely a Circuit Court without the criminal side, as no Court of Oyer and Terminer had been held in the county at that time.

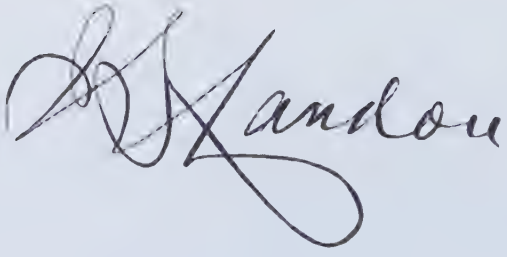
Justice Ambrose Spencer, who presided at this sitting of the court was one of the most learned and distinguished jurists in the state or nation at that time. He was appointed in 1804, and served until 1819, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the state. He was the father of the great lawyer and statesman, John C. Spencer.

The Bar of Schenectady County has never been large, the number of its members being quite limited, and yet it has ever held a distinguished position among the other counties of the state. Many members of the Schenectady Bar have risen to the highest rank in their profession; many have been elevated to the Bench, and not a few to prominent civil positions in the state and nation. In the year 1830, there were only twelve members of the Bar in this county, namely: Christopher Fonda, admitted in 1822; Joshua D. Harmon, admitted 1822; Samuel D. Jones, admitted 1816; Archibald L. Linn, admitted 1823; Alonzo C. Paige, admitted 1818; Abram Van Ingen, admitted 1818; Edward Yates, admitted 1818; Gilbert F. Yates, admitted 1822; Joseph C. Yates, admitted 1792; Henry Yates, Jr., admitted 1799; John B. Duane, admitted 1825, and Jacob C. Fonda, admitted 1826. In 1840 the membership of the Bar had increased to eighteen, the new members being Platt Potter, James M. Bouck, John Brotherson, Stephen A. Daggett, Henry Fuller, James Fuller, Alexander Gibson, John Howes, S. H. Johnson, S. R. Van Ingen and James B. Van Voust. During this decade some of the previously mentioned members had died.

In the present year, 1902, the members of the Bar of Schenectady are:

Angle, Edwin C.
Blessing, Alexander T.
Briggs, Walter
Carr, James O.
Clute, Jacob W.
Clute, John F.
Coffin, Edward R.
Cooper, Frank
Cooper, James C.
Cooper, R. J.
Levis, Howard C.
Lomasney, R. T.
McMillan, John J.
McShea, John
Miller, John D.
Naylon, Daniel, Jr.
Nolan, James J.
Nolan, William P.
Palmer, Charles E.
Paige, Douglass

Engr. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.



Cutler, Edward D.
Davis, Albert G.
DeRemer, John A.
Dillingham, A. J.
Fairlee, Alvah
Featherstonhaugh, George W.
Fenwick, Alexander
Foley, Michael
Glen, Henry
Glen, Horatio G.
Goodrich, James A.
Grupe, H. C.
Hardin, Charles H.
Hastings, Charles
Hollister, George C.
Hubbard, Lester
Jackson, A. H.
Jackson, Samuel W.
King, Louis M.
Kreigsman, Edward E.
Landon, Robert J.
Landon, Hon. Judson S.
Parsons, Hinsdall
Robinson, Hubbell
Sanders, Charles P., Jr.
Schermerhorn, E. Nott
Schoolcraft, J. Teller
Smith, Davis Cady
Smith, George H.
Smith, Everett
Strong, Alonzo P.
Strong, Homer
Strong, Marvin H.
Van Voast, Albert B.
Van Voast, James A.
Van Voast, John C.
Vedder, Alexander M.
Vedder, Henry S.
Veeder, James W.
Wemple, Alex. T. G.
Wemple, W. W.
Whitmyer, Edward C.
Yates, Austin A.

Prior to 1821 justices were appointed by the Council of Appointment. In that year a new Constitution was adopted, and they were afterwards appointed by the Board of Supervisors and the Court of Common Pleas combined. This rule continued until 1827 when the law was again changed, and they have since been elected by the people.

The new Constitution of 1846 abrogated the Court of Common Pleas and substituted County Courts, the County Judge to be elected by the people. The first County Judge in Schenectady under this law was Samuel W. Jones, who was then County Judge under the old regime and who was elected under the new rule, June, 1847.

Following are the names of the presiding judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County and of the County Court: Gerrit S. Vedder, appointed March 11, 1809; Gardner Cleveland, May 25,

1812; David Boyd, February 5, 1823; Samuel W. Jones, January 31, 1835; Archibald L. Linn, July 17, 1840; Samuel W. Jones, February 10, 1845.

The following judges were elected under the provisions of the Constitution of 1846: Samuel W. Jones, elected June, 1847; Stephen S. Johnson, November, 1851; John Sanders, November, 1855; Stephen H. Johnson, November, 1859; Judson S. Landon, February 1, 1865, (Judge Johnson resigned and Judge Landon was appointed to fill his place. He served till the close of 1869, when Walter T. L. Sanders, elected November, 1869, took his place); Austin A. Yates, November, 1873; David C. Beattie, November, 1879; David C. Beattie, November, 1885; Edward D. Cutler, (appointed to fill out unexpired term of Judge Beattie) elected November, 1890; Alonzo P. Strong, November, 1896; Alexander M. Vedder, November, 1902.

District Attorneys—John K. Paige, appointed June 11, 1818; Alonzo C. Paige, September 3, 1823; Platt Potter, January 15, 1839; Benjamin F. Potter, elected June, 1847; Samuel L. Baker, November, 1850; James Fuller, appointed in place of Baker, resigned August 22, 1851; John Van Santvoort, November, 1851; Samuel T. Freeman, appointed in place of Van Santvoort, resigned, January 7, 1856; Judson S. Landon, November, 1856; John G. McChesney, November, 1862; John L. Hill, November, 1865; Austin A. Yates, November, 1868; Alonzo P. Strong, December 24, 1873, in place of A. A. Yates, resigned; Daniel C. Beattie, November, 1874; Charles E. Palmer, November, 1877; J. Teller Schoolcraft, November, 1880 and 1883; Alexander M. Vedder, November, 1886; Daniel Naylon, Jr., November, 1889; William W. Wemple, November, 1892, 1895, 1898; Walter W. Briggs, November, 1901.

Surrogates—William J. Teller, appointed May 30, 1809; Robert Hudson, April 6, 1813; William J. Teller, March 3, 1815; John Yates,

February 12, 1816; Giles F. Yates, February 21, 1821; John Sanders, February 13, 1840; David Cady Smith, February 13, 1844.

Under the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1846, the County Judge, in counties of less than 40,000 population, also holds office as Surrogate. In Schenectady County the offices of County Judge and Surrogate were held by the same man from 1846 down to the year 1903. With the recent rapid increase in population in the county, this condition changed so that a Surrogate was elected in November, 1902, Edward C. Whitmeyer being elected to to the office.

County Clerks—Peter F. Vedder, appointed March 11, 1809; Joseph Shurtleff, February 26, 1810; P. F. Vedder, February 14, 1811; Jellis A. Fonda, May 25, 1812; Joseph Shurtleff, March 12, 1813; Jellis A. Fonda, February 13, 1815, Jellis A. Fonda, elected November, 1822; John S. Vrooman, appointed by Governor in 1834; Jonathan C. Burnham, elected in November, 1834; Archibald Campbell, November, 1837; Silas H. Marsh, November, 1843; David P. Forrest, November, 1849; Marvin Strong, November, 1852; John W. Vedder, November, 1858; John M. Banker, appointed May 1, 1861, in place of Vedder, resigned; James G. Caw, elected November, 1864; J. Fonda Veile, November, 1876, served by re-election until December 31, 1882; Thomas Yelverton, November, 1882; Elmer Milmine, appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Yelverton, 1888; James B. Alexander, elected 1889–1901.

During its earlier history the Bar of Schenectady County was graced by some men of great ability. Some of them also adorned the Bench and achieved permanent distinction. To-day the personnel of its members will compare favorably with that of the legal fraternity of any other county in the state, while some have achieved a distinction that will entitle them to an honored place in the annals of the Bench and Bar of their county, which shall be written for some future generation. For obvious reasons only the great deceased are mentioned in this chapter.

WILLIAM KENDALL FULLER, popularly known in his day as General Fuller, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 24, 1792. He was educated in the schools of his native place and was graduated at Union College in 1810. He studied law in the office of Henry and John B. Yates, then considered the most prominent practitioners in Schenectady County, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State in 1814. Soon after his admission to the bar he entered into partnership with Hon. John B. Yates, after which they moved to Utica, Oneida County, where they opened an office and practiced law until the spring of 1816, when they removed to Chittenango, Madison County.

The public seems to have entertained the most perfect confidence in the integrity and abilities of Mr. Fuller. Soon after his settlement at Chittenango, offices came to him unsolicited, and, after holding many minor positions, in the year 1823 he was appointed by Governor Yates to the position of Adjutant-General of the State of New York. This position he held through the regime of Governor Yates and for several months of the succeeding term of Governor Clinton.

After leaving the office of Adjutant-General he returned to Chittenango and interested himself in the management of valuable real estate there. He was a commissioner under legislative acts to drain the Canasagara Marsh, and was one of the directors and secretary and treasurer of the "Side-cut" from Chittenango to the Erie Canal. He died in Schenectady, March 3, 1837.

CHARLES FULLER, brother of William Kendall Fuller, born April 1, 1809, was also a lawyer, who resided and practiced in the city of Schenectady. Another brother, Henry F., born February 2, 1811, practiced law in Schenectady for several years before removing to New York City, where he continued his profession throughout his life.

ROBERT YATES was one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and subsequently Chief Justice. Abraham Yates, Jr., Mayor of Albany, and Christopher Yates, father of Joseph C. Yates, were cousins, and were identified with the great movement which terminated in the independence of the American colonies. Chief Justice Abraham Yates was a member of the convention which adopted the Constitution of 1777. He represented New York in the Philadelphia Convention in 1787, and was a member of the State Convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution.

JOSEPH C. YATES was born in Schenectady, November 9, 1768, and studied under the Reverend Dr. Romain and his son, Theodoric Frelinghuysen Romain. He then returned to Schenectady where he completed his education under the instruction of Rev. Alexander Miller and John Honeywood. Afterward he entered the office of Peter W. Yates, a lawyer of distinction and a leading anti-Federalist, of the city of Albany. In 1792 Mr. Yates was called to the Bar, and soon afterwards opened an office in Schenectady. He was very influential in founding Union College, and was one of the trustees named in the charter granted by the Regents of the University in 1790. He remained a member of the Board of Trustees until the day of his death, and it may well be said that the earlier history of Union College is largely blended with that of Joseph C. Yates. In 1806 and '07 he was a member of the State Senate from the Eastern District. In 1808 Mr. Yates was again elected from the Eastern District to the State Senate. Soon after his election he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he occupied until January 20, 1823, a period of fifteen years. In November, 1822, he was elected Governor of the State. He resigned his office as Justice of the Supreme Court, and on the first of January, 1823, he was inaugurated Governor of the State. Governor Yates' term of office expired January 1, 1825, and in 1828 he was elected President of the Electoral College. Governor Yates was married three different times. His first wife was Mrs. Ann Ellice, of Schen-

ectady. His second wife was Maria Kane, of Albany. They had one daughter, who married John Keyes Paige, Mayor of Albany. His third wife was Ann Elizabeth DeLancy. They had two daughters. Mr. Yates died in Schenectady March 19, 1837, at the age of sixty-nine years.

ALONZO C. PAIGE, LL. D., was born in Schaghticoke, Rennselaer County, N. Y., in 1797. His father was Rev. Dr. Winslow Paige, a Presbyterian clergyman. He entered Williams College at an early age and graduated before he had attained his sixteenth birthday. He studied law in the city of Schenectady and was admitted to the Bar in 1818, and opened an office in Schenectady in 1819. In 1824 he was appointed District Attorney, which office he held for fifteen years. In 1826 he was elected Member of Assembly and was re-elected in 1827, '28 and '29. In 1830 Chancellor Walworth appointed him Reporter of his court, which position he held until 1846. In 1838 Judge Paige was elected Trustee of Union College, which place he held for thirty years, and until his death. Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 Judge Paige was twice elected to the Senate of the State, and was made a member of the Court for the Correction of Errors. At the first election under the Constitution of 1846 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was for two years a member of the Court of Appeals. In 1857 he received the degree of LL. D. The last public position occupied by Judge Paige was that of a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867,-'68. He died in March, 1868.

PLATT POTTER was born at Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 6, 1800. His father, Restcome Potter, was a native of Massachusetts. During his boyhood Judge Potter attended the common schools and the Academy at Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1824. He studied law under Hon. Alonzo C. Paige. He was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court in 1828, opened an office in Minaville, Montgomery County, N. Y., and continued there until

1833, when he moved to Schenectady and entered into partnership with Mr. Paige, his former preceptor. They dissolved partnership after a period of thirteen years. In 1830 Mr. Potter was elected Member of Assembly from Montgomery County. In 1836 he married Antoinette, daughter of Hon. Winslow Paige, D. D. From 1839 to 1847 he held the office of District Attorney for Schenectady County, and was at the same time Master and Examiner in Chancery, having been appointed in 1828. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. During this time he also served as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was re-elected in 1865 to the Supreme Bench of the state. In the same year Judge Potter was elected Trustee of Union College, which institution conferred on him, in 1867, the degree of LL. D.

Judge Potter was not only an eminent jurist, but a wise and able statesman, and both of these qualities were evinced by him in a marked degree in the celebrated case of "High Breach of Privilege of the Honorable, the Assembly of the State of New York in the matter of the Honorable Henry Ray, Member of Assembly from Ontario." On January 20, 1870, a subpœna was issued requiring Ray to appear as a witness in criminal proceedings before the Grand Jury of Saratoga County and this subpœna was issued by order of the Court of which Hon. Platt Potter was the presiding Justice. Ray refused to obey the subpœna and was arrested. The Assembly took up the matter and passed a resolution requiring Judge Potter to appear at the Bar of the House to be publicly censured by the Speaker for his high breach of the privilege of the House. Judge Potter obeyed the requisition, but delivered so masterly a speech on the case, that the House, instead of censuring him, passed a resolution exonerating him from all blame.

He was also a legal writer of note, and among his works should be mentioned Potter's Dwarris, which is an interpretation of American Statutes and Constitutions, and is built upon the principles laid down by the English writer, Dwarris. This work was published in 1870. In 1875 he published Potter's Edition of John Willard's Equity Jurisprudence, which he had greatly enlarged. In 1870 he

published an original work in two volumes, entitled: "Potter on Corporations." All of these works are recognized as standards.

ALEXANDER J. THOMSON was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., in 1823, and, on his mother's side, was descended from the celebrated Yates family. He graduated from Union College in the class of 1848, and, having studied law during his college course, completed his reading in the office of Hon. A. L. Linn, and was admitted to practice in May, 1849. For two years he practiced in New York City, after which he located permanently in Schenectady. From 1851 to 1856 he was associated with Judge Linn and from 1856 to 1858 with Judge Landon. From 1858 to 1864 he and Hon. Samuel Jackson were partners. In 1881 he associated James A. Van Voast with him, and this partnership continued until 1887, after which he practiced alone until the time of his death, in 1901.

He was always active in politics, although not notable as an office holder. He was Treasurer of the City of Schenectady in 1846 and '47, and was Supervisor several times. He was Police Justice from 1868 to 1872, and received the nomination of the Democratic Party both for Member of Assembly and for Congress. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for County Judge. From 1855 to 1858 he conducted a Democratic paper in Schenectady.

From 1856 to 1863 he was Law Lecturer in Union College and in 1883 gave a course of lectures on the "History of Political Parties Since the Foundation of the Country."

Mr. Thomson joined the Presbyterian Church in 1847, helped to establish the East Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was trustee, deacon and elder in that church.

HON. JOHN SANDERS was born in Glenville, N. Y., in 1802. He graduated from Union College in 1822, was admitted to the Bar in 1825 and practiced for a year in Albany, and afterwards in North

Hampton, Catskill and Clermont, N. Y. In 1836 he settled in Schenectady, and was appointed Surrogate in 1840 by Governor Seward, which office he held until 1844. He was County Judge from 1855 until 1860, and was the author of a history of Schenectady.

HON. WALTER T. L. SANDERS, son of Hon. John Sanders, was born in Catskill, N. Y., September 7, 1831, and was admitted to the practice of law in Schenectady in 1858. He was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1860, County Judge in 1870, and Member of Assembly in 1876. He died in March, 1901.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society of the county of Schenectady was organized in the city of Schenectady June 11, 1810.

The society was formed under an act passed by the legislature of New York, April 4, 1806, entitled "An Act to Incorporate Medical Societies for the Purpose of Regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery." The physicians and surgeons of each county of the state being thus empowered to join themselves into societies, those of this county met on the day first above given and enacted their by-laws and regulations. Under such, the society was to consist of a "President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and not less than three nor more than five Censors, to be chosen by ballot, annually, at the anniversary meeting of the society." The President was "to preside at all meetings, preserve order, put all questions, declare the decisions of the society, and in case of an equal decision, shall have the casting vote; he shall also appoint all committees, unless the society choose to appoint them by special resolution."

Article V provided that the "Censors shall meet whenever notified * * * to examine all students in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Theory and Practice of Physic and Chemistry." Not less than three Censors to form such examining board.

By Article VI, the stated meetings of the society were "to be held on the second Tuesday in June, September, December and March," at 10 o'clock A. M. Special meetings could be held, though, at any time "when the President, at the request of two of the members, shall order the Secretary to send to each member a notification" of the intention of such meeting. Not less than five members constituted a quorum. A student, successful in his examinations before the Censors, received upon the payment of two dollars, and signing the declaration prescribed by the State Medical Society, his diploma. It cost one dollar to become a member, and the annual dues were two dollars, payable quarterly, and for non-attendance at the stated meetings a fine of one dollar was levied.

To these by-laws and regulations the following names are signed: Thos. Dunlap, Daniel J. Toll, Alex. G. Fonda, Cornl Vrooman, Robt. M. G. Walmsley, Abraham D'Lamater, John Wood, Daniel McDougall, P. B. Noxon (?), J. J. Berkley, E. B. Sprague, J. W. Conklin, Stephen Remington, John B. Judson, Arch'd W. Adams, David Low, Joseph Koon, J. C. Magoffin, John S. L. Tonelier, Benjamin F. Joslin, Edward H. Wheeler, Abram W. Van Woert, Edgar Fonda, A. J. Prime, Andrew Truax, L. Sprague, James Chandler, Orasmus Squire (living 1885), A. M. Vedder, Benjamin Weeks, John S. Crawford, N. Marselis, J. Stackpole, Edwin A. Young.

This society held regular meetings in 1810, 1811 and 1812, but from 1812 to 1825 all records are lost, although it is presumable that the society was maintained during those blank years. From 1827 until 1833 there appears to be no record of any meetings of the society. Of course, during these apparent interegnums, the Censors must have met regularly, as it was their duty to examine students for medical diplomas. Regular meetings were held from 1833 until 1836, but at the meeting in the last named year there was no quorum present, and interest in the society seemed to be on the wane. The

regular anniversary meetings were held from 1838 to 1841. At the meeting in 1841 a resolution was passed to the effect that it was proper to charge the sum of one dollar, and not less than fifty cents, for visits and medicine in ordinary cases. At that meeting, also, a committee was appointed for the purpose of regulating the charges of physicians, and the President was directed to deliver an annual address or pay a fine of one dollar. No business of any importance seems to have been done in the year 1841. The officers of that year were directed to hold over another year, but internal dissensions had destroyed the efficiency of the society, as such, and it soon ceased to have an existence.

In the Daily Union of January 16, 1869, there appeared a call for a meeting of physicians and surgeons to organize a medical society, and in furtherance of this design a meeting was held January 19, at the Cady House. The following medical gentlemen were present: A. M. Vedder, L. Ellwood, J. D. Jones, Charles Hammer, N. S. Cheeseman, B. A. Mynderse, G. W. Van Voast, Robert Fuller, and William N. Duane; and the society formed by the election of A. M. Vedder, President; J. D. Jones, Vice; L. Ellwood, Secretary; N. S. Cheeseman, Treasurer and G. W. Van Voast, B. A. Mynderse and A. M. Vedder, Censors.

The membership fee was fixed at two dollars, and in order to become a member it was decided that it would be necessary for the applicant to submit his diploma to the Censors for examination.

The title of the society, as shown by its by-laws, adopted January 11, 1870, is "The Schenectady County Medical Society." Annual meetings are held the second Tuesday of every January, and semi-annual meetings, the second Tuesday in June. From the time of organization up to the present the society has been in a healthy condition.

The enormous strides which have been made, both in surgery and medicine, during the last third of a century, have naturally tended to produce increased activity in medical societies all over the country, and the Schenectady County Medical Society has kept fully abreast of the times by an interchange of views and experiences among its active and enlightened members.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE SPITZER FAMILY.

Members of this family were once prominent in Schenectady, where the name is still honored, and where interest in the family has recently been revived by the erection of a handsome monument in Schenectady by General Ceilan M. Spitzer and Adelbert L. Spitzer, to the memory of the founder of the family in America, Dr. Ernestus de Spitzer.

Although the older members of the family have been long dead, and the younger representatives are to-day identified with a neighboring state, Schenectady was the first permanent home of the family in America, and not only the family name, but this city, is held in high regard by the living representatives of the family, as has been indicated by the erection of the monument referred to. The first of the Spitzers in this country was

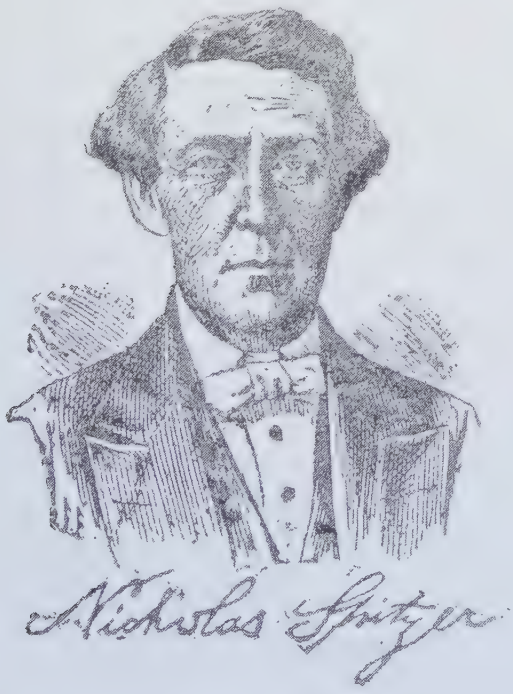
Dr. Ernestus de Spitzer, surgeon-general, who was born in Heilbronn, in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, April 6, 1709. He descended from the ancient Von Spitzers, a family of noble knights, who flourished in a town of the same name in lower Steiermarke, a German province, where they were enrolled among the nobility in the early part of the fourteenth century, having been allied to royalty itself. The family controlled the city government of Heilbronn from 1602 to 1682. His grandfather, Dr. John Von Spitzer, who was also an LL. D., was burgomaster of the city of Heilbronn for over forty years. Ernestus de Spitzer, the first of the family to come to America, sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship "Two Brothers," Thomas Arnott, captain; and on the ship's list he wrote his name with a "De," the Latin for "Von." He landed in Philadelphia, October 13, 1747, and later settled in

Schenectady, N. Y., where he practiced medicine and surgery for many years with success. Dr. Spitzer was a very important personage in that city, being one of the first practicing physicians, and is mentioned in both Pearson's and Saunders' early history of that part of New York State. He served with distinction in the French and Indian War as surgeon, at the garrison at Oswego, N. Y., from October 28, 1753, to May 22, 1755, and later received an appointment as surgeon-general of the Provincial forces. Dr. de Spitzer was married to Barbara Wilfelin, of Dutch ancestry, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Garret, Aaron, Ernestus Jr., and Elizabeth. Garret and Aaron served in the Revolutionary War. Their descendants married into the Schermerhorn and Astor families. After the French and Indian War he returned to Schenectady and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred October 8, 1789. His remains were buried in the old Dutch cemetery in Schenectady. In 1901 his monument was restored by his descendants, and the names of his sons, Garret and Aaron, who served in the War of the Revolution, were placed upon it.

GARRET DE SPITZER, physician and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 20, 1758, oldest son of Dr. Ernestus and Barbara (Wilfelin) de Spitzer. He was known as a great Indian fighter, and served in the War of the Revolution, after which he returned to Schenectady. A few years later, with his family, he removed to Wastina, now Rotterdam, N. Y., where he was one of the first practicing physicians. He was married to Annatje, daughter of

Nicholas and Susannah Sixbury, and had eight children, six sons and two daughters, Aaron, Nicholas, Jeremiah, Peter, John, Joseph, Susannah and Barbara. Dr. Spitzer died in Rotterdam, N. Y., June 2, 1801, and was buried in the old Dutch cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y.

NICHOLAS SPITZER, physician and stock farmer, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 26, 1783, second son of Dr. Garret and Annatje (Sixbury) de Spitzer. He practiced medicine in Schenectady until he was fifty-two years of age, when, on account of poor health, he gave up his profession, and, with his family, removed to Medina, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock farming. His health was not improved by the change, and in a few years he retired from business, his oldest son, Garret, taking charge of his affairs until the close of his life. When he went to Ohio he left off the prefix "De" to his name, which was frequently done in the early years of the republic. His health was greatly improved without business cares, and he lived to be an old man. He was married to Nancy, daughter of



Jacob and Maria (Schermerhorn) Bovee, and had four sons and five daughters, Garret, Aaron, Matthew, Jacob, Maria, Susan, Sallie, Sarah and Mary. Dr. Spitzer died at Medina, Ohio, December 6, 1868.

Aaron Bovee Spitzer, banker and business man, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., October 8, 1823, second son of Nicholas and Nancy (Bovee) Spitzer. He was a general business man, and considered a good judge of credit and values, and was engaged in the banking business for several years with his oldest son, Ceilan Milo Spitzer, and Ludwig Wideman. He was a lover of horses, owned a stock farm near Medina, and bred some very fine specimens. Mr. Spitzer retired from active business in 1886. He was married to Laura Maria, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Draper) Perkins, and had one son, Ceilan M. Spitzer. He was married the second time to Anna Maria Collins, and by this marriage had three sons, Frank P., Garret E., and Sidney Spitzer. He was a life-long Republican, and at the time of his death a member and deacon of the Congregational Church. He died in Medina, Ohio, May 13, 1892.

General Ceilan Milo Spitzer, banker, was born at Batavia, N. Y., November 2, 1849, eldest son of Aaron Bovee and Laura Maria (Perkins) Spitzer, and a great-great grandson of Dr. Ernestus de Spitzer. Through his mother he is descended from James Draper, of Roxbury, Mass., and Quartermaster John Perkins, of Ipswich, Mass., the first of their families in America. His great grandfather, Nathaniel Perkins, before he was of age, was aid-de-camp to General George Washington. Mr. Spitzer's great-great-great-great grandfather, Hendricks Cornelius Van Buren, was a soldier in the Indian

war of 1663, being stationed at Fort Cralo, in Papshire, and was an ancestor of President Martin Van Buren. He is also a descendant on the maternal side (being the great-great-great grandson) of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, founder of the family bearing his name in America, who came from Waterland, Holland, in 1636, and settled in Beverswyck, in the New Netherlands, where he became a man of wealth and prominence until his death in Schenectady in 1688. Ceilan Milo Spitzer was educated in the schools of Medina, Ohio, whither his family had removed in 1851, and at Oberlin College. He entered upon his active business career in 1869 by purchasing a half interest in a drug store at Seville, Ohio, which he sold out two years later, and, with his father, opened the Seville Exchange Bank, under the style of C. M. Spitzer & Co., a banking house which obtained immediate standing and reputation in the financial world. In 1877 a branch bank was opened at Medina, Ohio, and in 1878 the German-American Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, was organized, the last enterprise growing in such immediate favor that Mr. Spitzer purchased the interest of Ludwig Wideman, who had become partner, in 1873, and during the next two years conducted a general banking and investment business. In January, 1880, owing to financial depression, the bank failed, and soon after settled with its creditors on a forty per cent. basis. Ten years later, however, quite without legal or moral necessity, Mr. Spitzer paid all the bank's debts in full, an act which has deservedly given him a high reputation in the business world. With Ludwig and Jerome P. Wideman, he opened the bank of Fremont, at Fremont, Ohio, in 1880, but he sold it the following year, and formed the firm of Spitzer, Wideman & Co., bankers, at

Toledo, Ohio. In the following year Mr. Spitzer purchased the interest of the Widemans, and formed a co-partnership with his cousin, Adelbert L. Spitzer, under the firm name of Spitzer & Co., bankers. In 1887 a branch office was opened in Boston, Mass. In May, 1899, the Boston office was moved to 20 Nassau street, New York City. The firm has enjoyed a continuous and permanent increase in prosperity, and is now the oldest and one of the most successful investment banking houses in the central west, buying and selling municipal bonds and other high-grade investment securities. Mr. Spitzer is also a stockholder and director in six other banks, including the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company, and the Security Trust Company, Toledo; a director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, and president of the Spitzer Building Company, which erected, in 1893, the modern ten-story fire-proof building in Toledo. In January, 1900, Governor George K. Nash appointed him quartermaster-general of Ohio, with rank of brigadier-general. Mr. Spitzer is one of the leading citizens of Ohio, and is ever ready to foster or contribute to any worthy artistic, business or benevolent enterprise in his adopted city. He has always refused to permit his name to be used for any elective office, preferring to exert his influence and benefit his fellow men in the capacity of a private citizen and a general of financial affairs. He is a member of the Toledo and Country Clubs, of Toledo, and the Middle Bass Club, of Put-in-Bay, also a member of the Ohio Society of New York. He has traveled widely, both in this country and abroad, and his Colonial home, "Innisfail," on Collingwood Avenue, is filled with numerous choice specimens of the artistic and curious from all parts of the world, including a fine art gallery. He was married in 1884 to Lilain Cortez, daughter of Alexander McDowell, a lineal descendant of Elizabeth, sister of William Penn, and a cousin of General Irvine McDowell. They have no children.

Garret Spitzer, financier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 7, 1817, oldest son of Nicholas and Nancy (Bovee) Spitzer. He was an excellent business man, and his judgment and opinion were often sought on financial and business propositions. He was for over twenty years one of the advising directors of the Ohio

Farmers' Insurance Company, and for several years was associated with his two sons, Adelbert L. and Amherst T. Spitzer, in the banking and investment business. During the Civil War he was an extensive shipper of grain, flour and wool, and owned a large stock farm south of Medina. He always voted the Republican ticket, and was a member of the Congregational Church. He was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Thompson) Branch, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, Amherst T., Aaron E., Adelbert L., Alice, Evelyn, Francelia, Luette, and Bessie Spitzer. Mr. Spitzer died in Medina, Ohio, January 3, 1891.

Garrett Spitzer

The Spitzers of to day are worthy descendants of a name long honored in this country. General Ceilan M. Spitzer has attained distinction in the military and public life of the state of Ohio, and he and Adelbert L. Spitzer, his cousin, are prominent bankers in New York City and Toledo, Ohio. Carl B. Spitzer, oldest son of the latter, was a well-known athlete, being at the present time the holder of the championship record for the mile run at Yale College, where he graduated. In 1899 he was sent to England by Yale College, with five others, to compete against the combined teams of Cambridge and Oxford. Lyman S. Spitzer, second son of Adelbert L. Spitzer, was also a graduate of Yale College, and edited the college paper in his Senior year.

ADELBERT LORENZO SPITZER, banker, was born in Medina, Ohio, in 1852, youngest son of Garret and Mary Jane (Branch) Spitzer, and great-great grandson of Dr. Ernestus de Spitzer. On his mother's side he descends from James Thompson, who came from England with a large colony, under the lead of Governor Winthrop, landing

on New England shores in June, 1630; he was one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass. He died in 1682, at the age of eighty-nine years. The Thompsons in England were eminent in the intellectual, social and religious world, a number of them being knighted. James Thompson, a descendant of James, the colonist, with four of his five sons of twenty-one years and upwards, signed, with others, a covenant, adopted July 1, 1774, to join in the defense of the colonies against the aggressions of the mother country. Two of his sons, John and Joseph, had already served in the French and Indian Wars; four sons, James, Jonathan, John and Joseph, and eight of his grandsons, were in the War of the Revolution. Mary Hancock, the wife of James Thompson, was a cousin of John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts. Another ancestor, John Thompson, was one of the framers of the National Banking Act, and established the First National Bank of New York, the first bank that was organized in the United States under this act. He later established the Chase National Bank of New York City, the name being given in honor of Salmon P. Chase, who was Mr. Thompson's warm and personal friend. Mr. Spitzer, through his mother, is a cousin of George K. Nash, Governor of Ohio. Mr. Spitzer was educated in the local schools and the Lodi (Ohio) Academy. At the age of twenty he entered the Exchange Bank of Seville, Ohio, and became cashier, and in 1873, in partnership with his brother, Amherst T. Spitzer, he established the banking house of Spitzer Brothers at North Amherst, Ohio. In 1878 he purchased his brother's interest. The following year he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio. In 1882 he sold out the North Amherst Bank and removed to Toledo, associating himself

with his cousin, Ceilan M. Spitzer, in the banking and investment business, under the firm name of Spitzer & Co. Mr. Spitzer is a stockholder and director in five other banks, including the Merchants National Bank and Home Savings Bank in Toledo, and is secretary and treasurer of the Spitzer Building Company. He is a member of the Toledo Country and Polo Clubs, of Toledo, being president of the last named; of the Middle Bass Club of Put-in-Bay, and the Triton Fish and Game Club, of Canada. He is a well-known horseman and an excellent whip. He has a large stable of horses, and with his four-in-hand coach, has won several blue ribbons at different horse shows and driving associations. In 1875 he was married to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman L. Strong, a descendant of Caleb Strong, Governor of Massachusetts, and cousin of William Strong, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. They have three sons and one daughter, Carl B., Lyman S., Roland A., and Luette Ruth Spitzer.

Hon. Jacob Winne Clute was born in Schenectady, N. Y., October 1, 1847, and is the son of Jacob F. and Jemima (Winne) Clute, and is descended from Holland-Dutch ancestry. His father was a native of Schenectady. Having completed his school education at the age of nineteen years, he began the study of law in the office of Judges F. B. Mitchell and D. C. Beattie. He was admitted to the Bar in 1868, and opened an office with Judge Mitchell on State street, Schenectady, subsequently forming a co-partnership with him. This continued until the death of Judge Mitchell, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1893 he was elected Mayor of the city, and was re-elected in 1895. Hon. Jacob W. Clute married Elizabeth G., daughter of Francis Van de Bogert, and they have two children, Earl W. and D. Vedder. Mr. Clute has long been identified with the progress and development of Schenectady, has been a leading spirit in most of its important movements, and was one of those through whose efforts the General Electric Company located in Schenectady.

HON. JUDSON STUART LANDON, LL. D., was born in Salisbury, Lichfield County, Connecticut, December 16, 1831. He was educated in the common schools and in the Amenia and New York Conference Seminaries. In 1853 he became teacher of Latin, Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the Academy at Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., and, while teaching, pursued the study of law without an instructor. In 1854 he entered Yale College, where he studied law for one year. In 1855 he returned to the Academy as its Principal, and during the same year received the degree of Master of Arts from Union College. In 1856 he was admitted to the Bar, began the active practice of his profession, and was elected District Attorney, and in February, 1865, was appointed County Judge to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of that year was elected for a term of four years. In 1867 he served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1873 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District and was re-elected in 1887. During part of his first and second terms he served on the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and on November 28, 1891, was designated a member of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals by the Governor, and again to the Court of Appeals January 1, 1900, under Section 7, of Article VI of the Constitution, as amended in 1899. On January 1, 1902, he retired from the Court of Appeals upon the expiration of his second term of service, and is again engaged in the active practice of his profession. He enjoys a high reputation both as a jurist and a Judge, being regarded as one of the ablest Justices of his day.

Judge Landon has always taken a warm interest in educational matters, and has been identified with Union College and the Albany Law School for many years. He is a member of the University faculty, is one of its trustees, is a member of the Board of Governors and of the Finance Committee. He received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1885.

HON. EDWARD D. CUTLER was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., December 18, 1849, and was educated in the common schools and at the Classi-

cal Institute of Schenectady. In 1877 he entered the law office of Hon. Austin A. Yates, where he studied for two years, and in 1880 graduated from the Albany Law School, after which he became a law partner with Judge Yates. In the fall of 1884 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party of Schenectady County for Member of Assembly and was elected by a handsome majority, running 625 ahead of his ticket.

HON. AUSTIN A. YATES was born in Schenectady, N. Y., March 24, 1836. After a preparatory education he entered Union College, and was graduated from that historic institution in 1854. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. Immediately after his admission he began the practice of his profession, and was for a time editor of the Schenectady Daily News.

During the Civil War he raised a company, of which he became Captain, and at the close of the war was breveted Major for meritorious services. He was made assistant to the Judge Advocate General in 1865, at the close of the war. He commanded the company which hanged the murderer of Lincoln, Company F, 14th Volunteer Reserves. In 1867 he was elected District Attorney of Schenectady and was re-elected in 1870, but resigned in 1873, on his election to the office of County Judge. In 1879 he was appointed attorney to the Insurance Department by the State Superintendent of Insurance. He was Member of Assembly in 1887 and 1889.

Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Major Yates went to the front for the second time, upon this occasion as Major in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry and served until the regiment was mustered out. He was retired in 1900, upon his own application. He has been employed as attorney in different departments of the state.

HON. D. C. BEATTIE was born in Salem, N. Y., December 2, 1827, and was graduated from Norwich University in 1845. He practiced law in Chicago from 1850 to 1859, and was located in Albany from

1860 to 1862, coming to Schenectady in February of the latter year. Here he carried on his practice with success, and gained popularity so that he was elected District Attorney of Schenectady County in the fall of 1874, and filled that office from January 1, 1875 to December 31, 1878. In the fall of 1879 he was elected County Judge, and took office on January 1, 1880.

Hon. Samuel W. Jackson was born in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County, N. Y., June 28, 1821. His father, Allen H. Jackson, a native of the same county, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a graduate from West Point, was by profession a civil engineer, and was at one time chief of the corps of engineers of the New York & New Haven Railroad, and subsequently the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The progenitor of this branch of the Jackson family was Colonel Samuel Jackson, an Englishman, who came to America about 1790 and settled at Florida, Montgomery County. He served honorably in the war of 1812 and died in 1846. Samuel W. Jackson's mother was Diana (Paige) Jackson, sister of Judge Paige, of Schenectady.

After receiving an academic education he entered the Sophomore class of Union College in 1840, and, after a highly creditable course, was graduated in 1842 with honors.

Having begun a course in legal reading in the office of Alexander Sheldon previous to entering college, he resumed this study after graduating, and completed his legal course in the office of Paige & Potter in Schenectady. He was licensed as an attorney under the old regime in 1843 and as counsellor in 1846. Upon being admitted to the Bar in 1843 he began the practice of his profession at Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y., and continued thus occupied until 1850, when failing health forced him to retire for a time from active work. In 1856, however, his health being re-established, he resumed his professional duties, practicing in New York, but in 1858 he returned to Schenectady, where he has since remained, and where he has achieved a high reputation as a jurist.

He was appointed by Governor Hoffman in 1867 to fill the unexpired term of Judge E. H. Rosecrans of the Supreme Court. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Constitutional Convention, and is now attorney for the New York Central Railroad for his locality.

Mr. Jackson, although an octogenarian, is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and owing to his fine legal attainments has long enjoyed a large and desirable clientele. He is a man of varied acquisitions, cultured and liberal, and has been called upon to occupy important official positions.

EDWARD E. KREIGSMAN, son of Arnold E. G. and Eva H. (Lucas) Kreigsman, was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., February 2, 1852. His father died in April, 1858, and he and his mother moved west to Ohio, and lived for a time on a farm of an uncle, near Toledo. In 1862 he came to Schenectady, where he attended school for the following two years, when, in 1864, he began the active duties of life by selling papers. In 1865 he entered the services of George Clair as paper carrier, and was one of the first to sell the Schenectady Union. In 1866 he entered the employ of O'Brien & Yates, cigar manufacturers, with whom he remained some time. In February, 1869, he entered the classical department of the Union school and was graduated in the class of 1872. He then entered Union College and was graduated from that time-honored institution in the class of 1876.

Immediately after graduating Mr. Kreigsman began the study of law in the office of Alexander J. Thomson, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. In 1881 he was appointed City Clerk, and served until May, 1883. In August of 1881 he formed a partnership with H. G. Glen in the fire insurance business, and in December, 1882, he purchased the interest of Mr. Glen and consolidated the agency of Schermerhorn & Company, and he is still a member of that firm.

In addition to holding the office of City Clerk, Mr. Kreigsman has been Registrar of Vital Statistics and Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners. In 1891 he was elected County Treasurer for a term

of six years, and discharged the duties of that office with such acceptability that he was re-elected in 1897.

In October, 1879, Edward E. Kreigsman married Elizabeth M. Butler, and they have a family of four children.

Mr. Kreigsman is a member of New Hope Lodge, No. 730, F. and A. M., and is highly popular with all classes because of his energy and enterprise and the active interest which he takes in public affairs and the promotion and advancement of the welfare of Schenectady.

JAMES A. GOODRICH was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., November 15, 1856. After passing through the public schools he took a course in the Classical Institute, from which he graduated in 1874. He then entered the Albany Business College and was graduated therefrom in 1876. He then entered Union College, and after a highly creditable course was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1879.

In the fall of 1879 Mr. Goodrich began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. A. Yates, where he remained for two years, after which he took a course in the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated May 25, 1882, and two days later he was admitted to the Bar at the General Term at Albany, N. Y. He then returned to the office of Yates & Cutler for a short time, after which he opened an office of his own and began the practice of his profession independently, in which he has since been engaged with conspicuous success, not only building up a high reputation as an advocate and counsellor, but also making himself many friends as a man and a citizen.

On February 11, 1890, James A. Goodrich married Jennie, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Harvey) Clemments.

Mr. Goodrich's parents were William Luther and Mary (Walker) Goodrich. William Luther Goodrich was cashier of the Schenectady Bank for many years, and was also president of this bank for a time. He was also accountant of the Schenectady Savings Bank and was engaged in the banking business altogether for a period of fifty-two years. Mr. Goodrich's mother, Mary Walker, was the daughter

of James Walker, one of the leading merchants of his day in Schenectady.

James A. Goodrich is a member of the Schenectady Bar Association, and is widely interested in church and benevolent work. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is clerk of Session of that church, and is one of the trustees of the Y. M. C. A., of which he has been president for fourteen years, and still retains that office. He is also president of the Schenectady County Bible Society, and is Trustee of the Home for the Friendless.

HORATIO G. GLEN was born in the city of Schenectady December 26, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and the High school of his native city, graduating from the latter in 1877. After leaving the High school he entered Union College, and was graduated from that historic institution in the class of 1881, with the degree of A. B. He then took up the study of law at the Albany Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1883. He was also admitted to the Bar in that year. Immediately after being admitted he began the practice of his profession in Schenectady, and has taken a prominent part in the Bar of the county.

Mr. Glen is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Mohawk Golf Club, the Alpha Zeta, the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa Societies. In politics he is a Democrat, and held the office of City Clerk for seven years, namely, from 1885 to 1892.

On October 1, 1884, Horatio G. Glen married Laura M., daughter of E. W. and Rachael Moore. They have three children, Laura C., Horatio G. Jr., and Ethel M. Mr. Glen's parents were Henry C. and Agnes (Schermerhorn) Glen. His ancestors, who were of Scotch descent, were among the early settlers of Schenectady.

Mr. Glen was one of the founders of the Daily Gazette, and is an enterprising and courteous gentleman, who takes an interest in the welfare and progress of Schenectady, both politically and commercially.

WILLIAM DEWAR ELLIS—William Dewar Ellis, son of John and Arminda Green (Maxon) Ellis, and a scion of one of the oldest and and most notable families in this state, was born in the city of Schenectady, August 15, 1856. He received a liberal education, not only in American colleges, but also in France and Switzerland, adding to his store of theoretical knowledge by travel and practical observation.

As a business man he has been identified with the manufacturing business in connection with the celebrated Schenectady Locomotive Works. He was treasurer of the Company from 1891 to 1901, was vice-president and treasurer from 1893 to 1897, and was president and treasurer from 1897 to 1901.

Mr. Ellis is a member of some of the most exclusive, as well as some of the best known societies in the state of New York. Among them may be mentioned the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Union League Club, the Republican Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the Automobile Club, and the Transportation Club. All these clubs are of New York City. He is also a member of the Saratoga Club and the Golf Club of Saratoga, and also of the Mohawk Club and the Mohawk Golf Club of Schenectady.

His business career has been intimately associated with the operations of the Schenectady Locomotive Works. The original company, which was known as the Schenectady Locomotive Engine Manufactory, was formed in January, 1848. The capital for the construction of the building was raised by the citizens of Schenectady, and the money for the equipment with machinery, by the Norrisses of Philadelphia, Pa., who agreed to pay the interest on the capital annually, and to pay the stockholders the whole capital in eight years, and thus become the owners of the property themselves. This company carried on the works for about one year, but their affairs turned out so badly that they abandoned the enterprise, and the works remained idle for twelve months, during which time a part of the personal property was sold for taxes. The works were finally sold, and the purchasers under the sale were John Ellis, Daniel D. Campbell and

Simon C. Groot, who, with others, raised a new capital, and on June 14, 1851, the Schenectady Locomotive Works was launched as an incorporated company.

John Ellis was the first president of the company, and when he died, October 4, 1864, he was succeeded by his son, John C. Ellis, who served as president until June, 1878, when Charles G. Ellis was elected, and retained the office until his death, May 15, 1891. He was succeeded as president by his brother, Edward Ellis, who died February 27, 1897, when William D. Ellis was elected to the position, which he held until June 15, 1901, when the concern was sold and merged into the American Locomotive Works.

Walter McQueen was superintendent of the works from 1851 to 1876, and vice-president from 1876 to 1893, in which year he died. John Swift succeeded Mr. McQueen as superintendent, and was followed by Albert J. Pitkin, who held this position until 1897, when he was elected vice-president and general manager, A. M. White becoming superintendent in his stead.

The company began in a very modest way, and has gradually grown to enormous dimensions. The output in 1851 was five locomotives; in 1901 over four hundred were turned out, and over 3,300 men now find employment in these shops.

Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.—Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., was born at Vischer's Ferry, Saratoga County, N. Y., August 8, 1854. His father was a minister of the Reformed Church and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1825, and of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, class of 1828. His mother was Catherine M. Miller, of Little Falls, N. J.

In 1856 his father accepted a call to the Reformed Church in Lawyersville, Schoharie County, N. Y., and Dr. Raymond's earliest recollections are of that delightful locality. It is doubtful if many men of his age can remember as many old customs as he, for Schoharie County was then without a railroad and without any close connection

with the world of activity and progress. It was then, as now, a stronghold of Democracy, and as his father was a Republican, and voted for Lincoln, he felt that he aroused prejudices which interfered with his usefulness, and so accepted a call to a church near Cohoes, in 1864.

From that time Andrew V. V. Raymond's education was carried on in the public schools of Troy, first in the Fourth Ward School and later in the High School. After leaving the High School he studied with a private tutor for one year, and entered Union College in the fall of 1872, as a Sophomore. He took the A. B. course and graduated in the class of 1875. After leaving Union College he attended the New Brunswick Theological Seminary for the full three years' course, and in 1878 was licensed to preach by the Classis of Schenectady, N. Y. A month later he was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Reformed Church of Paterson, N. J.

In January, 1881, he began his work as pastor of the Trinity Reformed Church at Plainfield, N. J., where he remained until February, 1887, when he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y.

In January, 1894, he was called to the presidency of Union College, but did not assume the active duties of his office until June, 1894. This prominent and responsible position he has since held and ably filled. Before his election as president of the College he had been for several years president of the Alumni Association of the College, and in this way had become familiar with the work of the institution and acquainted with its friends and supporters.

In 1887 Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1894 Williams College gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His work has been devoted almost exclusively to the building up of Union College, although as opportunity offered, he has made many addresses at educational conferences. In 1891 he was president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle State and Maryland, and he is now a member of the Uniform Entrance Examination Board, which was first organized by that Association.

E. W. RICE, JR., Vice-President of the General Electric Company, was educated in the Central High School of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution, with first honors, in the class of 1880. During his course at this school, he gave striking evidence of the possession of those talents and abilities which have since distinguished him and made him prominent among the electrical manufacturers of the world. As early as 1878, while attending the Central High School, he attracted the attention of Prof. Elihu Thomson, who then taught chemistry and mechanics in that institution, by his skillful amateur work in constructing telephones, telegraphs, electrical machines, induction coils and small dynamos. Subsequently he won the admiration of Prof. Thomson by his success in grinding and polishing glass specula, and in silvering them by a new method, which had been communicated to him orally, a rare feat for any one to perform, even after having seen it done many times.

In the summer of 1880 E. W. Rice, Jr., was called upon to make his choice of careers. He could go through college with a prospect of a career which promised to be distinguished, or he could attach himself and his fortunes to the then infant industry of electric arc lighting. With a remarkable precision of judgment he chose the latter, abandoned the attractions and honors of a college career, and became Prof. Thomson's assistant in the American Electric Company, at New Britain, Conn., then newly formed to manufacture arc light apparatus, under the Thomson-Houston patents.

The first two years at New Britain, although fruitful in technical development, fell far short of the business results in the new enterprise which had been fondly anticipated, so that Mr. Rice, although he had practically the responsibility of foreman of the electric works, found time to wind armatures, and in various ways improve his knowledge and thoroughly acquaint himself with manufacturing details.

However, in the fall of 1882, the tide of prosperity set in. Messrs. A. A. Pevaer and Silas A. Barton came from Lynn, Mass., to buy a lighting plant, and ended by buying a majority interest in the stock

of the American Electric Company. They transferred the plant to Lynn, and re-named the concern the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. Then followed two or three years of delightful work for Mr. Rice, who was permitted to devote his abilities to experiment and invention, and during these years his name became familiar in the patent office, frequently with that of Prof. Thomson, for radical improvements in the electrical art, but principally at that time in the perfection of arc lighting systems.

When the works were moved from New Britain to Lynn Mr. C. A. Coffin became associated with Messrs. Pevaer and Barton, and owing largely to his efforts and ability, the year 1885 found the enterprise growing and prospering with surprising rapidity, and the need of a superintendent of the works with an adequate technical knowledge of electricity, began to be acutely felt. Mr. Rice, though still considerably under thirty years of age, was asked to accept this position, and although reluctant to sever his close association with Prof. Thomson, he again made a wise decision and accepted. Under his able management the work was systematised, through his tactful direction production was hastened and cost of manufacturing reduced.

When Mr. Rice took charge of the Thomson-Houston factory at Lynn in 1885 only a few hundred men were employed in the works, but in 1892 there were 3,700 men on the pay roll. In this year an important change in its career took place. The Thomson-Houston and Edison Electric Companies were consolidated into the new concern, known thereafter as the General Electric Company, with Mr. C. A. Coffin as president and Mr. Rice as technical director. From that date down to the present the history of the life of Mr. Rice is a history of the technical development, and indeed of the success of the General Electric Company. On June 26, 1896, he was elected to the office which he now holds, that of third Vice-President of the Company, in charge of its technical and manufacturing departments.

In July, 1901, the Electrical World and Engineer made the following reference to Mr. Rice:

"It is worth while to look back at the large and varied experience which Mr. Rice has had in the electrical field during the past

sixteen years in which he has been engaged, not in a subordinate capacity, but in positions where his word counted with that of only nine or ten other men in the world, in picking out the path of least resistance for the advance of electricity in the arts. He has seen the flexibility af the arc lamp developed to meet almost every condition of electrical circuit. The responsibility for making the crucial experiment of the West End Street Railway of Boston, an electrical and mechanical success, fell upon his shoulders. He has furthered the growth of long-distance elcctrical transmission of power, with its many difficult problems, about which the non-technical world knows nothing, and the technical world, not directly interested, little more. He has followed closely the electrical and mechanical development of the polyphase motor, and has personally done much to insure its successful operation in driving textile and other classes of mills. He has attacked successfully the weak point in distributing systems of polyphase currents of large volume at high voltage by the invention of an oil switch—the cellular switch—and a switching system, at once safe and simple. And he has provided a means by which alternating currents may be used for mixed lighting and power circuits, with constant voltage, automatically regulated. As for the rest of his inventive work, it is partially indicated in the statement that he has been granted more than one hundred patents. While himself thus fertile as an inventor, he also possesses the valuable faculty of directing the inventive ability of others to meet the cases constantly arising in the industrial development of the art.

"Mr. Rice is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in this country, and is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in Great Britain. After the Paris Exposition, last year, he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor."

DANIEL CADY SMITH was born in Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., August 23, 1813, and attended the district schools for ten years. He came to Schenectady in 1833, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1837. Mr. Smith was Alderman of the city for six years, and was the last Surrogate of the county, serving four years. On October 31, 1849, Daniel Cady Smith married Eleanor Carley. They have had five children, three of whom are living.

JOHN N. PARKER, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, State of New York, was born in the town of Providence, Saratoga County, N. Y., September 20, 1854. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Timeson) Parker. His mother died when he was but six years old, and he was sent to live with his aunt, in Montgomery County. There he received such schooling as he could get during the winter months, and as soon as he was strong enough, he worked on a farm during the summer months, at first for six dollars a month. After working two years at these wages he got an increase in his salary, and received eight dollars a month for the next two years. Quitting farm work, he obtained a position as water boy on the Erie Canal at one dollar per day. He was next employed in a hotel kept by his uncle, Hiram Parker, at the Acqueduct, and remained with him for a period of eleven years.

During all this time Mr. Parker had been gradually saving money, and after leaving his uncle, he rented a hotel at Rexford Flats, which he conducted for about seven years. During this time he embarked in the produce business, with which he is still connected, under the firm name of John N. Parker & Company. After selling out his hotel at Rexford Flats he opened the hotel at the Acqueduct, which he conducted for about four years, after which he went out of the hotel business altogether, and built a fine residence near the Acqueduct, where he now resides.

Mr. Parker is connected with a number of business enterprises, and is treasurer of the Schenectady Paving and Contracting Company, which is the largest concern of the kind in this part of the state. He is also interested in the Niskayuna Ice Company.

Mr. Parker has long been an ardent and active Republican, and is widely known as a successful politician. He is honored with the esteem and confidence of his own party, of which he is the leader in Schenectady County, and is recognized by the Democratic press as a formidable opponent. He is well known to leading Republicans all over the state, and his voice is everywhere respected in the councils of his party. He was Road Commissioner for a time, and represented his town on the Board of Supervisors for two terms, being elected each time without opposition, and in 1894, under

Governor Morton's regime, he was appointed Division Superintendent of the Erie Canal for the Eastern Division, which position he still holds, and the duties pertaining to which he has always discharged with his characteristic zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Parker is also widely known in the secret society world. He is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery, No. 37, K. T., and the Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a charter member of the Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a director in the Schenectady Trust and Deposit Company.

Mr. Parker has unquestionably been the architect of his own fortunes. By his own unaided efforts and fine abilities he has become a successful business man and a prominent man of affairs, and is recognized as one of the substantial and honored men of Schenectady County. During his entire career he has never received a dollar which he has not earned, and he enjoys the highest confidence and respect of his fellow men.

On October 14, 1881, John N. Parker married Kate Blair, daughter of John Blair. They have a family of three children, John R., Ethel B., and James C.

MAXWELL WARREN DAY was born in Honeoye, Ontario County, N. Y., in 1865, and was graduated from Williams College in 1887 with the degree of A. B. He was salutatorian of his class, and was a member of the Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa college societies. A year later he took a post-graduate course at the same college.

In 1889 he entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, at Lynn, Mass., where he spent several years in the testing and engineering departments.

After the consolidation of the Thomson-Houston and Edison General Electric Companies, he came to Schenectady in 1894, and since that time has been connected with the engineering work of the Power and Mining Department.

On June 17, 1891, he married Nellie G. Davis, of Honeoye,

daughter of Charles G. and Sarah G. (Putney) Davis. They had two children, only one of whom is living, Irving M., born April 1, 1894. Mrs. Day died August 10, 1900.

Mr. Day is a member of the First Reformed Church, and has served at different times as deacon and as assistant superintendent, and superintendent of the Sunday School.

His parents were Rev. S. Mills Day and Lucy Maxwell Day, and he is descended from Ralph Day, who came from England to Massachusetts before 1660.

GEORGE H. ABRAMS was born in Chenango County, N. Y., May 18, 1869, and was educated in the schools of his native county. After leaving school he went west, and was on a cattle ranch for two years. Returning east, he studied architecture, and in 1899 opened the office where he has since been actively engaged in the work of his profession.

On June 10, 1891, George H. Abrams married Henrietta Neilons, daughter of George and Clara (Teachout) Neilons. They have two children, Ethel and Gertrude.

DR. ROBERT D. AUSTIN was born in Galway, Ireland, March 9, 1864. He is a son of Rev. William D. Austin, rector of the parish of Castlecomer, and Jane (Seal) Austin.

Dr. Austin received his early education in his native land, and came to America in 1883. In the fall of 1886 he entered McGill University, Montreal, and was graduated from the veterinary department on March 28, 1889. Shortly after graduating he came to the United States and settled in Schenectady, and began the active practice of his profession. He is a member of the New York Veterinary Society, and was appointed one of the tuberculosis inspectors of the state.

Dr. Austin is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., and is a Republican in politics. He married Gertrude C. Sherman, daughter of Colonel Sherman and Jennie (Gaylor) Sherman.

They have three children, Agnes Lorna, Dorothy Jane, and Gertrude. Dr. Austin is of Scotch-Irish descent, his distant ancestors having come over from Scotland and settled in Ireland.

MAJOR JAMES MADISON ANDREWS, son of James Madison and Effie (Cochran) Andrews, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1868. He attended school in his native place, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1886 and was graduated in 1890. Immediately after graduating he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, First United States Cavalry, and served in Montana and through the Sioux campaign of 1890 and '91. He then served a year in Arizona and resigned November 9, 1892. He moved to Schenectady and became connected with the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he remained until 1894, when he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, where he now holds the position of electrical engineer.

He was elected First Lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., in September, 1895, and Captain, April, 1898. This Company became Company E, Second Regiment, New York Volunteers in May, 1898. He served with his regiment throughout the war with Spain from May 2, 1898 until October 31, 1898, and acted as Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Third Army Corps, General L. S. Carpenter, commanding. Was on the military staff of Governor Roosevelt, 1898–1900, and represented the State of New York at the National Militia Convention at Tampa, Florida, March, 1899. In February, 1901, he was elected Major, Second Regiment N. G. N. Y.

Major Andrews is a member of the Military Order, Loyal Legion and the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Association of Graduates United States Military Academy, the Army and Navy Club, New York City, the University Club, New York City, the Transportation Club, New York City, the Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, N. Y., the Mohawk Club, Schenectady, N. Y., the Saratoga Golf Club, Saratoga, N. Y., St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's

Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, K. T., the Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Troy, N. Y., and the Albany Sovereign Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Military Service Institution, and St. Andrew's Society, Schenectady, N. Y.

Peter Bernardi was born in the city of Schenectady March 1, 1865. His first business experience was in the capacity of drug clerk in Troy, which position he held for eighteen months. He then entered the Jones Car Works in Schenectady, where he remained until 1883, when he went into the cigar business, as a manufacturer, with his brother, J. H. Bernardi. He remained in the cigar business until 1890. From 1890 until May 1, 1894, he was employed in the United States mail service. He then went into the cigar business again with his brother, and so continued until 1898, when the firm of Gleason & Bernardi, undertakers and embalmers, was formed. In this business Mr. Bernardi has since remained.

Mr. Bernardi served for five years in the 37th Separate Company, and was discharged a sergeant; was second lieutenant in the 36th Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., three years, and received his commission as captain of the 136th Separate Company. He is a member of Schenectady Lodge No. 38, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the St. Francis Society, and the Schenectady Liederkranz Singing Society.

Elizabeth Benedict was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y. Her parents were William F. and Sarah (Swan) Benedict. Her father was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga County, and lived in that county until twenty years of age. In 1865 he went to Albany where he engaged in the junk business, handling iron and brass for the foundries of Troy and Albany. This business he continued until 1877, when he came to Schenectady. He died October 20, 1886. Miss Benedict's father was married

twice, and had two sons and one daughter by his first marriage. He had seven daughters and two sons by his second marriage. Miss Benedict's mother was his second wife.

CONRAD BAUMGARTUER was born in Germany, January 26, 1856. After receiving a preliminary education, he took a course in the Technical College at Stuttgart, Württemberg, and graduated therefrom in 1877. He then went to Turkey as a civil engineer for the Austrian government, and remained there three years. From Turkey he returned to Germany, and then came to America in 1880. After landing in New York he secured a position as foreman for Meyers & Company, with whom he remained for six years, after which he was employed with the Edison Company for a short time. He then came to Schenectady and entered the employ of the General Electric Company, and after he had been six months in the works, was made foreman of the Tool Department, Shop No. 17, his present position.

In June, 1883, Conrad Baumgartuer married Mary Volz, who is also a native of Germany.

Mr. Baumgarteur is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 717, I. O. O. F., and also of the Liederkranz Society.

AARON J. BRADT was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., May 24, 1847, and was educated at the district schools. After his school days he worked on a farm and then moved into the city of Schenectady in 1886, and took a position in the General Electric Works, where he is still employed. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and when in Niskayuna was collector for two years. He is a member of the Order of Mohawks and of the Second Reformed Church.

In November, 1866, Aaron J. Bradt married Margaret Bell, of Schoharie, who died, leaving two sons, Francis and William. On October 31, 1886, he married Nellie Vansice, his present wife. Mr.

Bradt's ancestors were Mohawk Dutch, and the family is an old American one. His parents were William H. and Amanda (Lendt) Bradt.

JOHN AUSTIN BIGELOW was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., where he passed the most of his life, and died in the city of Schenectady, October 15, 1874. He was the son of John Nelson and Subina (Preston) Bigelow. He was educated at Union College, and was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

On September 4, 1866, John Austin Bigelow married Nancy M. Knowlton, daughter of Alexander R. and Hannah (Haynor) Knowlton, of Saratoga County. They had two children, namely, John, who is an employe of the General Electric Company, and Preston, who was drowned, along with his father, October 15, 1874. From the close of the war up to the time of his death, Mr. Bigelow was engaged in the grocery business.

ROBERT G. BROOKE was born in Ireland, September 11, 1849, and was brought to this continent by his parents when he was five years old. They first located in Canada, and Robert G. Brooke learned the trade of machinist at Brantford, Ontario. From Brantford he went to Warren, Pa., where he had charge of erecting a large engine. He then went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he remained for five months, after which he joined the Porter Manufacturing Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., and remained with them for thirteen years. During nine years of that time he was their erecting engineer, and the balance of the time held the position of foreman.

Leaving Syracuse, Mr. Brooke went to Mexico, where he remained for two years, and was engaged in the mining business. He then returned to the Porter Manufacturing Company, and remained with them until 1886, when he located permanently in Schenectady. He was at first foreman in the shafting department (Shop No. 10), of the General Electric Works, and when Shop No. 9 was built, he took

charge of it until Shop No. 16, the largest shop in the world, was opened, when he became its general foreman, and still occupies this important position.

Mr. Brooke is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the Catholic Church, and the Knights of Columbus. He has been a member of the Civil Service Board for the past ten years, and has also been a member of the Board of Managers of the Ellis Hospital for some time.

In 1878 Robert G. Brooke married Catherine Brennan, daughter of John and Margaret (Lane) Brennan. They have one daughter, Genevieve L. A. Mr. Brooke's parents were John and Margaret (Ferris) Brooke. His mother, Margaret Ferris, was born on the same day as Queen Victoria.

Mr. Brooke's position at the head of the largest shop in the world is the best indication of his ability as a mechanical expert, and his standing in the city is indicated by the honorable offices which he holds.

ALBERT R. BURTISS, son of William and Eva (Hess) Burtiss, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., July 10, 1846. He was educated in the district school of his native place, and at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was one of those who went to the front to fight for the integrity of the Union. He enlisted in Battery K, First New York Light Artillery, and served with his command for three years and nine months.

After receiving his honorable discharge he returned home and secured a position on the New York Central Railroad as brakesman. After serving for some time in this capacity he was promoted to the position of conductor, and remained in the service of the New York Central for a period of twenty years altogether.

In 1890 he embarked in his present business, dealing in stoves, sporting goods, bicycles, and so on. This was in Gloversville, N. Y., but in 1891 he removed to Schenectady, and established himself there. The business has been successful and prosperous throughout its entire career, and in 1901 Mr. Burtiss admitted his son, Benjamin

A. Burtiss, into partnership with him, under the firm name of A. R. Burtiss & Son, by whom the business is now conducted.

In November, 1872, Albert R. Burtiss married Sophia Caney, daughter of Edward B. Caney. They have one son, Benjamin A. Burtiss, above referred to.

Mr. Burtiss is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum, the Home Circle, and the G. A. R.

CHARLES H. BENEDICT, manager of the Van Curler Opera House, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., November 6, 1865, and was educated at the Penn Yan Academy, of which he is a graduate. His first business experience was with an importing house, which dealt in kid gloves in New York City, and he remained there six years. He then entered the theatrical business as booking agent, and was so engaged for two years. In 1892 he came to Schenectady to take the position of lessee and manager of the Van Curler Opera House.

In February, 1892, Charles H. Benedict married Mary De Wolfe, daughter of Charles and Mary E. (Snell) De Wolfe. His parents were Alonzo and Rose (Davis) Benedict.

Mr. Benedict is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M.

CHARLES BURROWS was born in the city of Peoria, Illinois, August 3, 1859, and removed to Schenectady, when about eight years of age, where he has lived ever since. He was a graduate of Union School, and entered business as a printer at the age of sixteen. This makes his business career almost twenty-eight years, which gives him the credit of being the oldest business man in Schenectady for his age. In 1898 he opened one of the leading stationery and art goods stores in the city. He is also the patentee of several improvements in special ruling machines for printers and bookbinders, which are being built by the New Century Machine Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he holds a half interest.

MYRON BELLINGER was born in Seward, Schoharie County, N. Y., February 16, 1859, and was educated in the district schools of his native place. He came to Schenectady in the spring of 1881, and worked for Engleman & Thornton in the paint business for one year, at the expiration of which he bought out Mr. Thornton, and the firm became Engleman & Bellinger, as it exsists to-day.

During its long career the firm has built up an enviable reputation for fair dealing, and in addition to their large retail business, they also do considerable manufacturing, and are considered one of the leading paint houses of this part of the state.

On June 27, 1894, Myron Bellinger married Rosanna Trigg, daughter of John and Anna (Dickens) Trigg, and they have two children, namely, Marion and Helen. The Trigg family are of English origin, and Mrs. Bellinger was born in that country.

Mr. Bellinger's parents were David D. and Sophia (Zeh) Bellinger, and were of German descent.

Mr. Bellinger is a prominent mason and a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar.

JAMES F. BURNS, son of John and Mary (Kigher) Burns, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in the month of September, 1869, and was educated in the public schools.

His first employment was in the capacity of messenger boy in the telephone office, but during the first seven years of his active employment he was variously engaged. After this he worked for two years with the General Electric Company, after which he was with the Schenectady Illuminating Company for a period of two years, and had charge of the switch-boards, and so on, for them.

Resolving to better his education, he left off work for a time, and took a course in Spencer's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1888.

In 1890 he opened his present business, that of dealer in electrical supplies. This business is not confined to the city of Schenectady, but covers a radius of one hundred miles outside of the city. He

gives employment to fourteen people, and handles everything in the line of electrical supplies for houses, offices, and so on, carrying on a large and flourishing enterprise. His store is one of the finest of its kind, not only in Schenectady, but in this part of the country.

Mr. Burns is a member of the Order of Elks, of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Exempt Firemen. He is State Inspector of the Board of Underwriters, is Superintendent of Fire Alarms, and also of the Police Signal System, and is a member of the State Electrical Contractors' Association.

CHARLES H. BETTS was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., October 29, 1840. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards learned the carriage trade. He was engaged in the carriage business in Mechanicville until 1881, when he removed to Schenectady, where he has since resided, and where he conducts a carriage repository and general repair shop in the Truax Building, on Ferry Street.

On February 18, 1868, Charles H. Betts married Martha, daughter of W. S. and Caroline Miller. They have two children, namely, Dr. Fred Betts, who is a dentist in Kingston, N. Y., and George Betts.

Charles H. Betts is a member of the Order of Red Men, and also of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, F. and A. M.

EDWARD S. BRIGNALL was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., September 17, 1858. After his school days he became a clerk for David Ostrom in the dry goods business for three years, after which he was bookkeeper for Diment & Son for seven years. He then embarked in the shoe business on his own account in 1887. This business he still conducts, and his establishment is one of the most popular in its line in the city.

On September 17, 1888, Edward S. Brignall married Mary E. Seymour, and they have one son, Charles S. Mr. Brignall's parents were Thomas and Hester (Van Buren) Brignall. Mr. Brignall is a member of the Order of Red Men.

JOHN T. BRODERICK was born in Oswego County, N. Y., June 26, 1866. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native place, and after his school days entered the employ of Henry R. Worthington, a pulp maker, of New York City, with whom he remained until 1889.

After leaving Mr. Worthington he went to Lynn, Mass., where he secured a position with the Thomson Houston Company, with whom he remained until 1894, when he came to Schenectady with the General Electric Company. He has been in the employ of this company constantly since that date, and now occupies the position of general assistant to the vice-president, E. W. Rice, Jr.

Mr. Broderick is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and is a writer of note. He has contributed many valuable articles on economics and industrial subjects to various publications, showing himself to be a profound student of national and public affairs.

His social organizations are: the Masonic, in which he is affiliated with St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., and the Mohawk Golf Club.

In April, 1894, John T. Broderick married Mary J., daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Liscomb) Green, and they have one daughter, Helen. Mr. Broderick's parents were Daniel and Mary (Danaher) Broderick.

DANIEL BRADLEY was born in the state of Vermont, May 3, 1816. His parents were Eli A. and Eliza (Ormsber) Bradley. He was engaged in the transportation business for thirty years, and lived for a long time in Whitehall, N. Y. He came to Schenectady in 1850 and sold out his transportation business in 1865. He has lived in the house where he now resides for fifty years. Mr. Bradley is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was one of the trustees of the Methodist Church in Whitehall for years, when he lived in that village. He is now a member and a trustee of the Congregational Church in Schenectady.

Mr. Bradley has been twice married. His first wife was Harriet Gibbs, who died in 1872. In 1876 he married Rachael Hulbut, his present wife. They have two children, Amanda E. and Daniel F.

JOSEPH H. BERNARDI was born October 25, 1858, in the city of Schenectady, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. After leaving school he learned the trade of cigar maker, and in 1882 began business in that line on his own account, which business he still conducts.

In addition to conducting his business Mr. Bernardi takes an active part in public and social affairs. He has represented his ward at the Council Board, and in 1897 was elected to the office of city treasurer, to which he was re-elected in 1899. He is organist and musical director in St. John's Church choir; is a member of the Order of Red Men, the Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Schenectady Club, the Republican Club, and the Liederkranz Musical Society.

In 1886 Joseph H. Bernardi married Theresa, daughter of Michael and Sarah Barry. They have three children, Maria T., Genevieve and Helen B. Mr. Bernardi's parents were John and Mary (Claesgeus) Bernardi, who came from Germany and settled in Schenectady in 1854.

ERNEST JACOB BERGGREN was born in New York City, July 30, 1863, and was educated in the schools of Hoboken, N. J. He prepared himself for an accountant, and in 1879 became assistant bookkeeper for Thomas A. Edison, at Menlo Park, N. J., and since that date he has been continuously associated with the interests of the great inventor. He has been associated with Mr. Edison longer than any other man ever in his employ, and his whole business life has been in connection with the electrical industry.

Mr. Berggren came to Schenectady from New York, December 18, 1886, when the office force of the Edison Machine Works moved from New York to this city. Subsequently, when the General Electric Company established its shops here, he became an accountant with this company, and is now the chief accountant of the Schenectady works.

He is a member of the Schenectady County Republican Club, of the Edison Mutual Benefit Association, and of the Royal Arcanum.

On July 2, 1889, Ernest Jacob Berggren married Olive Furman,

They have had three children, namely Hilda May, John Ernest (deceased) and Linda Elizabeth. Mr. Berggren's parents were Carl Leonard Berggren and Josephine (Schultzberg) Berggren.

When the volume of business transacted, and the number of men employed by the General Electric Company is contemplated, it will readily be realized that the position of chief accountant of these works involves an oversight and responsibility not exceeded by any national secretary, and the fact that Mr. Berggren occupies this position is the best indication of his capacity and ability, to say nothing of the zeal and proficiency which have kept him connected with the General Electric Company, and one of its prime factors, during his entire business life.

He is a genial and courteous gentleman, who has many friends, both in Schenectady and the metropolis, and is one of the bright minds that contribute to the success of the greatest manufacturing industry in the world.

Mrs. John H. Bame was born in Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 28, 1825. She is the daughter of Albert F. and Nancy (Failing) Vedder. She was educated in the public schools of Schenectady, and on November 5, 1842, married John H. Bame, who was born in Rensselaer County, April 19, 1825. His parents were David and Margaret (Barringer) Bame. Mrs. Bame's mother, Nancy Failing, was the daughter of Peter and Keziah (Higbee) Failing.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bame were as follows: Melissa, born June 23, 1848; Vedder, born May 23, 1856, died December 10, 1856; Margaret V., born May 23, 1858.

Melissa married Rozelle Kosboth December 12, 1866. Her husband died February 4, 1882. They had four children, namely, Ettie, Kittie Weaver, Margaret, and John B. Ettie married Alonzo P. Walton, September 7, 1887. Kittie Weaver married William Pierce Landon, son of Hon. Judson S. Landon, September 14, 1892; she died May 25, 1893. Margaret was born July 3, 1874, and married Harry Landon Butler Ryder on June 16, 1896. They live in

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. John B. married Mabel Weed Van Dyke December 22, 1896. He is in the livery and real estate business in Schenectady.

Margaret V. Bame married Willis T. Hanson October 5, 1881. They have had three children, of whom two are living—Willis, Jr. and Fulford. Mr. Hanson is the well known manufacturer of Pink Pills.

John H. Bame was the first man to start a livery in Schenectady, in the year 1855; he was also the first owner of a hearse in the city. From the livery he branched out into the carriage and harness repository business, and also into real estate. He was one of Schenectady's most prominent business men in his day, and had retired at the time of his death.

GEORGE A. CASSEDY, son of William A. T. and Ellen (Teachout) Cassedy, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., November 8, 1870. He was educated in Saratoga County and at the Lansingburgh Academy, graduating from this institution in 1887. He taught school for two years, and in 1889 entered the employ of L. A. Young, in the piano business, with whom he remained for six years. In 1897 he succeeded to the business, which he carried on until May 15, 1900, when a stock company was organized under the name of the George A. Cassedy Company, with Mr. Cassedy as secretary.

On June 27, 1900, George A. Cassedy married Clara, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Swatling) Mohan. Mr. Cassedy is a member of Champion Lodge, No. 554, I. O. O. F., and is an enterprising and successful business man.

HOWLAND S. BARNEY, one of the best known and, undoubtedly, the oldest business man in Schenectady, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 23, 1822. His parents were Dr. Z. H. and Eliza (Swain) Barney. Dr. Barney moved to Minaville, Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1826, and there Howland S. Barney attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he came to

Schenectady and took a position as clerk in the dry goods store of Sydney B. Potter, where he remained four years. He then entered the employ of John Olin, and ultimately became his partner in 1849, under the firm name of John Olin & Company.

In 1853 Mr. Barney bought the interest of the retiring partner in the firm of Barringer & Company, and five years later the name of the firm was changed to H. S. Barney & Company, which it has ever since maintained, and has become one of the most widely known and popular department stores in this part of the state. The high standing and prolonged existence of this house under one name is a tribute to the business enterprise and ability of Mr. Barney.

In 1856 Howland S. Barney married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Horsefall, of Schenectady. They have two children.

WARREN B. CLARK was born in Steuben County, N. Y., June 15, 1870. After receiving a liberal public school education he went to New York City to study drawing, which he pursued for two years, and then studied architecture in the same city for two years more. In 1897 he came to Schenectady, and was engaged in architectural work until July, 1901, when he entered the works of the General Electric Company, taking a position in the office of W. A. Pearson, where he is still engaged.

On November 24, 1897, Warren B. Clark married Ricie S. Lewis, daughter of Harmon J. Lewis, of Norwich, N. Y. Mr. Clark's parents were Amasa C. and Elizabeth H. (Frieze) Clark. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the K. O. T. M.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., February 22, 1847. His parents were James and Rose (Malon) Cunningham. He received his education in the public schools of the city of Schenectady, and, when quite young, moved to the town of Glenville, where he engaged in farming for a few years. Returning to the city, he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he

followed in the Locomotive Works for a period of five years, after which he worked in Albany, where he was engaged at his trade for three years. Returning to Schenectady, he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed for seven years, at the end of which time he engaged in the meat business, which he sold out at the end of three years. He finally went into the real estate business, in which he has been very successful, and in which he is still engaged.

In 1886 W. J. Cunningham married Nellie McCarn, and they have had four children, three of whom are living, William J., Joseph F., and Justin, and one, Raymond P., deceased.

Calvin H. Chambers was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., September 17, 1868, and was educated in the schools of his native place. In 1882 he took a position as office boy in the jewelry store of James Sanders, with whom he remained for two years, after which he was employed for three years in the Steer's meat market. He next went into the Locomotive Works to learn the trade of machinist, and after an apprenticeship of three and one-half years he was promoted to the draughtsman department, where he remained until the panic of 1893. In 1894 he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, and has been with them ever since.

On September 17, 1901, Calvin H. Chambers married Jessie Kellam. Mr. Chambers' father was David Chambers, who was born in Albany, N. Y. His mother was Elizabeth (Davis) Chambers, who was a native of Charlestown, Montgomery County, N. Y. Mrs. Chambers' parents were Jeptha and Myra (MacNeil) Kellam. Mr. Chambers resides in the house in which he was born, and in which his father resided for fifteen years. He is a trustee of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and is a member of the Red Men, of the Tribe Schaughnaugh-ta-da.

Seth L. Clute was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., September 5, 1842, and was the son of John F. and Anna (Van Patten) Clute. He was in the grocery business for twenty years, and

was one of the well known and enterprising citizens of Schenectady, and served a term as sheriff of the county, to which he was elected in the fall of 1884. This office had once been filled by his father, and by both alike, its duties were discharged with marked ability and efficiency.

He always took a lively interest in public affairs; was a Republican in politics, and represented his ward at the Council Board for a term. He was, for many years, a member of the Commercial Traveler's Association, of Syracuse, N. Y., and was so at the time of his death. When the Northrup religious services were held at Union Hall some sixteen years ago, he took an active interest in the movement, and contributed largely to its success. He was always interested in the success and welfare of others, and of the community at large, and so had many friends. This fine trait in his character no doubt led to his success in two important election contests, when the odds against him were so large that he scarcely expected to win.

Mr. Clute was twice married. His first wife was Virginia Dillenbeck. His second wife was Anna Van Vranken, daughter of Jacob and Marilla (Baumes) Van Vranken.

Seth L. Clute died in the spring of 1901. Three children survive him, namely, Virginia, Weidman, and Lauren. The Clute family is an old and honored one in Schenectady, where the ancestors of the present generation have resided since the early days.

A city paper, commenting upon Mr. Clute at the time of his death, said: "Seth L. Clute was one of nature's noblemen. Ever solicitious for others, of a generous, hearty and sympathetic temperament, strictly honorable and honest in his dealings, courteous and friendly at all times, his acquaintance was large and his friends were legion."

EPHRIAM CLOWE was born in Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 27, 1831. He was educated at the district school, and lived on his father's farm until 1848, when he moved to Scotia, and worked at the blacksmith's trade for three years. In 1852 he moved into Schenectady, where he continued at his trade for forty years.

Mr. Clowe is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe, No. 123, I. O. R. M., Shiawassee Council, No. 29, D. of P., I. O. R. M., the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Haymaker's Association, No. 349½.

On May 21, 1854, Ephriam Clowe married Louisa McMichael. There children are Ida, Frank F., Grace, and Earle. Mr. Clowe's ancestors were Mohawk Dutch.

George W. Cary was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., and is a son of John E. and Katherine C. (Clackner) Cary. He came to Schenectady and began to work in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, at his trade of machinist, in 1878, and continued there until 1884. He retired from active work in 1885, and died April 16, 1901. He was a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He left one son, George W. Cary, who now operates the Electric Carpet Cleaning Works in Schenectady. He was for eighteen years a member of the old Schenectady Washington Continentals.

George Clute was born in the city of Schenectady, March 12, 1849, and was educated in the public schools. He worked in Shear's quarry for six weeks, and was employed on the canal for a like period. He then worked for Benjamin Van Vranken for a time, after which he was engaged in the nursery for Dr. Pearson for a period of two years. He was also employed by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Vrooman, and worked on a gravel train for three months. When seventeen years of age he drove for Dr. Hickok, then president of Union College, and when twenty-two years of age he again drove the college team for a season. He was employed by the Westinghouse Company for some time. He has been superintendent of the grounds of Union College for the past twenty years.

In 1873 George Clute married Carrie Melber. They have five children, namely, Lewis, Anna (now Mrs. Ed Sweeney), Rosa (now Mrs. George Moss), William, and George. Mr. Clute's ancestors were Mohawk Dutch.

F. S. Auchenpaugh

FREDERICK S. AUCHENPAUGH, son of Frederick and Aplonia Ann (Ostrander) Auchenpaugh, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., March 20, 1855. After his school days he took a position as brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. After a time he became fireman, and after three years' work in this capacity, was made a locomotive engineer. For the next nineteen years he ran a locomotive on the Fitchburg Railroad, now the Boston & Maine. In 1896 he became bookkeeper for Hoke & Marlett, at Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., with whom he remained a year, after which he went to Williamstown, Mass., and opened a hotel, which he conducted until 1899. He then moved to Schenectady and purchased the Gilmore House, which he still conducts.

On April 28, 1876, Frederick S. Auchenpaugh married Ruby Vernum, daughter of Jediah and Lucinda (La Barron) Vernum. They have two children, Frederick V., born August 23, 1897, and Hiland W., born June 13, 1899.

Mr. Auchenpaugh is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., Montgomery Chapter, No. 257, R. A. M., and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Liquor Dealers' Association. Mr. Auchenpaugh is a genial and popular gentleman, who has been uniformly successful in all his undertakings, and who has made many friends in all walks of life by his honesty in business and his generous and considerate treatment of all men.

JACOB A. CRAMER was born in Pennsylvania July 7, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Haight) Cramer. He received his early education in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and came to Schenectady County, N. Y., in 1863, and worked on a farm for two years. Leaving the farm, he learned the trade of painter, and has since been engaged in that line as contractor.

On September 5, 1873, Jacob A. Cramer married Sarah Eckrich, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Winter) Eckrich. They have three children, Anna L., Josephine, and Francis J.

EDWIN CLUTE, proprietor of the Ellis House, one of the well known hostelries of Schenectady, is a son of John and Mary (Borden) Clute, and was born in the town of Gilderland, Albany County, N. Y., September 26, 1865. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and in the Union School of Schenectady. In 1884 he embarked in the hay and straw business, in which he was successfully engaged until the year 1900, his operations being principally in Albany County. He then bought the Ellis House and moved to Schenectady, where he has since resided, and where he has been very successful, owing to his enterprise and geniality.

In October, 1891, Edwin Clute married Eliza, daughter of Cornelius and Catherine (Pierson) Miller. He is a member of Noah Lodge, No. 754, F. and A. M., Noah Chapter, No. 264, R. A. M., and Schenectady Lodge, No. 480, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics Mr. Clute is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party.

JAMES CLUTE was born in Rotterdam, N. Y., April 14, 1822, and was the son of Tunius and Nancy (Crawford) Clute. His father was one of a family of seven sons. After his school days James Clute was employed on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. when he embarked in the grocery business in Rotterdam, and in which he was engaged until 1871, when he sold out, moved into the city, and was engaged in the fruit and candy business for three years, He was then engaged in the manufacture of brooms for a year, after which he retired. While living in Rotterdam Mr. Clute was Supervisor of that town for a term, and was also Supervisor of the 5th Ward in Schenectady.

WILLIAM DANCO was born in Soest, Westfalen, Germany, in April, 1850. He graduated from the Polytechnic School of Aachen in 1873 with the degree of M. E. He then worked in a locomotive works in Russia until 1881, when he came to New York to work on the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1882 he entered the Edison Machine

Works of New York, and in 1885 came to Schenectady with the General Electric Company. He remained with the General Electric Company until 1894, when he opened an architect's office on his own account, and is still engaged in that profession.

Mr. Danco's parents were Carl and Mary (Wolf) Danco. He is a member of the German Club, and is a Democrat in politics.

FARLEY F. DUNBAR was born in Schenectady, N. Y., March 15, 1867, and was educated in the Union School of his native city. His first employment was in the shipping room of Weiderhold & Company, where he remained for a short time, after which he went into the cutting department, where he learned cutting and trimming, and of which department he became foreman at the age of twenty years.

On June 17, 1891, Farley F. Dunbar married Adele Striiben, daughter of Tobias and Catherine (Smuck) Striiben. His wife was born in Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1866. They have one daughter, Adele, who was born April 4, 1895.

Mr. Dunbar's parents were Frank and Barbara (Gilb) Dunbar. His father came from Germany in 1851, and his mother in 1852. They settled in Troy, in which city they were married. Mr. Dunbar is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN B. DAYTON was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., February 18, 1863. His parents were Patrick and Margaret (Leonard) Dayton. He was educated in the district school, and for a time followed railroading. He was station agent for the New York Central Railroad for thirteen years, the last three of which he was located in Schenectady. Since leaving the railroad he has been employed in the transformer department of the General Electric Company.

On October 26, 1886, John B. Dayton married Anna Gorman, of Troy, N. Y. They have two children, John J. and Margaret.

FRANK V. DE FOREST was born in the city of Schenectady, April 11, 1843, and was the son of O. L. and Sarah (Vedder) De Forest. After leaving school, he was a clerk in a grocery store for two years, after which he entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works and learned the trade of machinist. He remained in the Locomotive Works for six years and spent a year at Corinth, Saratoga County, putting up machinery in the pulp mills. He was then in the grocery business for four years, and in December, 1881, he was appointed Assistant Chief of Police, which position he still holds, along with that of Assistant Chief of Detectives.

On December 22, 1869, Frank V. De Forest married Raie Scarff. They have a family of eight children living, namely, Walter, Frank V., William, Jay, Nellie (now Mrs. Leonard Effner,) Belle, Martha, and May.

DAVID J. CRONIN was born in New York City, March 29, 1871, and was the son of Thomas and Mary (Duane) Cronin.

On December 12, 1899, he married Margaret Walsh, daughter of John and Catherine (Murphy) Walsh, of Cohoes, N. Y.

Mr. Cronin was in the undertaking business in Schenectady for seven years. He was a graduate of Xavier College, New York City, and was an enterprising young business man. He died December 18, 1900.

THEODORE L. COMMOSS was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1, 1873, and was educated at Oakwood Seminary, Union Springs, N. Y. After his school days he was employed in New York and Brooklyn with a wholesale casket company, and later on was with Stephen Merritt & Company, of New York. He spent seven years in Cohoes and Saratoga, and is a graduate of the United States College of Embalming, New York City. His license is No. 463. In April, 1900, he settled in Schenectady and embarked in business on his own account, which he has since conducted with gratifying success.

T. L. Commoss is a son of Stephen Otis and Louise (Pelser)

Commoss. His father was a native of New York City and his mother (deceased) was a native of Connecticut.

Mr. Commoss is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., Rising Sun Chapter, No. 132, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He is also a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Mohawk Club.

NICHOLAS BUYS, son of Henry and Harriet (Veeder) Buys, was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., September 7, 1857, and was educated in the district school. After leaving school he took a position as lock-tender on the Erie Canal, where he remained for six years. He then worked for the Boston & Hoosac Tunnel Railroad for two years, after which he was on the Fitchburg Railroad for several years. His next position was that of fireman on the West Shore Railroad, but after two years in this position, returned to the Fitchburg as fireman, which position he held for four years, when he was promoted to night foreman for the same railroad, and held that position for nine years. He is now night mechanic for the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Buys is a member of Westina Lodge, No. 762, and of the Red Men, of Rotterdam Junction.

On December 25, 1877, Nicholas Buys married Ida Breys, and they have two children living, Mabel and Jennie.

OREN FINCH, son of John J. and Calista (Gray) Finch, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 10, 1866. After his school days he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for seven years, after which he took up the study of architecture, and in 1896 went to Gloversville and opened up an office. After spending two years in Gloversville, and some time in study and travel, he went to Oneonta, where he remained for two and one-half years.

In July, 1902, he came to Schenectady, where he has since resided, his residence in the city being contemporaneous with the life

of the "new city," in the designing and building up of which he has performed a notable part. Among the building designed by him might be mentioned all the buildings of the Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Springs Railroad, including depots, car-houses and office buildings.

On November 12, 1901, Oren Finch married Helen, daughter of James and Mary (Broughton) Munn.

Mr. Finch is a member of Cobleskill Lodge, No. 394, F. and A. M., and of Richmondville Lodge, No. 525, I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL A. WEAST, son of James and Margaret (Clogston) Weast, was born in the town of Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 13, 1832, and was educated at the district school and at the Charlotteville Academy. After leaving the academy Mr. Weast taught school during the winter months for a number of years, while in the summer he worked at the carpenter trade. He was afterwards elected school commissioner, and was the second commissioner elected in the county. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of town clerk for the town of Princetown, and was also supervisor of the town for two years.

In February, 1864, Samuel A. Weast married Sarah McMillan. Mr. Weast's ancestors on his father's side were Dutch, and on his mother's side were Scotch.

Mr. Weart's occupation at the present time, and since he was married, has been farming.

JOSEPH C. DANCER was born in Birmingham, England, September 1, 1859, and began his mechanical career as an apprentice with James Watt & Company, in the Soho Foundry. Subsequently he was in the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, England, and later was with Yarrow & Company, torpedo boat builders. Thus, before coming to America, he already had a large and varied experience and a thorough mechanical training.

In 1889 Mr. Dancer came to the United States and entered the services of John Roches, a ship-builder, at Chester, Pa., where he remained two years. He then came to Schenectady to work for the Edison Company, but in 1891, just four months after his arrival, he was made superintendent of the Pattern Shop, which position he now holds with the General Electric Company.

It is stated upon the best of authority that this Pattern Shop is without a superior in the entire world, and the fact that Mr. Dancer is its superintendent, is the best indication of his skill in this line, as well as of his executive ability.

Mr. Dancer is a prominent Mason, and is affiliated with St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar. He is also president of the Schenectady Club, is a member of Champion Lodge, No. 554, I. O. O. F., a director of the Building & Loan Association, one of the Board of Directors of the Edison Mutual Benefit Association, and a member of the Republican Club. His father, Cornelius Dancer, was a Mason in Birmingham, England, for over thirty years.

On April 27, 1893, Joseph C. Dancer married Harriet, daughter of John H. and Mary Seeley, of Glenville, N. Y. His parents were Cornelius and Emma (Baker) Dancer, both natives of England.

As will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Dancer not only holds an important and responsible position in the General Electric Works, but is also prominently identified with leading organizations and vital interests of the city of Schenectady. He is a public-spirited man, who is always found on the side of progress and enterprise, and is ever ready to aid every worthy cause looking toward advancement in any field of public affairs or of human life.

Jacob Endres, son of Joseph and Mary (Ellis) Endres, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 6, 1860, and was educated in the public schools and the Union School of Schenectady. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Endres began farming on his own account in Schenectady County, and has always followed this occupation.

On June 16, 1883, Jacob Endres married Mary, daughter of Leo and Frances (Link) Greeley, and they have a family of five children, the second youngest of whom died December 20, 1901.

Mr. Endres takes an active interest in public affairs and politics, but has always avoided public office.

W. C. Eger was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, but was brought to this country when one year old. After residing three years in New York City, his parents removed to Schoharie County, N. Y., but subsequently came to Schenectady, and here W. C. Eger was an apprentice at the machinist's trade for nine years.

Having learned the trade, he went to Europe for a year, after which he returned to this country and embarked in the florist's business with his father. In 1878 he went into this business alone, and is still so engaged, conducting one of the finest florist's establishments in this part of the state.

In April, 1878, W. C. Eger married Sophia Freitag. They have two sons, Julius and Lewis. His wife died in June, 1901. Mr. Eger is a member of the Red Men and the Mohawk organization. His parents were John C. and Emily (Hasserick) Eger.

David B. Engleman was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 21, 1854, and was educated in the schools of his native place. After spending a year as a clerk in a dry goods house he engaged in the paint business in 1872 with T. B. Thornton, under the firm name of T. B. Thornton & Company. The firm name was subsequently changed to Engleman & Thornton, and in 1882 to Engleman & Bellinger, when Myron Bellinger became a member of the firm. They conduct a large wholesale and retail business in paints, and also manufacture to a considerable extent themselves. The house has a high reputation throughout Schenectady and the surrounding country, and does a large business.

Mr. Engleman is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Com-

mandery, No. 37, Knights Templar, and to the Council at Troy. He is a past master of the Blue Lodge, past high priest of the Chapter, and a member of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Mohawk Club, and was school commissioner in the years 1888 and 1889.

On February 8, 1878, David B. Engleman married Malinda Bellinger, who died in 1882. In June, 1889, he married Irene S. Robison, his present wife. Mr. Engleman's parents were Solomon and Magdalene (Bellinger) Engleman, and he was their only child. His father was a native of Berlin, and came to the United States in 1840. He was born in 1799 and died in 1882.

W. C. FINCH, son of Benjamin and Helen S. (Delamater) Finch, was born in the town of Knox, Albany County, N. Y., October 15, 1876. He moved to Schenectady in 1887, and attended school in that city for several years. He also graduated from business college, and took a complete course in the National School of Electricity. In the fall of 1894 he entered the employ of a small electrical concern in Schenectady, and later finished his practical experience in electricity with a large electrical firm in New York City.

On March 1, 1899, he joined William F. Hahn in establishing a wholesale and retail electrical, photographic and bicycle supply business, with stores located in Schenectady, Albany and Troy, together with a well equipped plant for the manufacture of electrical apparatus, giving employment to over fifty men.

Mr. Finch is a member of the Merchants' Association of New York State, the Electrical Contractors' Association of New York State, and of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PATRICK FINEGAN was born in Clinton County, N. Y., February 25, 1844. His parents were Edward and Lillie Finegan. After his school days he remained on the farm in Clinton County until 1864, when he went west to California, where he was engaged in the

milling business until 1883, when he returned to Clinton County and resumed farming. He remained in his native county until 1899, when he settled in Schenectady, and is employed in the works of the General Electric Company. On January 1, 1876, Patrick Finegan married Anna McCoy.

Ulrich L. Fisler was born in Switzerland, January 17, 1859, and came to America at the age of fourteen. He came directly to Schenectady, where he settled, and went to work for C. P. Sanders, with whom he remained nine years. He then took a position in the car shops of the New York Central Railroad Company, but only remained a short time, after which he had a position in the freight department for the same road for two years. He next worked for Stephen Gates for two and one-half years, after which he embarked in the trucking business on his own account and still continues in that occupation.

Mr. Fisler married Henrietta Draper, and they have three children, namely, Charles, Henry and Arthur. His parents were Abram and Barare Fisler.

William L. Fodder, M. D., was born at Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y., February 12, 1876. He graduated from the High School in 1893, and in 1894 entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897 with the degree of M. D. After graduating he occupied the position of house physician at the Ellis Hospital for one year, after which he was in the hospital corps during the Spanish-American War for a period of five months. Shortly after returning home from the war he opened an office in Schenectady, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

On November 29, 1900, William L. Fodder, M. D., married Josephine, daughter of Edward and Susan (Kingston) McNeary, of Cohoes. His parents are John and Margaret (Ayres) Fodder.

Dr. Fodder is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., and the University Club.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Henry S. De Forest

HON. HENRY S. DE FOREST—No city in the United States has experienced such an advancement during the last decade as has Schenectady, and no man in this flourishing little city has been so intimately associated with its growth and development as the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Henry S. De Forest was born in the city of Schenectady in the year 1847, and has been identified with it and its business and public affairs all his life. For the past seventeen years he has devoted his attention to the real estate business, and has become the recognized leader in this line, not only in Schenectady, but in this part of the state. He is not only an extensive dealer in real estate, but is himself a large property owner, so that his interests are intimately interwoven with those of the city. He owns the largest office building in the city, and has built hundreds of houses during the last few years. Millions of dollars worth of real estate in the city of Schenectady have passed through his hands, most of it being sold on easy terms, so that purchasers were given the best advantages possible. His liberal and honorable treatment of customers was well illustrated during the panic of '93, when it is on record that he did not foreclose a single mortgage or demand any stringent terms from any purchaser. When Schenectady's new life began, he was a potent force in assisting its growth and development. In addition to his activity in putting up new buildings, he laid out many new streets, and, by his enterprise and energy, aided immensely in establishing and maintaining the spirit of confidence in the new growth of the city, which to-day has become a permanent realization.

The confidence which the public has in him as a capable, honorable, and enterprising man, was first expressed when he was elected City Recorder, and was emphasized by his election to the office of Mayor of the city for two terms, namely, from 1885 to 1887, and again from 1889 to 1891.

Of the many benefits which Schenectady has secured through him may be mentioned the fine railroad depot, the handsome Edison Hotel, and the elegant Van Curler Opera House. He has left his impress upon the history of the best days in the life of the city of

Schenectady, and is still aiding in promoting its welfare and advancement.

Mr. De Forest is a director of the Schenectady State Bank, of the Van Curler Opera House, of the Schenectady Contracting Company, and is the principal owner of the Daily Gazette, the leading Democratic paper of Schenectady.

Although Mr. De Forest has his politics, and has held public office, his regime bears a striking contrast to the mere politician. During his term of office he looked only to the welfare and advancement of his city, and no considerations of party, creed or influence, could swerve him from his duty to the public at large. And he has had the felicity of seeing many notable and permanent improvements made, as well as the honor of being the official herald of the new Schenectady.

Hon. Henry S. De Forest is a descendant of one of the old and well known families of this part of the state. His grandfather, Jacob De Forest, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., May 28, 1754. He was the father of Obidiah L. De Forest, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Obidiah L. De Forest was a prominent man of his day, and held the office of sheriff of Schenectady County.

James Warren Vedder was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1873. He attended the public schools, and after graduating therefrom, entered Union Classical Institute, from which he graduated in 1890, and entered Union College in 1894. After completing his course he entered the Albany Law School, graduating in 1899, in the fall of which year he was admitted to the Bar. He immediately located in this city, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Vedder is a member of the following societies: Sigma Phi Society, the Mohawk Club, the Mohawk Golf Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Schenectady County Republican Club, and the Schenectady County Bar Association.

GEORGE DEB. GREENE was born in the city of Annapolis, Maryland, in the year 1870, and was prepared for college by private tuition and in the schools of Washington and Philadelphia. He then entered Cornell University, and was graduated in the class of '93 with the degree of M. E.

After graduating he went to New York City and worked for the Edison Illuminating Company for one year, after which he entered the New York office of the General Electric Company, where he remained for two years, coming to Schenectady in the employ of the same company. He was connected with the Foreign Department of this company until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, in the spring of 1898.

He was Second Lieutenant of the 36th Separate Company, but went to the front as First Lieutenant of Company E, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1898, and was appointed Battalion Adjutant in June of that year. He also acted as Ordnance Officer of the regiment during all the time it was out, and was with the regiment from its first muster at Camp Black, to Chickamauga, to Tampa, to Fernandina to Camp Hardin.

In June, 1899, George deB. Greene married Harriet M. Campbell, of Schenectady, a granddaughter of Hon. Alonzo Christopher Paige, and daughter of the late Douglas Campbell and Harriet B. (Paige) Campbell. Douglas Campbell was the author of "The Puritans in England, Holland and America."

Mr. Greene's father was S. Dana Greene, a commander in the United States Navy, who served as executive officer on the Monitor in its famous fight with the Merrimac in 1862, and who commanded his ship at the end of that fight. He served in the navy all his life, and his name is one of the most distinguished in the roll of America's naval heroes. He was a son of Major-General George S. Greene, who saw much active service in the Civil War, and who was a prominent civil engineer, both before and after that conflict. He graduated from West Point when he was twenty-three years of age, and died at the ripe old age of ninety-seven, being at the time of his death the oldest living graduate of West Point.

George deB. Greene's mother was Mary W. Dearth, of Rhode Island, and he belongs to the same family as General Nathaniel Greene, a famous Revolutionary soldier of that state. His wife's father was a major in the Civil War, and was also a prominent lawyer.

HENRY GEISENHOUER was born in Germany, October 13, 1858, and was educated in the schools of his native place. He learned the trade of machinist and gunmaker, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and worked in various gunshops, and served three years in the German cavalry until 1881, when he went to Holland, working in gunshops, and proceeded from there to England, spending six months in London at gun and machine shops. He came to the United States in the fall of 1881, and settled first in Virginia. Here he first ran a gas engine in a hotel for seven months, and then went to the Roanoke Locomotive Works, after which he moved to New York, where he remained two years, and was employed in the Scale Works. He next went west to Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona, spending nine months on the trip, after which he went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, Paris, Texas and St. Louis. From St. Louis he went to Springfield, Mass., and later returned to New York City, where he took employment with the Edison Company in 1886. In that year he came to Schenectady as a mechanic, and is now foreman of the experimental department of the General Electric Company. This position he has held since 1889.

On May 11, 1887, Henry Geisenhouer married Caroline Hines. They have one adopted son, Layman. Mr. Geisenhouer is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Edison Mutual Benefit Association, and the Methodist Society.

MASON W. HALL was born in the village of Crescent, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 19, 1871. His first position of importance after leaving school was that of cashier and bookkeeper for Charles C. Yund, of Amsterdam, N. Y., with whom he remained for two and

one-half years. He next entered the employ of Knox & Knox, with whom he remained for four years. Part of this time he resided in Binghamton, attending to the affairs of his employers.

In 1893 he came to Schenectady and, along with Jesse L. Patton, formed the partnership of Patton & Hall, shoe dealers, and established the house which subsists to-day in Schenectady under that name.

The firm of Patton & Hall has become one of the best known shoe houses in this part of the state. They have a branch store on lower State Street, and also one in Amsterdam, and one in Johnstown, N. Y.

On September 6, 1898, Mason W. Hall married Nellie C. Chubb, niece of Walter and Ellen Wellman, of Schenectady. They have one son, Howard W., born March 15, 1902. His parents were Henry E. and Sophia J. (Van Keuren) Hall. Mr. Hall is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. Paul's Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and the Union Presbyterian Church.

Elmer A. Gasner was born in West Fulton, Schoharie County, N. Y., June 8, 1871, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. After his school days he remained on the farm for about six years, and then engaged in the milk business, coming to this city to reside in 1896. Two years later he embarked in the laundry business, in which he has since been engaged, and in which his integrity and perseverance have won him many friends and established on a firm footing the "Union Laundry," one of the best laundries in Greater Schenectady.

On December 28, 1892, Elmer A. Gasner married Hattie A. Mosher, who was a teacher in the public schools of Saratoga County, and who was born in Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., March 29, 1871. Their children are: Leroy O., Ernest W., and Ralph E. Mr. Gasner's parents were G. W. and C. C. (Perry) Gasner. His father was a soldier, having served his country in the Civil War of 1861–'65, in which he was wounded.

Mr. Gasner is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM J. GLEASON, son of Michael and Bridget (Keane) Gleason, was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., November 30, 1864. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and, after leaving school, secured a position as a clerk for Yates & Moir, with whom he remained for one year. He then worked for R. T. Moir until 1899, when he succeeded to the business, and now has the finest book store and stationery business in the city. He also deals in wall paper, picture frames, mouldings, and so on, and through his business enterprise and honorable methods, has built up a large trade.

Mr. Gleason takes an active interest in the welfare and progress of Schenectady, being particularly devoted to the cause of education, and represents the Third Ward upon the Board of Education. He is a member of the Order of Red Men, Knights of Columbus, the Schenectady Club, and Lodge No. 480, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Gleason's parents came from Ireland in 1863 and settled in Schenectady.

WILLIAM GREGG was born in Schenectady, N. Y., July 7, 1863, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the moulder's trade and worked at it for twelve years. He was then appointed captain of the state scow, under James McKain, and filled that position for four years, after which he embarked in the liquor business, in which he is still engaged.

On April 29, 1889, William Gregg married Catherine Hayes, and they have one daughter, Sarah. Mr. Gregg's parents were George C. and Eunice (Thornton) Gregg.

Mr. Gregg is a member of the Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe, No. 123, Independent Order of Red Men, and also of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

HENRY GRUPE was born in Morsum, Hanover, Germany, in 1845, and was educated in his native country. He came to America and located in Schenectady in 1866. His first employment here was with Brown's Furniture Company, where he remained a year, after which he worked for DeForest, in the same line, and remained with him

Eng. by E. J. Williams, S. Bro. N.Y.

Edward H. Gaeing

until he went out of business. He then went to work for Charles Yates, but after a time entered the employ of the Schenectady Car Works, and later on went to Green Island. Returning to Schenectady, he embarked in the upholstering business, in which he is still engaged.

In March, 1878, he married Caroline Wilhelmina Pullman. They have four children, Mamie, wife of Fred Sleeter; Addie, Lena, and Ethel. Mr. Grupe is a member of the German Benevolent Society.

EDWARD F. GARLING, son of Jacob and Anna (Naiven) Garling, was born August 1, 1859, and after his school days took up the printer's trade, which he learned, but abandoned to become a moulder, at which business he worked for ten years.

He next embarked in the coal and wood business on his own account, but at the expiration of fourteen months, branched out into street contracting, at which he is still engaged. Mr. Garling was the first to introduce the block asphalt in the city of Schenectady, and it was he who built Nott Terrace, one of the principal streets in the city. In 1889 he again branched out, and opened a wholesale liquor store, although he still continues his business of street contracting.

Recently he opened a palm garden, which is one of the nicest in the city.

On May 29, 1883, Edward F. Garling married Ella E., daughter of Patrick and Josephine (Quinn) Farrell. He is a member of the Order of Red Men and also of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN A. DE REMER is one of the leading members of the Schenectady County Bar. He was for a short time tutor in mathematics in Union College, but for many years has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession. He has taken an active interest in politics and has held several important offices, among them that of Postmaster of Schenectady.

CHARLES V. S. GATES, son of Stephen and Rebecca (De Forrest) Gates, was born in Schenectady, October 3, 1851. He was educated in the Union School, and his first business occupation was in the capacity of clerk for Van Vranken & Company, with whom he remained for four years. He next took a position in the furniture store of Jacob De Forrest and remained with him three years, after which he worked on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for seven years. In 1880 Mr. Gates established his present business, that of baggage and express.

Mr. Gates is a charter member of Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe, No. 123, Independent Order of Red Men.

JOSEPH C. GALAISE was born in Clinton County, N. Y., March 28, 1870, and was educated in the schools of his native place. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store, after which he took a course in St. Joseph's College, Cohoes.

In 1880 he came to Schenectady and took a position in the Locomotive Works, where he remained for some time. He was also a machinist in the General Electric Works for a period of three years, after which he was a bartender until 1900. By that time, having, through his frugality, saved enough money to embark in business for himself, he bought out his present place of business.

Mr. Galaise is a member of the Order of Foresters of America, the F. O. E., No. 56, of Troy, and St. Joseph's Society.

Joseph C. Galaise is a son of Joseph and Celia (Sharon) Galaise, who were originally from Plattsburgh, N. Y. His ancestors were of French and Scotch descent.

HENRY SIMON VEDDER was born in the village of Niskayuna, N. Y., in October, 1876, and received his early education in the district schools of his native place. He entered Union Classical Institute in 1889, from which he was graduated in 1892. On November 19, 1900, Mr. Vedder was admitted to the Bar. He is a veteran of the late Spanish-American War.

PETER B. HARBISON, son of James and Margaret (Britton) Harbison, was born June 17, 1855. He was educated in the Union School of Schenectady, and served five years as an apprentice in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he learned the trade of machinist. In 1878 he left the Locomotive Works and entered the employ of the Westinghouse Company, with whom he remained for a year, after which he returned to the Locomotive Works, where he has since been employed, and where he is now a contractor.

In August, 1878, Peter B. Harbison married Sarah L., daughter of Jacob S. and Mary A. (Blackburn) Glen, and they have one daughter, Mary G.

Mr. Harbison is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the success of his party, as well as in the welfare and progress of the city of Schenectady. He represented his ward on the Board of Aldermen for twelve and one-half consecutive years, and is now one of the Fire Commissioners.

EDWARD HANIGAN was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 30, 1861, and is the son of Thomas and Harriet (Levalley) Hanigan. He was educated in the district schools and at the Classical Institute of Schenectady, after which he was farming in the town of Glenville until twenty-six years of age. In 1887 he moved into Schenectady and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for three years, and then engaged in contracting, which he has since continued.

Mr. Hanigan is a member of K. of C., of Schenectady Council, No. 201, and the A. Z. Society of the Classical Institute.

On June 17, 1888, Edward Hanigan married Mary Cunningham, daughter of James and Rose Cunningham. Their children are Joseph, Edward, and Clarence A.

JACOB HENNY was born in Zurich, Switzerland, May 20, 1852, and was educated in the Polytechnic School of his native city. He came to the United States in 1868, and until 1878 was occupied in studying and learning the trade of machinist in New York City,

after which he entered the employ of the General Electric Company. He was sent by this company to Peterboro, Ontario, to look after their interests in that city, and remained there until 1893, when he was transferred to Schenectady and made foreman of the tool room, which position he still occupies.

On June 4, 1881, Jacob Henny married Pauline Whitman, who, like himself, is a native of Switzerland. They have two children, Jacob and Emma.

Mr. Henny is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Edison Mutual Benefit Society, and the Swiss Mutual Benefit Society. His parents were Jacob and Barbara (Gross) Henny.

JULIUS HENNEMANN, son of George and Sophia (Kirchoff) Hennemann, was born in the city of Schenectady, November 29, 1858. He was educated by private tuition and in the public schools and the classical school of his native city, and began the active business of life as a gardener and nurseryman. He followed this business for three years and then entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for eighteen years, eight of which he was in the General Electric Works.

On October 23, 1885, Mr. Hennemann married Ella Whitbeck, and they have two children, Paul and Lillian. Mr. Hennemann's father, who was a German, came to this country in 1846.

HOMER STRONG was born in Watervliet, Albany County, N. Y., in 1875. He moved to Schenectady in 1890, and there entered the public schools. Having graduated from the High School, he entered Union College and graduated in the class of 1898. He also attended the Cornell Law School, graduating in 1899, and was admitted to the Bar in the same year. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. Mr. Strong is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of this city, the Mohawk Golf Club, the Republican Club, and the Schenectady County Bar Association.

FREDERICK A. HOWE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 12, 1861 and, after his school days, was apprenticed at the hammer-maker's trade in the Cleveland Forge and Iron Works, where he remained four years. He came to Schenectady in 1881 and took employment in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he has since remained, and where he is now foreman in the hammer shop. Mr. Howe is not only an expert in his line, but is possessed of sound executive ability, and these combined have placed him in his present responsible position.

On January 2, 1883, Frederick A. Howe married Mary E., daughter of Wallace and Fanny (Ransom) Campbell, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have five children, Winifred A., Albert, Rupert, Howard, and Morris. Mr. Howe's parents were Albert and Susan (Douglass) Howe.

Mr. Howe is a Republican in politics and a staunch adherent of his party, and has held the office of Excise Commissioner. He is also a prominent Mason and is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar.

GEORGE B. HEGEMAN was born in the town of Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 21, 1853. In 1872 he entered the employ of the American Express Company, and from 1885 to 1898 was agent for that company in Schenectady. In 1898 he went to work for the Westinghouse Company, and now has charge of the shipping department in this establishment.

On May 19, 1876, George B. Hegeman married Edith Vedder, who died June 29, 1889. On September 23, 1891, he married his present wife, Mary E. Rolfe. They have one daughter, Maud E. Mr. Hegeman's parents were H. Roger and Esther M. (Bacon) Hegeman. He is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, of Albany and St. George's Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Cyprus Temple, N. M. S., of Albany.

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD, Proprietor of the
Fitzgerald Shorthand and Business School,
277 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

The transaction of business at the beginning of the twentieth century presents a striking contrast to the methods employed at the beginning of the nineteenth. The railcar has supplanted the cart, steamships have superceded sailing vessels, the telegraph has invaded the business of the postoffice, and stenography and the typewriter have almost made obsolete the old method of longhand correspondence.

The number of students who elect to follow commercial pursuits, has made the business school an indispensable adjunct to the educational institutions of to-day. Some of these offer splendid advantages to those desiring a thorough business education, and prominent among them in the state of New York is the Fitzgerald Business School, of Schenectady.

William Francis Fitzgerald, proprietor and principal of the Fitzgerald Shorthand and Business School, was born August 20, 1856, at East Albany, now Rensselaerville, N. Y. He is the son of Charles Francis and Sarah Wilcox, who removed when he was a few months old, to Valatie, Columbia County, where his boyhood days were passed. When between two and three years of age his father died, and he was legally adopted by Henry Fitzgerald, of that village, whose name he afterwards bore. He was educated in the public and private schools of Valatie and at the Kinderhook Academy. After leaving school he spent several years in the drug store of the village, connected with which was the telegraph and express business. Here he worked early and late, and obtained some valuable experience. Preferring the telegraph to the drug business, he accepted, in 1875, a position as telegrapher with the Western Union Telegraph Company at Schenectady, where he remained until 1879, when he went to New York City as an operator for that company, remaining there but a short time.

From early boyhood Mr. Fitzgerald had an insatiable longing to learn the art of shorthand writing. In the fall of 1876 he took up that study, and became infatuated with it. During his years as

W. F. Fitzgerald

a teacher and practitioner he has accumulated a large and valuable library of shorthand literature, being one of the most complete on the subject in the United States. He is a first-class law and general reporter, being a member of the New York State Stenographers' Association. While at public school he learned bookkeeping. In addition to mastering the text-books he borrowed numerous works on the subject, and thoroughly mastered them in every detail.

In the fall of 1879 he became, and for two years was, private secretary for the division superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, at Mobile, Alabama and Pensacola, Florida. Afterward he was for six years bookkeeper for the Troy Steel and Iron Company, at Troy, N. Y., and later was connected with the Schenectady Locomotive Works for four years. For ten years he was a prominent coal dealer in Schenectady. During all this period he was reporting, teaching and studying, preparing himself for business school work.

In 1897 the demand on him for instruction in business branches had so grown that he felt compelled to establish a special institution, and the Fitzgerald Shorthand and Business School at once supplanted all other institutions of the kind in the city of Schenectady. This school has become one of the most successful of its kind in the state. The ease with which its graduates obtain positions of trust and importance in all parts of the city and country is the best proof of its efficiency.

Mr. Fitzgerald has surrounded himself with a corps of experienced and practical instructors, and his school is thoroughly equipped in every way so as to afford students the highest advantages and the best opportunities to obtain a practical business education. He is universally regarded as one of the best stenographic experts in the state, having reported many celebrated speeches, investigations, courts-martial, court proceedings and conventions, where not only speed, but accuracy, was needed. It is, therefore, manifest that a school conducted by such a man must offer special inducements to all who desire to follow business pursuits. He has a host of friends, especially among the many students who have left his school to take lucrative positions secured by him at the completion of their course.

He is thorough, enterprising, and quick to adopt any new method that will be to the advantage of the student.

The courses taught in his school are: shorthand, typewriting, business studies, mechanical drawing, telegraphy, and the English branches.

The tuition is moderate, and the instruction is practically individual, which is very advantageous to every student attending this institution.

February 17, 1881, Mr. Fitzgerald married Annie L. Van Epps, of Schenectady. They have three children, Mary, Lena, and Evart.

Mary, who is an accomplished stenographer, is her father's head assistant, having full charge in his absence.

In addition to being a teacher of the highest order, Mr. Fitzgerald is an enterprising gentleman, who takes an interest in the welfare and growth of the city, where his admirable school is located, and is personally popular because of his courteous, affable manner, and the lively and intelligent interest which he takes, not only in educational and literary matters, but in all worthy movements.

WALTER BRIGGS was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., March 14, 1857. He received his early education in the district schools of that place. He left Duanesburgh and came to Schenectady in the fall of 1879, and attended the Quaker Street Literary Institute for one year, after which he was principal of the Scotia public school for four years, during which time he read law in the office of Samuel W. Jackson. Three years later he was admitted to the Bar and opened an office in this city in October, 1883, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Briggs was Alderman of the Fourth Ward for four years. He was elected District Attorney of the County in 1901, and is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., the Masonic Order, and the Odd Fellows. On August 26, 1882, Walter Briggs married Adeline C. Wilbur, of Duanesburgh. They have three children—two sons and one daughter.

JOSEPH K. CRAFTS was born in Wheatley, Mass., June 9, 1820, and is the son of Rufus and Lucy (Kellogg) Crafts. After his school days he moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was engaged in the meat business for eight years. He came to Schenectady in 1849 and engaged in the tallow business, which he followed for fifteen years, retiring at the end of that time. Mr. Crafts married Grace Maria McClain in Schenectady, and they have a family of nine children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Craft's brother, George W. Crafts, went to California in the great gold rush of 1849, and met with much success.

HENRY C. HORSTMAN was born in Germany, October 22, 1863. His parents were Christian and Caroline (Easton) Horstman, and he was educated in the schools of his native country. He came to America when seventeen years of age, and landed in Schenectady on April 24, 1880. He worked on a farm for several years, and then took a position as fireman on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. After firing for ten years he became an engineer, and still runs an engine for the New York Central. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the German M. E. C. Society.

On April 17, 1890, Henry C. Horstman married Louise Horstman, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Boatman) Horstman. They have three children, Clarence E., Irwin B., and Raymond K.

ALLEN HEYER JACKSON was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 23, 1864. He was prepared for college at the Union Classical Institute, and entered Union College in 1882, and was graduated therefrom in 1886 with the degree of B. A. He then entered the Albany Law School and graduated in 1888, being admitted to the Bar in May, 1888. Mr. Jackson practiced law in New York from 1893 to '95, and then returned to his native city, where he is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

CHARLES HOLTZMANN was born in Alsace, then a province of France, in October, 1852. He came to New York City when fourteen years of age, and to Schenectady in 1869. He had learned the trade of cutter, and followed it until 1872, when he went into the tailoring business on his own account. In this business, as well as in clothing and gents' furnishing, he has since been engaged, and conducts one of the representative houses in this line of business in Schenectady.

In 1876 Charles Holtzmann married Anna Reiber, and they have a family of three children, namely, Charles Jr., Clara, and Elsie.

CALEB HARROD was born in England, August 25, 1825. His parents were Charles and Mary (Hunt) Harrod, who came to America in 1832, so that Mr. Harrod has resided in this country since his seventh year. The family located in New York and Caleb Harrod became a sailor, and occupied the position of steward for ten years. He then learned the trade of machinist, which he followed during the rest of his active career. Mr. Harrod is a member of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M., and the Metropolitan Chapter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In 1845 Caleb Harrod married Caroline Bleckmore. Their children are: Ada (who married Parker Dunning), Ellen (who married Alfred W. Hull), and Charles Harrod.

ALEXANDER FENWICK was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1872, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He afterwards entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897. Shortly after he was admitted to the Bar, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In January, 1902, Mr. Fenwick was appointed City Clerk for one term. Mr. Fenwick is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., Macabees Main Tent, No. 242, and is a prominent member of several other fraternal organizations. On January 6, 1900, Mr. Fenwick married Lela Gregg.

GEORGE HOLTZMANN was born in Alsace-Lorraine, in the German Empire, in April, 1851. In 1872, he came to the United States and settled in Newark, N. J., where he learned the trade of barber, remaining in Newark for two years. In 1874 he came to Schenectady and established the business in which he has since been engaged. From the opening of his business in this city he has evinced the most praiseworthy enterprise, and to him belongs the credit of putting in the first public baths in the city, which he did in 1876. He subsequently engaged in the liquor and bottling business, which he still owns.

In 1885 Mr. Holtzmann was elected a member of the Common Council and served for six years. In 1897 he was again elected, and is now serving his fourth term. He takes great interest in all public affairs and the advancement and progress of his city, carrying into public life the same spirit of enterprise which has distinguished and made him successful in private affairs. He was chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee of the City Council for nine years, and he was the instigator of the first asphalt pavement which was laid in the city, in 1889.

In politics Mr. Holtzmann is a consistant Democrat, and is highly popular with his party. He is a member of Schenectady Lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F., and also of Schenectady Lodge, No. 480, B. P. O. E.

In 1874 George Holtzmann married Madaline Holtzmann, who died in 1890, leaving two children, Lena and Laura. In 1893 he married Madeline Woolf.

ALONZO PAIGE STRONG was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 17, 1843. He left Duanesburgh when four years of age and has since lived in the city of Schenectady. He received his education at Union College, from which he graduated in 1864, and at Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1866. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year. Judge Strong has been Alderman for three years, City Attorney for two years, District Attorney for one year, and County Judge and Surrogate for six years.

WILLIAM G. B. HALL, M. D., was born in Cobleskill, N. Y., in 1864, and received his literary education in the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He taught school in Saratoga and Albany Counties for seven terms, and in 1891 he entered the medical department of the University of New York, graduating therefrom in the class of 1894 with the degree of M. D. He then spent a year as house physician in the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1895 he opened an office in Mount Pleasant, Schenectady County, and after two years' practice there moved into the city, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1900 Dr. Hall was physician in the pest-house for about four months. He is an earnest student of his profession, and takes a genuine interest in every case which he attends.

Dr. Hall is a member of Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 319, I. O. O F., and Truth Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through all the chairs. He is also a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, and is medical examiner for the endowment rank, Knights of Pythias, and the John Hancock Life Insurance Company.

On December 28, 1898, William G. B. Hall, M. D., married Julia C., daughter of James B. and Emma (Chism) Pierson. His parents were Reverend Aaron and Judith (Farnham) Hall. His father was for fifty-six years an active minister of the Gospel, and was a member of the Troy Conference longer than any other man. He is now retired. Dr. Hall is himself a member of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH was born in Havre, France, in 1850. He came to this country at an early age and graduated from Union Classical institute in 1867. He graduated from Union College in 1871 and from the Albany Law School in 1873, in which year he was admitted to the Bar.

HENRY A. KERSTE was born in the city of Schenectady, August 4, 1865. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy with the degree of Ph. G. He then took a position as clerk with Dr. G. Stenifuhrer, with whom he remained for nine years. In 1889 he opened a drug store on his own account at 412 Union Street, where he remained until 1893, when he built the block in which his business is now located. His drug store is admittedly the finest in the city of Schenectady.

In June, 1891, Henry A. Kerste married Susan L., daughter of Michael Glas. His parents were Edward and Catherine (Neuber) Kerste. His father was a native of Germany, but came to Schenectady in the first half of the nineteenth century.

THOMAS KILLIAN was born in Ireland, August 1, 1837, and came to the United States with his mother in 1853. He settled in Schenectady, and there learned the trade of brick mason. After working at his trade for some time he became a contractor, which business he still pursues.

In December, 1869, Thomas Killian married Mary Rice, who died in 1895 leaving six children, namely, John, Catherine J., Frances, Edward, Joseph, and Mary.

ANDREW T. G. WEMPLE was born in the town of Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 9, 1874, and attended the district schools of that city until he entered Union Classical Institute in the fall of 1889, from which he graduated in the class of 1892. He entered Union College the same fall, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then studied law in the office of Hon. W. W. Wemple for two years, and was admitted to the Bar July 6, 1899. Mr. Wemple is a member of Phi Phi Fraternity, St. Paul's Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and the University Club. On February 7, 1900, Andrew T. G. Wemple married Nellie Blittersdorff, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and on November 1, 1900, opened a law office in Schenectady.

WILLIAM F. HAHN was born July 8, 1874, in Albany, N. Y. His parents were August and Wilhelmina (Hoffman) Hahn. After completing the curriculum in the common schools of his native city he took a business college course in Schenectady, and later a post-graduate course in a correspondence school of law. After several years employment as construction engineer for the Western Union Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, and General Electric Company, on March 1, 1899, he joined W. C. Finch in establishing their wholesale and retail electrical, photographic and bicycle supply business, with stores located in Schenectady, Albany and Troy, together with a well equipped plant for the manufacture of electrical apparatus, giving employment to over fifty men.

Although Mr. Hahn has contributed a few articles to the technical journals he has found little time in the press of his routine duties to contribute much of that which he is so well qualified to write upon, for the benefit of electrical readers.

Mr. Hahn has introduced a great many methods of manufacture and manipulation, which, for obvious reasons, are unpatented.

Mr. Hahn is an enthusiastic member of the Ten Eyck Lodge, F. and A. M., the Merchants' Association of New York State, the Electrical Contractors' Association of New York State, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He has a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

MARGARET H. KETCHUM was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., and has always resided in her native place. Her parents were Robert C. and Agnes (Harbison) Ketchum. Her father, Robert C. Ketchum, was born in Albany County, June 8, 1813. He was engaged in the grocery business until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He died in the service, June 9, 1863. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Miss Ketchum's maternal grandfather, Robert Harbison, and his wife, Margaret Watson, were natives of the north of Ireland. Miss Ketchum is one of a family of three children. The others are James Watson Ketchum, a real estate dealer, and Mary F. Ketchum.

GEORGE W. JARRARD was born in the town of Peru, Clinton County, N. Y., January 3, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. He worked on the farm until 1881, when he moved to Sandy Hill and engaged in the business of contracting and building, which he followed for ten years.

In February, 1891, he moved to Schenectady and formed a partnership with Byron G. Knapp in the lumber business, under the firm name of Knapp & Jarrard. This firm continued until 1901, when Mr. Jarrard retired from business and has since devoted his entire time and attention to contracting, in which he was engaged to some extent during the last two years of his partnership with Mr. Knapp. On October 24, 1896, George W. Jarrard married Evelyn, daughter of Hugh and Catherine (Gill) Smith. His parents were James and Jane Jarrard.

WALLACE WEMPLE was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., January 19, 1862, and received his early education in the district schools, afterwards entering Union Classical Institute, from which he graduated in the class of 1881. He then entered Union College in 1882 and graduated from the Law Department. He was afterwards Principal of the school in Scotia, N. Y. Between 1882 and 1884 he was law clerk with Hastings & Schoolcraft, and in 1885 entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom on May 20, 1886, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Bar May 7, 1886, when he opened an office in this city. He was elected District Attorney in 1895 and was re-elected in 1898. Mr. Wemple is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., the Chapter and Commandery, of Bloss Council, of Troy, N. Y., and the Oriental Shrine, also of Troy. He is also a past officer in the Royal Arcanum, and belongs to several fraternal organizations.

On November 14, 1894, Wallace Wemple married M. Adelaide Quaife. They have three children living and two dead. Mr. Wemple's parents were of Holland-Dutch ancestry.

HENRY A. KURTH, M. D., was born in Germany, September 4, 1863, but came to this country with his parents in 1868. They came direct to Schenectady and made this city their permanent home, and here Henry A. Kurth was prepared for college at the Union Classical Institute, from which he graduated in 1883. He then entered Union College, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1887 with the degree of A. B. He next entered the medical department of Columbia College, and received his degree of M. D. in that institution in 1890. After graduating he spent a year as Intern in the German Hospital, New York City, and in 1891 began the regular practice of his profession in Schenectady. He is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society.

In 1893 Dr. Kurth married Mary E. Hawkes. His parents were Frederick and Anna Kurth.

NICHOLAS KADEL was born in Hessen, Germany, August 21, 1860. He came to the United States when twenty-two years of age, and after a few months' sojourn in other places, settled in Schenectady in August, 1882. His first business experience was as a clerk in the grocery business for eight months, after which he became clerk in the liquor business for Mr. Wienke for three years. In 1886 he embarked in business for himself, which he has since continued with marked success. He is the proprietor of the Oak Cafe, one of the handsomest and most up-to-date in the city. This cafe is finely appointed and handsomely furnished.

MARVIN HEWITT STRONG was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., December 25, 1875. Ae graduated from Union Classical Institute in 1892 and from Union College in 1896. He then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1899, and was admitted to the Bar in the same year. Mr. Strong is a Secretary of the Bar Association of Schenectady County, and is a son of Judge Strong, in whose office he has practiced since being admitted to the Bar.

GEORGE M. KIVLIN, son of George and Mary (Slattery) Kivlin, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., March 7, 1874. He received his literary education at the Valatie High School, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then took a course in the Albany Business College, from which he received his diploma in 1893. After leaving the business college he became private secretary for George W. Martin, and filled this position for three years. He then took a course in the United States College of Embalming, and after receiving his diploma, went to Albany, where he was employed for a time in the undertaking business. Leaving Albany, he went to Brooklyn, and there opened up an undertaking establishment on his own account, which he conducted for some time. In 1901 he settled in Schenectady, where he has since been successfully engaged in the undertaking business.

Mr. Kivlin is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen, the Foresters, the Y. M. C. Club, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

ANDREW KINUM was born in Baden, Germany, October 14, 1842. He learned the trade of mason and stone cutter in his native country, and came to America in the year 1867. Immediately after arriving in this country he located in Schenectady, where he pursued his trade as a contractor, and has done work all over the state.

On October 14, 1876, Andrew Kinum married Mary Fagel, who was born in Minden, Germany, July 8, 1854. They have a family of nine children living, namely, Mary K., Edward A., John J., Clara C., Albert T., Louis A., Pauline A., Ruth E., and Helen F.

ALEXANDER T. BLESSING was born in the town of Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 30, 1869. He entered Union Classical Institute in 1888, and, after completing his course, entered Union College, from which he was graduated in 1897. Mr. Blessing was admitted to the Bar at Albany in 1899, and has practiced his profession in the city of Schenectady since that time. On August 17, 1889, Alexander T. Blessing married Addie Wemple.

MARTIN KREUZBERGER, son of John and Annie B. Kreuzberger, was born in Germany, November 11, 1859. In 1873 he came to America with his parents. They settled in Troy, N. Y., but in 1879 Martin Kreuzberger moved to Schenectady and continued at his trade of printer. Subsequently he went to work in the office of the Deutscher Anzeiger weekly paper, and there he remained until 1894, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. McCally, under the firm name of McCally & Kreuzberger, job printers. This firm existed until 1898, when Mr. Kreuzberger succeeded to the business, and in 1900 began the publication of Das Deutsche Journal, which he has since continued to publish. In 1901 he took charge of the Journal of the same name, formerly published in Amsterdam, and consolidated the two papers.

On May 28, 1887, Martin Kreuzberger married Annie King, of Schenectady, and they have four children, Minnie, Annie, Martin, Jr., and Josephine. Mrs. Kreuzberger died January 29, 1901.

Mr. Kreuzberger is a member of Schenectady Lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F., Dorpian Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F., the Turn Verein, the Verein Germania and the Typographical Union.

CHRISTIAN KOCH was born in the state of Whitenburg, Germany, December 23, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of his native country. There also he learned the trade of cabinet-maker and the art of draughtsman, at which he worked for seven years before coming to America in 1882. He settled in Schenectady and worked in the Locomotive Works for a year and a half, after which he was in the car shops of the Jones & Gilbert Car Works for three years. He then returned to the American Locomotive Works, where he remained for several years, after which he entered the works of the General Electric Company, and has been in the pattern shop for about twelve years.

On May 8, 1885, Christian Koch married Mrs. Fred Steeb, and they have a family of seven children. Mr. Koch's parents were John and Anna Koch. His father was born in 1807.

DAVID MAHONY, son of Dennis and Elizabeth Mahony, was born in New York City, August 11, 1863, but has lived in Schenectady since 1870, and was educated in the schools of this city. He first began work in a knitting mill, where he remained for eighteen months, after which he worked in his father's dairy for another eighteen months. He then took up the trade of carpenter, which he learned, and at which he worked for two years. After spending two years in Long Island City he returned to Schenectady and worked for James Mahony for a time, after which he engaged in contracting on his own account, which business he still continues.

On August 2, 1886, David Mahony married Ellen McCormick, daughter of John and Ellen (Dalton) McCormick. They have six children living, Edward, David, Dennis, Leo, Nellie and Mary Elizabeth.

JOHN G. LOOSCHEN was born in Germany, January 28, 1828, and was educated in the old country. He came to Albany, N. Y., in 1866, and was first employed as a bricklayer, but later on as manager for Daly & Wickam, contractors. He remained with them for twenty years, and in 1891 came to Schenectady and opened an architect's office, in which line he has since been engaged.

In June, 1865, John G. Looschen married Lina Rodeak, and they have three children, Edward, Lina, and Alma. Mr. Looschen's parents were Jeremiah and Lina (Carstaus) Looschen. They came to the United States in 1860 and settled in New Orleans. His father was a cabinet-maker.

JAMES A. LUCKHURST was born in Schenectady on the 24th of December, 1866, and received his education at the Union School in his native city. He worked as bundle boy in the stationery store of James H. Barhydt for two years, when he engaged with Henry Ransey in the grocery business, and remained with him for two years. He next worked for Vedder & Lyons in the grocery business for two years, after which he went west and remained for eighteen months. Returning east, he entered the Schenectady

Locomotive Works, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, and remained in these works four years altogether. He then went into business along with his father, and had charge of the livery stables He succeeded to the business on May 7, 1900.

Mr. Luckhurst is a member of New Hope Lodge, No. 730, F. and A. M., and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On March 17, 1892, James A. Luckhurst married Alida M., daughter of William Craver. Mr. Luckhurst's parents were George T. and Helen M. (McKinney) Luckhurst.

S. P. McLACHLAN was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County. N. Y., May 13, 1849, and after his school days was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1891 when he moved into the city of Schenectady and embarked in the mercantile business, which he has since successfully pursued. On May 21, 1872, S. P. McLachlan married Isabella Alsdorf, daughter of Eli and Catherine (Rector) Alsdorf. William Howard McLachlan is their only suviving child. Mr. McLacklan's parents were Peter and Catherine (Van Patten) McLachlan. Peter McLachlan was a native of Amsterdam. His father was also named Peter, and was a native of Scotland, but came to America when sixteen years of age. Catherine (Van Patten) McLachlan was of Holland-Dutch descent.

JAMES MILMINE, son of William A. and Elizabeth (Luke) Milmine, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., March 24, 1840, and was educated principally in the district schools of his native county. He came to Schenectady in 1857, and was a clerk in Barney's store for three years. In 1860 he went into partnership with David Murray in the dry goods business, under the firm name of D. Murray & Company. This firm lasted for nine years, and was then dissolved, Mr. Milmine carrying on the business for the next twelve years.

James Milmine married Julia A. Sweet, daughter of William C. and Clara (Dunham) Sweet. They have two children, Maud and Nellie.

EDWARD L. KERSTE, son of Edward L. and Catherine (Smith) Kerste, was born in Schenectady in the month of May, 1869. He was graduated from the Schenectady High School in the class of 1884, and soon afterward entered a drug store in order to learn that business, and pursued his studies therein for three years. He then entered the employ of R. T. Moir, in the stationery business. In 1891 he embarked in the bicycle business for himself, in which he is still engaged.

In 1892 Edward L. Kerste married Nellie, daughter of Arthur Chadsey. They have two children, Edward L., Jr., and Mildred.

Mr. Kerste is a member of the Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe, No. 123, Independent Order of Red Men, of Schenectady Lodge, No. 480, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of the Fire Department.

ANNA MATHEWS was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., March, 1827, and on August 5, 1851, married Andrew Mathews. Seven years later, on August 5, 1858, Mr. Mathews died, leaving two children, Deborah and Grace. Mr. Mathews was engaged in the dry goods business for many years previous to his death. The Mathews family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

JOHN CHARLES VAN VOAST was born in Orleans County, N. Y., September 17, 1864. He graduated from the public schools of Schenectady and from Union Classical Institute in 1887. He then took a course in the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1890. Mr. Van Voast then taught school for one year in the Academic Department of the Catskill Free School of Catskill, N. Y. He was admitted to the Bar at Albany in 1890, afterwards spending one year in the Surrogate's office in Schenectady, and has since been practicing his profession in Judge Strong's office. At the present time Mr. Van Voast is an Alderman of the Second Ward. His father is Albert Van Voast and his mother, Julia (Ramsey) Van Voast. Mrs. Van Voast is a native of New York City and Albert Van Voast of Schenectady.

JOHN D. MILLER was born in Troy, N. Y., October 1, 1871. He was educated in the schools of Troy and at St. Mary's College, Quebec, where he took a highly creditable course and graduated in 1890, with the degree of A. B. After graduating he came to Schenectady and began the study of law in the office of Alexander J. Thompson and was admitted to the Bar in 1892, at the General Term in Albany, N. Y. Immediately after being admitted he opened an office in Schenectady and began the active practice of his profession, which he has since pursued.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Mohawk Club, the Golf Club, the Schenectady Club, the University Club and the Gun Club, as well as of Van Vranken Hose Company No. 2, the Red Men and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Sidepath Commissioner. He is also vice president of the Trader's Paint and Varnish Company.

On November 9, 1901, John D. Miller married Hedwig R., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Durler. His parents were Isaac and Agnes (Fountain) Miller.

A. VEDDER MAGEE was born in Schenectady, N. Y., February 19, 1876, and was educated in the public schools, the Schenectady High School and also in a business college. After leaving college he took a position as clerk in the store of H. S. Barney & Company, where he remained two years. On July 1, 1896, he embarked in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since been engaged.

Mr. Magee's parents were Hilton and Tamason (Hagadorn) Magee. His father was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., and his mother in Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y. His ancestors were Scotch and English.

TOM MOORE was born in the city of Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y., August 20, 1869. After taking a course in the Albany Military Academy, he entered Union College but did not complete his course. His collegiate career being broken up, he entered the employ of the

Phoenix Bridge Company, at Phoenixville, Pa., and remained with them for five years. In 1894 he entered the works of the General Electric Company, where he has since remained, and is now connected with the Production Department.

On November 19, 1890, Mr. Moore married Bertha, daughter of Jacob V. and Mary E. (Mix) Vrooman. They have two children, Marjorie and Donald. The Vrooman family is one of the oldest in Schenectady, the original settler of this name having been one of the pioneers of this part of the state. Mr. Moore's parents were Joseph W. Moore, M. D., and Jane E. (Younglove) Moore.

Mr. Moore takes a lively interest in the affairs of the city of Schenectady, and is a member of the Board of Sidepath Commissioners. He is also a member of the Mohawk Golf Club and of the college fraternity, Delta Phi.

Jacob Garling was born in Limburg, Germany, September 21, 1831. He came to America in 1851, and located in Schenectady. He learned the trade of moulder and worked at his trade in the Schenectady Locomotive Works for thirty-four years. He served as a soldier in the Civil War and is a member of the G. A. R., German Veterans, Post No. 90. He enlisted in 1861 and served three years and four months with the rank of captain. He is a Democrat in politics and was a city alderman from 1886 to 1889.

In 1856 Jacob Garling married Anna Nevin. His parents were Jacob and Anna Garling.

Major Charles F. Lewis, son of Tayler and Jane K. (Payne) Lewis, was born in New York City, June 14, 1844. He came to Schenectady when quite young, and was educated in the High School and at Union College.

In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 119th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant, and served in all for two years, retiring with the rank of major. After leaving the army he entered into the service of the United States government at Washington in

the Internal Revenue Department, which position he held for some time. He is now United States post-office inspector.

In March, 1865, Major Lewis married Catherine R. Smith, and they have a family of two children, namely, Edward and Keziah.

Major Lewis is a member of Burnside Post, No. 8, G. A. R., located at Washington, D. C., and of Washington Commandery, Loyal Legion. He is also a member of Chi Psi College fraternity.

Major Lewis's father was a professor in Union College.

JAMES MOFFETT was born in Ireland, February 2, 1846, and was educated in the old country. He came to America in 1866 and settled in Schenectady. He was first employed by the Schenectady Locomotive Works, but later became an agent for an ale brewery. In 1890 he embarked in the wholesale liquor business on his own account, and has since been engaged in that enterprise.

In April, 1880, James Moffett married Julia Hazan, who died in 1881. In April, 1883, he married Celia Kelley, and they have a family of six children, James, Mary, Andrew, Thomas, John, and Edward.

Mr. Moffett is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as County Committeeman.

THOMAS E. LEAVITT was born in Biddeford, Me., July 12, 1848. In 1863 he enlisted in Company E, 30th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. After receiving his honorable discharge, he enlisted in the regular army. After serving one year as corporal, he was promoted to sergeant, and served in all, three years under General Alexander M. Cook. He also served as first lieutenant in the old Massachusetts State Guard, and as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, for nine years, being its first commander.

Returning to civil life, he served a three years' apprenticeship at the trade of machinist and then went to Worcester in the employ of L. W. Pond. In 1883 he went to Orange, Mass., with the Rodney-Hunt Manufacturing Company as mechanical superintendent and remained with them for eight and one-half years. He then established the Leavitt Machine Company at Orange, Mass., and was superintendent of the works for two years, after which he went to Lynn and joined the Thomson–Houston Company as foreman, remaining with them for a year and a half. In 1894 he came to Schenectady and entered the employ of the General Electric Company and, in 1899, became general foreman of the Railroad Motor Works, his present position.

On January 22, 1873, Thomas E. Leavitt married Valeria F. McKnight. They have two children, Herbert E., born February 2, 1874, and Merrimond H., born February 9, 1888. Mr. Leavitt's parents were Thomas W. and Mary A. (Hammond) Leavitt. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother a native of Maine. Mr. Leavitt is quite active in political affairs, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Howard C. Levis was born at Mount Holly, N. J., March 21, 1859, and was educated at Columbia College, graduating from the law department of that institution in the class of 1880. He was admitted to the Bar of the state of New York, in December, 1880, and to the Bar of the state of New Jersey in June, 1881, and he is Special Master in Chancery and Supreme Court Commissioner of New Jersey.

After being admitted to the Bar Mr. Levis practiced his profession at Mount Holly, along with his father, Franklin B. Levis, until April 1889, when he became connected with the law department of the Westinghouse Electric Company (now the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company), of Pittsburg, Penn., and was secretary of that company. He resigned this position early in 1891, and became connected with the law department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, being located first at Chicago, and afterwards at St. Paul.

When the Thomson-Houston Company was acquired by the General Electric Company, he continued with the latter at St. Paul until 1894, when he moved to Schenectady to become assistant counsel for the company, which position he still fills, and is also chairman of the company's local committee.

Mr. Levis is president of the Edison General Electric Company, of the Edison Electric Light Company and of some others of the constituents of the General Electric Company and also of some of the electric companies controlled by the General Electric Company.

Mr. Levis was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1889, to the Bar of Minnesota in 1889, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1898.

In 1884 Howard C. Levis married Jane Chester Coursen, daughter of Hon. William A. Coursen, late of Morristown, N. J. They have two children, namely, Chester Coursen, born in 1885, and Edith Chetwood, born in 1886.

CHARLES H. KALER was born in Suffolk County, Long Island, October 11, 1860. He first worked in a rubber factory for about two years. He then went to Patchogue, Long Island, where he worked as a clerk for one year, when he went to Brooklyn to learn the trade of machinist. After spending three years at this trade in Brooklyn, he crossed over to New York and was employed in the Brown Machine Works for a year and one-half. He next engaged with the Hoe Printing Press Company, and remained with them six months, when he entered the Edison Machine Works in New York City, and was connected with them until he came to Schenectady in 1884. He has been with the General Electric Company since it started in Schenectady, and is now foreman in the winding department, Shop No. 11.

In 1881 Charles H. Kaler married Mrs. John King, nee Margaret M. Parker, and they have one son, Edward W. Kaler. Mr. Kaler's parents were David and Elizabeth (Robinson) Kaler. The Kaler family is of German origin. Mrs. Kaler has a son by her first husband, Edward W. King.

JOHN H. CLARK was born in England, April 7, 1859, but came to America in 1873, and completed his education in the state of Massachusetts. After leaving school, he entered a machine shop and worked at his trade therein for nineteen years. Part of this time he was foreman and superintendent for the Whittier Machine Company. He was also mechanical expert for Governor Ames.

In January, 1892, he went to Boston and entered the office of the Thomson-Houston Company, and remained there until April, 1895, when he was transferred to the works of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y. He is now consulting engineer at these works.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Saugatuck Lodge, F. and A. M., East Bridgewater, Mass., of the Mohawk Club, of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanical Association, of the Engineer's Club, New York City, and of the Mohawk Golf Club of Schenectady, N. Y.

In 1878 John H. Clark married Emma Richards, daughter of David and Sarah (Boswell) Richards of Boston, and they have one daughter, Mabel S. Clark.

GEORGE C. MOON, Deputy County Clerk of the county of Schenectady, is the son of George W. and Catherine K. (Rosa) Moon, and was born in the city of Schenectady, March 24, 1861.

After leaving school, he secured a position as cashier with the firm of Thomas H. Reeves & Company, which responsible position he occupied until the year 1891.

In 1892 he became a member of the staff of the Schenectady Daily Union in the capacity of city editor, and was so engaged until the fall of 1899, when he secured a clerkship in the County Clerk's office, and on January 1, 1901, was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he still holds.

Mr. Moon is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., Schenectady City Lodge No. 319, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member, Schenectady Lodge, No. 480, B. P. O. E., and also belongs to the Schenectady County Republican Club.

LEVI CASE, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Schenectady, was born in Prescott, Ontario, June 22, 1817. His parents moved from Prescott across the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg shortly after his birth. When he was ten years old they moved to Watertown, N. Y., and lived there for six years. In 1833 they moved to Schenectady, where Mr. Case has since resided. His father was a tinner, and Levi Case worked at this trade for about three years with his father when he began making copper tea kettles, which pursuit he followed for three years more. In 1840 he embarked in business on his own account, in company with a Mr. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Case, dealers in copper, tinware and stoves. This partnership lasted for two years and Mr. Case started in business alone in 1843. The firm of Levi Case & Company is now one of the substantial business houses of Schenectady, although Mr. Case has not given the business his personal attention for some time, having sold out his interest to his son, Lee W. Case, and F. W. McClellan.

On March 10, 1841, Levi Case married Catherine H. Felthousen. They had a family of six children, of whom three are living, namely, Sherman, Lee W., and Anna B. His wife died in August, 1892.

Mr. Case is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held some public positions during his life. He was elected alderman in 1849 and was re-elected in 1850. He served one term as Supervisor, to which office he was elected in 1852.

WALTER L. HUGGINS M. D., was born at Napoli, N. Y., March 25, 1872. He graduated from the High School in 1891, and in 1892 entered Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896 with the degree of Ph. B. After completing his course at Union, he entered the Albany Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1899 with the degree of M. D. Soon after receiving his degree he was appointed house physician at the Ellis Hospital, Schenectady. In December, 1899, he opened an office in Schenectady, and has already established himself in a good practice.

On June 4, 1901, Walter L. Huggins, M. D., married Edith Mae Hazard, daughter of Theodore B. and Sarah Hazard, of Buffalo. His parents were Elmore D., and Estella C. (Town) Huggins, of Salamanca, N. Y.

Dr. Huggins is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., the Medical Greek Letter Fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu, the American Academy of Medicine, and Schenectady University Club.

JOHN F. MADGETT was born in Buffalo, September 29, 1863. He moved to Canada when five years of age and was educated in that country. After his school days he learned the trade of machinist with his father. They lived in Indiana, Ontario, and later at Hamilton, and he finished his trade when seventeen years of age. He entered the employ of the Webster Sewing Machine Company, and later worked for the L. D. Sawyer Company, agricultural works, and afterwards in oil refining. Later he was in the employ of J. H. Killy & Company, manufacturers of steam engines. He then took a course of instruction for more experience, and subsequently was employed by the Hamilton Machine Tool Company, in whose works he was foreman at the age of twenty. In 1887 he entered the employ of the Edison General Electric Company at Montreal, Quebec, and has since been engaged with that company and its successor, the General Electric Company. He inaugurated the first factory for the company in Sherbrook, Quebec, which was subsequently removed to Peterborough, Ontario, and was superintendent at these points. In 1893 he came to Schenectady as chief inspector of the Schenectady Works, which position he held for ten and one-half years, after which he was promoted to assistant superintendent, which position he still holds.

On May 16, 1882, John F. Madgett married Frances Ann Sweetlove, daughter of James and Mary Sweetlove, and they have two children, John Henry Franklin, born July 31, 1883, and Ethel Sweetlove, born August 18, 1888. The son was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and the daughter in Sherbrook, Quebec. Mr. Madgett's

parents were Thomas and Caroline S. Madgett. His father was a native of England and his mother of Saratoga County.

Mr. Madgett is a member of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, F. and A. M., Canada, St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, and Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. He is also a member of Court Stanley No. 7680, Ancient Order Foresters, Canada.

EUGENE C. HARTLEY, one of the prominent and best known business men of the city of Schenectady, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., August 20, 1849. He was educated in the district schools and at the Fort Edward Institute, and subsequently taught school for about six years.

Abandoning the school room he entered mercantile life as a traveler for a wholesale glove house, and was on the road for about four years. In 1878 he came to Schenectady and embarked in the grocery business in partnership with L. N. Reese, under the firm name of Reese & Hartley. This firm continued in existence for ten years, or until 1888, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Hartley has since continued the business alone. His trade is reputed to be one of the largest in his line in the city, and his business prosperity is to be attributed to his honorable methods and square dealing.

Mr. Hartley is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar.

In October, 1878, Eugene C. Hartley married Mattie Hamilton, daughter of John and Mary Hamilton. They have one daughter, Bessie M., who is a student in Elmira College.

Mr. Hartley's parents were Isaac and Sarah (Barlow) Hartley. His father was a native of Schenectady County. His ancestors were English, from which country the original American Hartley came over to Schenectady in 1792. Mr. Hartley's grandfather was a classmate with the poet Wordsworth in England. His grandparents were Isaac and Jane (Smithson) Hartley. She was of the Smithson family, after which the Smithsonian Institute was named.

EDWARD MURDAY was born in Passaic, N. J., October 10, 1867. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Bishop) Murday, both of whom were natives of Ireland. After his school days Edward Murday worked as a clerk for a year and a half, after which he served three years' apprenticeship at the trade of machinist. In 1889 he went to Lynn, Mass., and entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Company, where he remained for a short time, after which he entered the employ of the Walton Watch Tool Company, and remained with them for nine months. He then went to Troy and worked for the Rensselaer Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained for two years, when he went to work for W. and L. E. Gurley, manufacturers of mathematical instruments, with whom he remained for a year when he returned to Lynn, where he worked for two years with the Thomson-Houston Company. In 1893, he came to Schenectady as a machinist for the General Electric Company, and in 1898 was made foreman of the Switch Board Department.

Edward Murday married Harriet Fagel of Schenectady, and they have one daughter, Eleanor. Mr. Murday is a member of Lodge No. 480, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES F. MOFFETT, JR., son of James F. and Celia (Kelly) Moffett, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., February 2, 1884, and was educated in the public schools and at Fitzgerald's Business College. After leaving the business college he entered the Renouard Training School for Embalmers and graduated therefrom February 24, 1901. He then formed a partnership with George M. Kivlin, under the firm name of Kivlin & Moffett, which continued until November 1, 1901, when Mr. Moffett succeeded to the business which he has since conducted alone. Before going into business for himself, Mr. Moffett was for two years assistant to the late David J. Cronin, one of the leading undertakers of the city.

Mr. Moffett is a member of Court Dorp No. 392, Foresters of America, of Neptune Hose Company No. 3, and the Young Men's Catholic Club, and is a capable and enterprising young business man.

WILLIAM M. MADIGAN, son of Patrick and Mary (Sheehan) Madigan, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 19, 1861. After leaving school he worked on a farm for two years, and then went into the business of florist, which he followed for two years, when he entered the shops of the New York Central Railroad Company at Albany as a machinist's apprentice, and, after six years experience there, he went to Mechanicville as foreman in the railroad shops at that place. He remained in Mechanicville for six months when he took a position in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and remained there for eighteen months. He then went back to the railroad shops at West Albany, and remained there five years, at the expiration of which time he entered the employ of the General Electric Company and returned to Schenectady. He was foreman of Shop No. 10 for eight years, and was then transferred to Shop No. 9, which position he now holds.

On May 22, 1883, William M. Madigan married Alice Morrow, who died April 6, 1884. On March 4, 1886, he married Maggie Garrity, and they have a family of seven children: Raymond, William, Carl, Gertrude, John, Helen and Edwin.

MYRON F. WESTOVER, secretary of the General Electric Company, was born in Vinton, Iowa, July 10, 1860, and was educated at the Iowa State University. After graduating he took up the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1882. He then began the practice of his profession and was so engaged for three years. He became private secretary to President Coffin of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company in 1888. This company having been absorbed by the General Electric Company he became secretary of the latter corporation in 1894, which office he still holds.

On November 5, 1886, Myron F. Westover married Lou E. Ham, and they have one son, Wendell Westover, born in the year 1895. Mr. Westover's parents were William and Sarah J. Westover. His father came of New England stock and the original Westover in this country settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1649.

JOSEPH I. MITCHELL, son of Reuben and Jane (Cowlam) Mitchell, was born in Leiscestershire, England, March 26, 1858, and came to the United States of America in 1869. He settled first in the state of Connecticut, and there learned the trade of machinist. He worked for the Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Conn., for five years, and in 1882 he went into the employ of the General Electric Company at New Britain, Conn. Later on he was sent by this company to Lynn, Mass., to work in their shops there, and remained for some time. In 1896 he came to Schenectady in the employ of the General Electric Company, and now has charge of the transformer department.

For over thirty years Mr. Mitchell has been actively engaged as a machinist in connection with the electrical business, and he is today one of the valuable men who conduce to the efficiency of the great manufacturing company with which he is associated.

On August 14, 1879, Joseph I. Mitchell married Mary J., daughter of Michael J. and Elizabeth (King) Holmes. They have four children, namely: Mae, born July 26, 1880, Eva, born January 28, 1882, Irving, born August 6, 1884, and Gladys, born August 12, 1887.

V. HANSON YATES was born in Schenectady, N. Y., August 15, 1857, and was educated in the schools of his native city. He is a son of Nicholas and Harriet (Hanson) Yates, and is one of a family of ten children.

After attaining his majority he embarked in the carpet business, including interior decorations, and conducted this business for seventeen years, or until 1894, when he went into his present business, that of conducting a boat livery. He has one of the finest boat liveries in the state, and keeps about one hundred boats on hand at all times.

Mr. Yates is a member of one branch of the Yates family, which has been well known in Schenectady County for over a century. For further particulars see article on the Yates family, in the general part of this work.

Major E. Nott Schermerhorn—This well known lawyer and soldier was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., December 22, 1838, and is one of the seventh generation of his family in America, his ancestors having come over from Holland in 1640.

On May 2, 1861, E. Nott Schermerhorn enlisted as a private in Company E, 18th New York Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as first sergeant on May 17 of the same year.

The 18th New York Volunteer Infantry, "New York State Rifles," was organized at Albany, May 17, 1861, with William A. Jackson, colonel; William H. Young, lieutenant-colonel, and George B. Myers, major. They left the state on June 19 of that year and served in the Third Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of Northeast Virginia, until August, after which they formed a part of Franklin's Brigade, Division of the Potomac, until October, 1861. They then became a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, until May, 1862, after which they were with the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, until May, 1863.

Mr. Schermerhorn was promoted to sergeant-major, November 14, 1861, and immediately afterwards was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, to rank from December 27, 1861. On August 2, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, and led the left wing of the regiment in action at the Battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. He was captured with General E. H. Stoughton, March 9, 1863, at Fairfax Court House, Va., while serving as assistant adjutant-general on his staff with the rank of captain, but he was not long in the hands of the rebels, managing to make his escape the same night.

A detailed account of the services of this splendid soldier is legitimately a part of this article and eminently worthy of preservation. He first served in the defences of Washington, D. C., from June 21, 1861, until March 13, 1862, and during this time participated in the skirmish on Braddock Road, July 16, 1861, Blackburn's Ford, 1861, and the first Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was on outpost and picket duty on Little River Turnpike and near Alexandria, from August until December, 1861, and was engaged in

the skirmish at Munson's Hill, on August 28; the skirmish at Springfield Station, while guarding a wood train, October 4; the skirmish at Munson's Hill, November 4 and November 16; at Springfield Station, December 4, 1861, and at Union Mills, March 12, 1862. His command moved from Alexandria to Shipping Point, York River, April 17-21, joining the Army of the Potomac before Yorktown. Here he was engaged in the action at West Point, May 7, and was in the entrenched camp at Courtney's House up to June 25. He was engaged in the seven days battles which lasted from June 25 to July 2; participated in the Battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27; in the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, supporting the artillery, June 28. He was in the Battle of Glendale or White Oak Swamp Bridge and the Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1. He moved to the support of Pope's forces in Virginia, August 16-27, and was in the action at Burk's Station, August 28, 1862. He participated in covering the movement from Bull Run and holding Centreville Heights, August 31 and September 1, 1862, moving upon the latter date to the support of the troops at Chantilly. On September 14 he led his men in the celebrated bayonet charge which forced the passage at Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, when Cobb's Georgia Regiment was completely routed. He participated in the great Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and was on picket duty on the upper Potomac from September 25 to October 31 of that year. He was also in the prolonged Battle of Fredericksburg, which lasted from December 11 to December 15. From December 19, 1862, until April 28, 1863, his regiment was camped near White Oak Church. From April 28 until May 2, 1862, he was engaged in the operations at Franklin's Crossing or Deep Run, and in the assault and capture of Mary's Heights, on May 3. He was in the Battle of Salem Heights, May 3 and 4, and covered the movement to Bank's Ford and the removal of the pontoons May 7.

He was mustered out of the service with his regiment at the expiration of his term of service and with the brevet rank of major, May 28, 1863. Previous to this, on May 11, 1863, General Hooker expressed his appreciation of the services of Major Schermerhorn's regiment in General Orders No. 50, bearing date of that day.

After his honorable and brilliant services in the army, Major Schermerhorn returned to Schenectady and entered the Internal Revenue office as deputy collector. He also took up the study of law, entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1877, and was admitted to the Bar as attorney in the same year. In 1879 he was admitted as attorney and counselor at Albany and began the active practice of his profession, coupling therewith real estate and insurance. He is also a partner in the house of Schermerhorn & Company, which was formed in 1885.

In 1867 Major Schermerhorn married Gertrude Ward, daughter of James H. and Rebecca (Swart) Ward. They have a family of four children: J. Ward, Bartholomew, Linwood Gale and C. Ellis Schermerhorn.

Major Schermerhorn is a member of the Loyal Legion; was president of the Board of Education of the city of Schenectady for a number of years; president of the Board of Water Commissioners and deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth Congressional District, which office he held for eighteen years. He has always taken a deep interest in the progress and welfare of Schenectady, and is one of its truly representative men. He has never sought office and the positions which he has held, have come to him without his seeking.

ARTHUR MARVIN, M. A., was born at Fly Creek, Otsego County, N. Y., August 25, 1867, and was prepared for college at the Cooperstown, N. Y., High School, where he was awarded in 1885 the Averell gold medal for highest excellence in scholarship. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Syracuse University, where he remained until the spring of 1889, when he entered the Sophomore class at Yale University, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he was appointed teacher of German and Latin in the Ball High School of Galveston, Texas, in 1891-92. He then taught in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., the oldest Yale Preparatory school, from 1892 until 1897. In June, 1896, he received the degree of M. A. from Yale University on examination

in English. In 1897 he was appointed principal of the Schenectady Union Classical Institute or High School, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Marvin is widely known as a successful teacher, lecturer and editor of educational works. He edited the students' edition of Irving's Alhambra, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and was also editor of the Regents edition of Irving's Sketch Book, published by Houghton-Mifflin & Co., both of which are being widely used in schools. He represents Schenectady County in the State Teachers' Association, and has delivered several addresses at the meetings of the Associated Academic Principals held in Syracuse, at the Regents' convocation held in Albany, and at other places.

On August 25, 1891, he married Perthenia Weeks Root of Cooperstown, N. Y. A unique incident in her career is that she also was awarded the Averell gold medal at Cooperstown in 1886. They have three children, Dorothea, born in New Haven, Conn., June 24, 1896, Donald, born in Schenectady, N. Y., April 19, 1899, and Beatrice Blanche, born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 15, 1901.

His parents were George H. and Ann Eliza (Miller) Marvin. George H. Marvin was born in Milford, Otsego County, N. Y., and was engaged in the loan and brokerage business there. His wife, Ann Eliza Miller, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and resided there; in Dubuque, Iowa, and in Otsego County, N. Y., after her marriage.

He is a member of the University Club, Delta Upsilon (college) Fraternity, of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., and St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Modern Language Association, the National Educational Association and several other educational organizations.

DANA A. BARNES, son of John W. and Sophia A. (Dana) Barnes, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 1, 1861. His first employment was in the capacity of a machinist with the Porter Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained three and one-half years, after which he went to Pennsylvania with Struthers, Wells & Company, and remained with them for five and one-half years. He next

entered the employ of the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, N. Y., as tool-maker and draughtsman, and was with them for three years. He then went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and was employed with the Martin Anti-fire Car Heating Company as general superintendent for three and one-half years.

In 1891 he moved to Schenectady, N. Y., to take the position of mechanical superintendent for the Westinghouse Company, which position he still occupies.

In October, 1893, Dana A. Barnes married Metta B., daughter of Henry L. and Metta (Barnes) Edwards. They have two sons, Dana A. Barnes, Jr., who was born March 5, 1897, and John Edwards Barnes, born February 27, 1902.

Abram G. Vedder was born in Schenectady July 23, 1853. After his school days he was a clerk for one year in Schenectady, after which he went to Albany and clerked for a year. Returning to Schenectady he joined with Jerome G. Morgan and formed the firm of Morgan & Vedder, dealers in groceries. This firm continued for eight years, after which Mr. Vedder was in business for himself for three years. He then took a position as traveling salesman for a New York grocery house, but after a short time he abandoned the road and succeeded E. W. Moore in the bakery business. He conducted this enterprise for two and one-half years, when he returned to the grocery business, in which he was engaged for the next eight years. He then spent a year in the west as a dealer in real estate in Wisconsin. In 1891 he returned to Schenectady and opened a real estate office which he conducted until 1895, when he engaged with the General Electric Company as stock-keeper, which position he still retains.

On May 12, 1875, Abram G. Vedder married Harriet E., daughter of David Tichenor and Fannie E. (Ward) Tichenor. They have one son, Arthur T. Mr. Vedder is a member of the Baptist church and is one of the trustees of that body. His parents were Francis A. and Mary A. (Peek) Vedder. His ancestors came to the United States from Holland and settled in Schenectady in the year 1630.

HENRY S. EDWARDS was born in Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., August 18, 1825. While he was still quite young, his parents removed to Saratoga County, and here he was educated in the district schools. He began the active duties of life in the hardware store of Abraham Van Vorst, where he remained for three years. He then entered the employ of John I. Yates, hardware merchant, with whom he remained for six years. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Isaac Harris, under the firm name of Edwards & Harris, which continued for several years. He finally sold out of this business and became a junior member of the firm of J. Walker & Company. They carried on a large grocery and seed business, and also dealt extensively in agricultural implements. After three years he sold out of this business and embarked in the hardware business by himself, doing a fine trade for a period of twelve years, when he disposed of the business and spent some time traveling through the west. Returning to Schenectady, he and his brother, Lewis B. Edwards, formed the company of H. S. Edwards & Brother, hardware dealers, which firm continued for ten years, at the end of which period Mr. Henry S. Edwards assumed the entire business and carried it on alone until 1891, when he retired from active pursuits.

In 1860 Mr. Edwards became director in the Mohawk National Bank, of which later on he was made vice-president, and finally, in 1894, was elected president, which position he held until his death, which occurred the 12th day of March, 1903. Among all the officers and directors of the bank in 1860, Mr. Edwards was the only survivor at his death.

On May 20, 1846, Henry S. Edwards married Elizabeth L. Butterfield. They have one daughter, Harriet E, widow of William J. Liddle. She has one son, Henry S. Liddle, a physician of Schenectady, who married Annie S. Hillabrandt, of Johnstown, N. Y.

Henry S. Edwards was a son of Samuel B. and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards. Mr. Edwards' father and his father's two brothers married three sisters.

Mr. Edwards was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and charter member and president of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Edwards' life has been a long and honorable one and he was, for nearly half a century, a prominent figure in both the business and financial circles of Schenectady.

MICHAEL NOLAN was born in Ireland, March 12, 1827, and was the son of William and Catherine (O'Byrne) Nolan. He came to America and settled in Schenectady in 1849. He learned the trade of mason in Ireland and has worked at it for forty years, thirty years of which he was also a contractor. He is now retired.

In 1853 Michael Nolan married Honoria Drurry. Their children are: Mary, William P., Michael D., Katie C., Hannah, James and Matthew.

WILLIAM P. FAUST, M. D., was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in April, 1873, and is a son of John and Anna M. (Freitig) Faust. His parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States of America in 1854.

William P. Faust received his literary education at the public schools of Poughkeepsie, graduating at the Poughkeepsie High School in 1892, and pursued his medical studies at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital and the New York Post Graduate School and Hospital.

William P. Faust, M. D., came to Schenectady in 1895, and has already assumed a prominent place in the front rank of the physicians of this city. He is prominent in Masonic circles and is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar and the Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. He is also a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., Schenectady City Lodge No. 317, Knights of Pythias, and of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, as well as of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

On September 9, 1896, William P. Faust, M. D., married Mary Alvord, daughter of James and Julia A. (Peer) Hickok.

HON. JOHN C. MYERS was born in the city of Schenectady, July 27, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of his native place, at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and Eastman's Business College.

Mr. Myers has been actively identified with the business life and affairs of Schenectady for the last dozen years, and is very popular, not only in political, but also in business circles. In politics he is a Democrat, is an active and influential worker, and is highly esteemed by his party. His first political contest was against Hon. A. A. Yates for Member of Assembly, in which he was defeated, but in 1890 he was elected sheriff of Schenectady County and served the full term of office. In 1893 he was again nominated by his party for Member of Assembly and was elected. He was renominated in 1894 and again in 1896, but lost both of these contests. In 1897 he again contested the district and was elected, receiving 3,717 votes against 3,545 for the Republican candidate and eighty for the Prohibition candidate. During his Legislative career Mr. Myers was instrumental in securing the passage of several important bills relating to Schenectady, and which have been of great benefit to the city. During the session of 1898, he was a member of the Committees on Cities and Agriculture.

Mr. Myers has for some years been engaged in the hotel business, and is now proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, one of the best conducted caravanseries in the city.

W. W. GODDARD, M. D., was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., June 10, 1872, and is the son of Aaron and Caroline (Briggs) Goddard. Caroline Briggs was the daughter of Job and Jane (McQueen) Briggs.

Dr. Goddard received his literary education at the Egbert Institute, Cohoes, and the Albany Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. James Duane Featherstonhaugh, in whose office he remained three years, after which he attended the Albany Medical College in 1894, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. D. After graduating he was appointed resident physician and surgeon of Ellis

Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y., which position he held from 1894 to 1895. He then opened an office and began the public practice of his profession in April, 1895.

Dr. Goddard has been very successful in his profession and has held several public offices. He was for two years County Physician, namely, from 1897 to 1899, and is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society. He was appointed, under President McKinley, one of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for a term of four years, and is now serving on his second term. In 1897 he was appointed one of the hospital staff of Ellis Hospital, which position he still holds. He has served two terms as attending physician and surgeon at the Children's Home, and is examiner for several of the largest insurance companies doing business in the city of Schenectady. He is also a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., is one of the directors of the University Club, and is president of the Captain Thomas Webb Club, a member of the Mohawk Golf Club, and second vice-president of the Southbridge Oil and Development Company.

CHARLES E. MERRIAM, son of Henry and Ann E. (Reeve) Merriam, was born June 26, 1838. He is one of a family of six children, the others being Henry G., of Waverly, N. Y., Helen, of Goshen, N. Y., Frank A., of Chicago, Reverend Alexander R. Merriam of Hartford, Conn., and Alma E., of Goshen, N. Y. His father, Henry Merriam, was born December 1, 1802, and died February 14, 1895. His mother was born May 3, 1810, and died September 1, 1901.

Charles E. Merriam was engaged in the dry goods business until 1873, under the firm name of Merriam and Millspaugh. At that date he went into the hardware business with his brother, Henry G., under the name and style of Merriam Brothers, and remained in this business until 1894, when he closed out his hardware store and went to Albany as vice-president and general manager of the Standard Wagon Company, which did $250,000 worth of business annually.

In 1898 Mr. Merriam took the management of the New York Life Insurance Company for the counties of Schenectady, Fulton and Montgomery, with offices in the city of Schenectady, which position he still occupies to the advantage of the New York Life.

On March 23, 1864, Charles E. Merriam married Jane E., daughter of Reverend Daniel Wells, who was for fifteen years treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of New York City. Mrs. Merriam's mother was Elizabeth Hamilton of Princetown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam have a family of five children, namely, Frank A., Elizabeth R., Mary E., wife of Dr. Charles A. Gwynn of Auburn, N. Y., Anna A., and Charles W.

Mr. Merriam has long taken an active part in church affairs, and is a fine public speaker. He was treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. of the state of New York for several years.

JOHN MCDERMOTT was born in Ireland in the year 1839, but has resided in America since 1848, and has lived in Schenectady since that year. After being occupied in various employments until 1860, he learned the mason's trade and worked at it until 1876, when he went into the contracting business. He has been engaged upon buildings for the Locomotive Works since 1877, and has completed a great many outside contracts, including the Catholic church and other edifices.

In October, 1865, John McDermott married Anna McCrowe, who died in 1886, leaving five children. Mr. McDermott is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic church. He takes an active interest in public affairs and is one of the progressive men of the city. He held a seat at the Common Council for twelve years, was a member of the Board of Education for two years, and is now president of the Board of Water Commissioners. At the present time Mr. McDermott is one of the managers of the Schenectady Savings Bank; one of the trustees of the Ellis Hospital and a stockholder and director of the Van Curler Opera House.

JAMES H. VAN AUKEN, son of Levi and Susan M. (Furbeck) Van Auken, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., December 15, 1842. He was educated at the Union School, from which he was graduated in 1862. He then entered the book store of Young & Graham, as a clerk, and remained with them for a period of three years. He then embarked in business on his own account in company with C. B. Swart, under the firm name of Swart & Van Auken. This partnership existed for twelve years, at the end of which time Mr. Van Auken sold out his interest and established a book store of his own, which he conducted until 1892, when he disposed of the business and started a music store. This business he carried on until 1899, when he took up the real estate business, in which he has since been actively engaged.

On January 16, 1867, James H. Van Auken married Sarah M., daughter of Duncan and Rachael (Lansing) McDonald. They have two children, William J. and Charles E.

Mr. Van Auken is a member of the Netherland Society, of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and of the Second Reformed Church. He has been deacon and elder in the church and superintendent in the Sunday School for many years. He is a Republican in politics and represents the fourth ward on the Board of Aldermen.

LEWIS BECK SEBRING was born in Columbia County, N. Y., January 23, 1868. He was prepared for college at Catskill Academy, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1887. He then entered Union College and, after a highly creditable course, was graduated with the degree of civil engineer in the class of 1892. Almost immediately after his graduation, Mr. Sebring was appointed assistant city engineer for a term of two years, and subsequently for three years held the office of city engineer.

In politics Mr. Sebring is a Republican, and had charge of work on the improvement of the Erie Canal.

On June 24, 1897, Lewis Beck Sebring married Agnes E., daughter of Christian and Mary (Daniels) Bulla, and they have one son, Lewis Beck, Jr.

Mr. Sebring's parents were Reverend Elbert M. Sebring and Annie T. (Beck) Sebring. His father was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which Lewis B. is also a member, and he has held the office of deacon for three years in the Second Reformed Church of this city.

Mr. Sebring's ancestors were Dutch and English and settled in Schenectady in 1684. His great-great-grandfather was the Reverend Dirck Romeyn, who was the first pastor of the First Reformed Church of Schenectady and one of the founders of Union College.

WILLIAM W. SNELL was born at Braman's Corners, Schenectady County, N. Y., September 5, 1873, and was educated in the schools of his native place. After leaving school he took up the printer's trade in the Evening Star office in 1890, and after learning his trade was foreman for four years, until 1899, when he opened his job printing office, which he still conducts and which has been very successful owing to first-class work, and the fact that Mr. Snell gives the business his personal attention.

On June 16, 1898, Mr. Snell married Miss Rose Crook, daughter of Eben and Sarah Crook. They have one son, Edgar W. Mr. Snell's parents were George A. and Catherine L. (Washburn) Snell. He is a member of Cantuquo Tribe No. 361, Independent Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum No. 983, Jr. O. A. W. No. 120, Schenectady City Lodge No. 319, K. of P., and Typographical Union No. 167.

ANNA M. VAN DEUSEN, whose maiden name was Anna M. Yates, married Wallace Van Deusen in 1874. He was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., and embarked in the grocery business in 1876, which he pursued until 1893, when he retired. He died in 1897. The children of the family are Mary and Arthur H. The Van Deusen family is of Holland ancestry.

HENRY W. PRIMMER was born in Schenectady, N. Y., March 5, 1846. He was educated in the town of Glenville, and followed the occupation of farmer in that town until 1886. In that year he went to Albany and engaged in the produce business for a time, after which he was in the drygoods trade. In 1891 he settled permanently in Schenectady, and engaged in the mercantile business for six years, at the end of which time he retired from active business pursuits.

On June 13, 1883, Henry W. Primmer married Ella, daughter of Francis and Keziah (Mills) West. They have one daughter, Viola. Mr. Primmer's parents were Walter and Abigail (Bolt) Primmer. His ancestors on his father's side were Germans, from which country his grandfather, Peter Primmer, came to America. His maternal grandfather, John Mills, came from Scotland. Both Mr. Primmer and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church.

HARMON A. STALEY, M. D., one of Schenectady's leading physicians and surgeons, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 10, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Berkley Seminary at Oakland, Cal., in 1880. After completing his literary education he returned east and began the study of medicine in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He was resident physician at the Albany County Hospital for two years, after which he removed to Schenectady and took up the public practice of his profession.

On June 12, 1895, Harmon A. Staley, M. D., married Lela D. Schermerhorn of Albany. They have one son, Leland.

Dr. Staley is a member of both the Albany County Medical Society and the Schenectady County Medical Society; also of the State Medical Association. He served three years as county physician and is examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts, as well as of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company. He is Court Physician to the Electric City Lodge of the Order of Foresters, and is a member of Truth Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM A. PEARSON, son of William A. and Margaret Pearson, was born at Sayre, Pennsylvania, in July, 1855. He graduated from the High School of his native place in 1870, after which he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops at Scranton, Pa., finally becoming foreman of these shops. Leaving Scranton, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as civil engineer, and remained with that road in this capacity for three years. He next went to Carson City, Nevada, to accept a position as master mechanic, and remained there for one and one-half years. Leaving Carson City, he went to Virginia City to become superintendent on the Comstock and remained there two and one-half years when he went to Maine, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where he engaged in the mining business with headquarters in New York and Boston, and remained in this position for four years. He then returned to Scranton, Pa., and engaged with the Dickson Manufacturing Company, being connected with the Marine Department as their superintendent. There he remained for three years, when he engaged with the Boies Wheel Company as superintendent, and remained with them until December, 1893, when he came to Schenectady, and is now the chief engineer of the General Electric Works in this city.

In May, 1885, William A. Pearson married Mary Burns, who died in 1886, and in 1888 he married Helen Franklin, who died in 1896.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; also of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, K. T., and of the Royal Arcanum.

FRANK MAXON was born in Schenectady, April 24, 1856, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, General Russell's Commercial Institute and Hopkins' Grammar School, graduating from the latter institution. He then entered Yale College, but did not complete the full course. Subsequently,

however, he took two courses at the Albany Medical College. He then went to work with his father, who was connected with the Schenectady Elevator Company, and remained with him until the death of the latter, which occurred in 1886.

After the death of his father, Mr. Maxon embarked in the real estate business, in which he has been engaged ever since.

In November, 1894, Frank Maxon married Amanda Van Auken, daughter of Levi Van Auken. Mr. Maxon's parents were George G. and Ann M. (Wood) Maxon. The ancestors of the Maxon family in this country came from Wales in the early part of the seventeenth century.

WARREN W. VEDDER was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 27, 1856. After leaving the public schools, he drove a team on the canal for a time and later on was steersman on a boat, after which he was a boat owner himself. Subsequently, he was a lock tender for ten years.

In 1878 he came to Schenectady and was captain of a state scow under Frank Curtiss for one year. He then went to work for Eggleson & Van Voast, lumber dealers, with whom he remained a year, after which he was clerk for Bostric & Pillings, grocery dealers, for nine years.

In 1888, Warren W. Vedder embarked in his present business, that of hotel proprietor, in which he is still engaged.

On November 20, 1879, Warren W. Vedder married Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bond) Lockwood. They have five children living: Pearl, Hattie, Blanche, Jacob, Flossie and Carlyle, (deceased). Mr. Vedder is a son of John D. and Jane A. (Sprung) Vedder, both of whom were born in Schenectady County. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and is a descendant of one of the old Holland families of the Mohawk valley. Mr. Vedder takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his county, and has achieved a gratifying success in all his business affairs.

W. Scott Hunter was born in Saratoga County in March, 1848. His parents came to Schenectady when he was a child, and he was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating from the academic department in 1864. In that year he entered Union College, and after a highly creditable course, was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1868.

After leaving college he accepted a position as clerk in a woolen mill, of which he subsequently became manager, which position he held until 1893.

In 1895, the Metropolitan Paving and Construction Company was organized with which Mr. Hunter was connected. This company continued in existence until 1900, when it was succeeded by the Schenectady Contracting Company, with Mr. Hunter as secretary, which position he now fills.

The business of this company, since its inception, has been large, owing to the enterprise and successful management of its members. In a growing city like Schenectady, where new streets are being projected and improvements being made on the old thoroughfares, a company like the Schenectady Contracting Company, whose members are enterprising and progressive men, becomes a most important and valuable factor.

In addition to his business affairs, Mr. Hunter takes great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of Schenectady, and has held different important public offices. He represented the second ward on the Board of Aldermen from 1877 to 1880; was excise commissioner for some time, and is now president of the Board of Education. He is also a prominent Mason and is afiliated with St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., which he has served as Master and for the past twenty years as treasurer, St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., which he has served as High Priest, and St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar.

In February, 1871, W. Scott Hunter married Mary, daughter of William H. and Harriet (Millard) Clark. They have two children, namely: Arthur W. Hunter, an attorney living in Duluth, and a daughter, Grace Hunter. Mr. Hunter's parents were Arthur W. and Mary (Foster) Hunter.

CHARLES F. RANKIN was born in the city of Schenectady, February 6, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the Fort Edward Institute, and, after his school days, took up the business of manufacturing brooms, in which he was engaged for four years. He then lived on a farm for two years, after which he returned to the broom business in which he was engaged until 1884. In that year he formed a partnership with Andrew Wolf in the wood and coal business, under the firm name of Wolf & Rankin. This firm continued in business for five years, when Mr. Rankin succeeded them and conducted the business alone until 1900, when he admitted his son-in-law, Birnie R. Carey, into partnership, the firm name becoming Rankin & Carey. They handle wood, coal, lime, cement, hay, straw and so on, and give employment to an average force of from fifteen to twenty people.

On October 21, 1875, Charles F. Rankin married Louise H., daughter of Frederick and Henrietta (Wormer) Pepper. They have one daughter, Tillie M., wife of Birnie R. Carey.

Mr. Rankin's parents were Frederick and Louise (Lukins) Rankin. They came from Germany in 1849, lived in Schenectady three years and finally settled on a farm in Schenectady County.

Mr. Rankin and his family are members of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an honorary member of the Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of Schenectady Council No. 193, Royal Arcanum, and is an enterprising and progressive business man who is highly respected by all classes of the community.

CHARLES BROWN, proprietor of The Edison, was born in Lynn, Mass., in the month of April, 1854. He was educated in the public schools there, from which he graduated in 1872. His first business after leaving school was in a shoe manufacturing establishment, at which he worked for two years. He then went to Boston and was in the employ of the United States Hotel, where he remained for four years. This was the beginning of his career as a hotel man. He next went to the Bay State House in Worcester, Mass., and, after eleven years as an employee, he bought the hotel. The firm was

Douglass & Brown, and they conducted the house for five years. In 1892 Mr. Brown came to Schenectady and became proprietor of The Edison.

On August 14, 1889, Charles Brown married Cora Richardson, and they have one son, Charles Foster.

Mr. Brown is a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, F. and A. M., Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Worcester, Mass., and of Schenectady Lodge No. 480, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Brown is very popular with the traveling public and conducts one of the finest hotels in the state.

WALTER S. MOODY was born in the city of Boston, Mass., September 20, 1864. He was graduated from the Boston High School in 1883, after which he took a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in the class of 1887.

After completing his education, he taught for a year in the department of physics and electricity in his Alma Mater, after which he entered the employ of the Thompson Electric Welding Company, as assistant electrician, and remained with them for four years. He next joined the Thomson-Houston Company, and has been connected with them and their successors ever since. He came to Schenectady, December 1, 1896, and is now engineer of the transformer department of the General Electric Company.

On June 6, 1891, Walter S. Moody married Florence C., daughter of Baptiste and Elizabeth (Cohen) Gilmour. They have one daughter, Jean. Mr. Moody's parents were Luther R. and Emily (Sherman) Moody.

ANNA E. STOOPS is a native of Schenectady and is the daughter of William and Jane E. (Harrison) Stoops. Her father is a native of Ireland and came to the United States and settled in Schenectady in 1849, since which date he has continuously been engaged in the tailoring business. He was born on Christmas Day, 1829, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a great many

years. There were five children in the family, namely: Alonzo C., (deceased), William J., Mary F., now Mrs. N. C. Mandeville, Margaret Jane, (deceased) and Anna E. Stoops. Their mother died in 1868. Miss Stoops has lived in the house where she now resides on Jay street for thirty-five years.

ALBERT JOHNSON PITKIN was born in Akron, Ohio, in the year 1854, and is the son of Caleb J. and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Pitkin.

He was educated in the public and high schools of his native place. In 1871 he was apprenticed as a machinist to the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company of Akron, Ohio, and remained with them until 1874. Subsequently he held a position in the drawing room of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, Pa., until 1880, when he assumed the position of chief draughtsman of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence, R. I. In 1882 he became mechanical engineer of the Schenectady Locomotive Works and in 1884 was made superintendent of these works. Upon the death of Edward Ellis, in February, 1897, he was made Vice-President and General Manager of the Schenectady Works, and upon the sale of these works to the American Locomotive Company, was elected first Vice-President.

The Schenectady branch of the American Locomotive Works has experienced a marvelous growth in the last few years, and its expansion during half a century has been wonderful. The output in 1851 was five locomotives; at present it is employing about 5,000 men with an annual output of 700 locomotives.

MARCUS WING was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 26, 1836. When he was quite young, his parents removed from Duanesburgh to Erie County, N. Y., making the trip in a covered wagon. Later on the family moved to Niagara County, and here Marcus Wing was educated in the public schools. His first employment after leaving school was in the capacity of drug

clerk, which position he retained for four years, at the expiration of which time he went into the drug business on his own account at Coxsackie, N. Y., and conducted it until 1880, when he sold out and removed to Schenectady, which he has since made his permanent residence. Upon coming to Schenectady, he secured a position as commercial traveler, and was on the road for the eight following years. In 1888 he embarked in the real estate and insurance business which he still conducts, and which, through his able management and personal ability, he has developed to very large dimensions.

Marcus Wing was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Babcock) Wing, who were of Holland origin.

In January, 1863, Marcus Wing married Elizabeth Brown, who died in 1875. He subsequently married Ann E. Chrisler, who died in 1890. He has one son, Edmond Marcus, now in the drug business in Schenectady.

Albert Bensen Van Vranken, M. D., was born in the house in which he now resides, March 27, 1874. He received his literary education in Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of '96 with the degree of Ph. B. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. from Union, but in the meantime had entered the medical department of Columbia College, New York City, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1900, with the degree of M. D. After receiving his medical degree, he was connected with the New York Hospital and the Manhattan State Hospital for some time, and in 1901 opened his present office at 410 Union Street, Schenectady, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, of the Holland Society, and of the Chi Psi college fraternity. Dr. Van Vranken is a son of Edward W. Van Vranken, a practicing lawyer in New York City, but formerly of Schenectady, and who graduated from Union College in the class of 1866. Dr. Van Vranken is a descendant of Ryckert Van Vranken, who came from Holland in the year 1660, and settled in Albany. The family afterwards removed to Niskayuna and from there came to Schenec-

tady. In 1755 Richard Van Vranken and Dirk Van Vranken, brothers, bought land on the south side of Union street, between Center and Jay streets, a part of which is still owned and occupied by the Van Vranken family, Dr. Van Vranken being of the seventh generation.

JOHN DIEHL, general foreman of Shop 23, General Electric Company, was born in the southern part of Germany, February 26, 1860. After his school days he learned the machinist's trade and was employed in this occupation in his native country until the year 1880 when he came to America and located in New York City, where he secured a position with William Fix, manufacturer of telegraph instruments, and remained with him for three years. He then entered the employ of the Hammond Typewriter Company, as foreman of the assembling department, and remained with them until 1888, when he engaged with Edison & Burgmann, with whom he remained until their consolidation with the General Electric Company in 1891, when he came to Schenectady in the employ of this company. In 1892 he was made assistant foreman, and upon the consolidation of the Thomson-Houston Company, he was made general foreman or Shop No. 23, which position he still holds.

Mr. Diehl is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a prominent Mason, being a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar and the Oriental Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. He is also a member of Schenectady Lodge No. 480, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Schenectady Turn Verein and is president of the Schenectady Liederkranz. He is a director of the Edison Mutual Benefit Association, the United Machinist of Northern New York, and the Gold and Stock Life Insurance Company.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1900 was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the fifth ward of the city of Schenectady.

In January, 1882, John Diehl married Louise, daughter of George and Susan (Staufenburg) Lutz, and they have four children, Louisa, Frederick, Katie and Susan.

VALENTINE WALLBURG was born in the city of Boston, December 12, 1841. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Needham, Mass., and there he received his education.

He started out to learn the trade of gun-maker, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served his three months. In 1862 he re-enlisted, this time in Company D, of the same regiment and served until the latter part of 1863, when he had a sun-stroke, from which he suffered for a year and which rendered him unfit for service for that length of time. He then entered the Watertown Arsenal as armorer and remained in that position for six years.

Upon leaving the arsenal, he entered the services of Boyd & Tyler, who were manufacturing a breech-loading shot gun, and remained with them for a year, after which he went to Boston and opened an insurance office, but, after six months he entered the employ of Grover & Baker in the sewing machine business and remained with them for three years. In the fall of 1874, he went to Augusta, Me., and had charge of a gun store and shop for Robert Love for fourteen months, after which he entered the employ of the Evans Rifle Company at Mechanic's Falls, Me., where he remained until the fall of 1876. Returning to Boston, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a student under President John G. Runkle and Professor Whitaker, who established the first shops for mechanical arts. He remained there until 1878, when he went to Orono, Me., as instructor in the Maine State Agricultural College. He subsequently returned to Boston with G. W. and F. Smith to work on the safety deposit vaults for the Equitable Insurance Building. Later he went with the Norton Door Check Company, and after remaining with them a short time, entered the employ of the Globe Nail Works. His next position was that of foreman for the Johnston Rock Drill Company, with whom he remained for two years, when he went to Lynn, Mass., in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and remained with them until the fall of 1884, when he again returned to Boston and was in the employ of the Boston Gas Light Company for four years. In 1888 he rejoined the

Thomson-Houston Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., in the capacity of assistant foreman, and a year later having charge of the commutator department.

In May, 1893, he was appointed manager of the River Works, where he remained until 1894, when he came to Schenectady and took charge of the commutator department of the General Electric Company, which position he now holds.

On June 14, 1899, Valentine Wallburg married Mary C. Ellis of Schenectady. He has two children, Arthur V., and Alice M., by a former marriage.

Mr. Wallburg is a member of the Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the West Lynn Lodge and Fraternity Encampment, also of West Lynn. He is also a prominent Mason, and is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, K. T., and the Oriental Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. He keeps his affiliation with the veterans of the Civil War through Gen. Lander Post No. 5, G. A. R. While in Lynn, Mr. Wallburg was a member of the school board and also of the Republican Club. While in Lynn he was on the board of directors of the Loan Association. He took quite an interest in politics in ward No. 6 in Lynn.

Mr. Wallburg achieved distinction while at the Institute of Technology in Boston by the many devices originated by him in vice work there, and he received many high encomiums from President Rūnkle for his originality and ability.

Reed A. Sauter, M. D., was born in the city of Schenectady, August 22, 1869. He graduated from the High School in 1887 and then began the study of pharmacy in the drug store of his brother, William Sauter, where he remained four years. Then in 1889, he entered the Albany College of Pharmacy and was graduated therefrom in 1891, with the degree of Ph. G. After graduating he returned to his brother's store, where he remained for a year, after which he entered the Albany Medical College, and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1895, standing at the head of his class.

Then, after a competitive examination, he was appointed Intern in the Albany City Hospital, where he remained for one year. In 1896 he opened an office in Schenectady, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. Sauter is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the University Club.

On October 24, 1900, Reed A. Sauter, M. D., married Anna, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Yakel) Aussiker of Oneonta. Dr. Sauter's parents were John C. and Mary A. (Bearup) Sauter. His father came to Schenectady from Germany in 1848 and died in December, 1889.

Dr. Sauter is examiner for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Metropolitan of New York.

THOMAS F. MCGREGOR—In a growing city like Schenectady, there is naturally a large demand for plumbing and gas fitting, and the man who is an expert in this line is invaluable where new buildings are being erected, and it is essential to have first class plumbing in order to secure the perfection which is always looked for in modern buildings. Thomas F. McGregor, whose place of business is at No. 147 Jay street, is recognized as an expert in this line, and also as a thoroughly reliable and responsible business man. He conducts a large business, giving constant employment to a force of thirty-six skilled mechanics, and some of the most important contracts in the city have been entrusted to him. All kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron work is turned out at his shop and he also carries a large stock of the best makes of parlor and cook stoves and ranges. His specialty is tin, slate, metal and gravel roofing, and every contract which he undertakes is carried out under his own personal supervision, thereby guaranteeing the best work possible. Mr. McGregor is not only an active and enterprising business man, successful in his own line, but also takes great interest in the welfare and progress of the city generally. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, St. Andrews Society and Schenectady Tribe No. 123, Independent Order of Red Men.

JOHN H. COLLINS, M. D., was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., June 30, 1869. He received a fine literary education at the Washington Academy in his native place and then taught school for two years, after which he was variously employed until 1894, when he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1897, with the degree of M. D. After graduating he remained in Burlington and entered the office of Dr. W. G. Flanders, where he remained for about six months; but in the fall of that year (1897) he came to Schenectady, located permanently, and began the practice of his profession in this city, where he has already acquired a high reputation as a popular and successful physician and surgeon.

Dr. Collins is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society and of the college fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa, of which he has been Grand Secretary for three consecutive terms. During his last year in college he was chapter president and was delegate from the Delta Chapter to the national convention at Boston. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, in which he has held the office of president for two years, of Cantuquo Tribe No. 361, of the Independent Order of Red Men, of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In June, 1900, John H. Collins, M. D., married Mary F., daughter of Thomas and Mary Toohey of Schuylerville, N. Y.

Dr. Collins is a son of Martin H. and Margaret (Howard) Collins, both natives of Ireland.

Dr. Collins is a thorough illustration of the younger and more advanced physicians who, in their medical course, have profited by the remarkable advancement in the sciences of medicine and surgery in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He is also a public spirited and enterprising gentleman, who takes an intelligent interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted city and he stands high, not only with the public at large, but with the learned profession to which he belongs.

THOMAS L. WASSON was born in Schenectady in July, 1873, and was educated in the schools of his native place. He has been a hotel man all his life. In 1894 his father died and he and his brother Andrew, succeeded to the business which they still conduct.

Thomas L. Wasson's parents were Thomas L. and Mary (Westcott) Wasson.

Mr. Wasson is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the National Order of Mohawks and is vice-president of the Wine & Liquor and Beer Dealer's Association.

HON. B. CLEVELAND SLOAN—One of the notable men in the public life of the city of Schenectady at the beginning of the twentieth century, is the Hon. B. Cleveland Sloan. He is a Southerner by birth, having been born in the state of South Carolina, and the gentlemanly attributes of the well bred Southerner, which were inculcated in his early days, are still a strong characteristic of his individuality. He was born in the south and prepared for college at the Columbia Military Academy, winning a scholarship to Union College, where he completed his education, and was graduated in the class of 1883. He then took a course in the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1884, and subsequently received the degree of A. M. from Union College.

Having completed his educational career, Mr. Sloan returned to his native state and for four years was assistant clerk in the House of Representatives of South Carolina. On July 20, 1886, he was commissioned by Gov. J. C. Sheppard, a second lieutenant in the Columbian Artillery and served the full term of enlistment in this celebrated military organization, which is one of the best known and most popular in the state of South Carolina. When attending the military school it was conducted by Captain Hugh S. Thomson, who afterwards became governor of the state of South Carolina, and also assistant secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland. Captain Thomson is now comptroller of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Within a short time after the expiration of the term of his enlistment, Mr. Sloan came to Schenectady, N. Y., and being impressed with its natural and acquired advantages, which insure a prosperous future, he made it his permanent home. Here he became representative of the Provident Life and Trust Company, a Quaker organization of Philadelphia, and through his energy, activity and business ability he has become district manager for this company, and has made it one of the most active and successful agencies in the city.

It is but natural, and fortunate, that a man of Mr. Sloan's ability and education should take an active interest in public affairs. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat and has held a seat in the Board of Aldermen with credit to himself and profit to the city. While chairman of the committee on claims and accounts, the systematic manner in which he always prepared his audits made them not only very valuable but convenient for reference. He has for years been active in the support of his party throughout the county, as well as in the city, and stands high in the councils of the party, and in the respect and esteem of his fellow Democrats. He is always abreast of the times, clear in his views and strong to uphold them, true to his friends, staunch to his cause and always reliable.

In addition to politics and business Mr. Sloan has also achieved distinction as a literary man, having written and copyrighted many fine articles. One of the New York insurance journals offered a prize for the best essay on "What is the Best System of Life Insurance?" and Mr. Sloan's article, which has since been very widely read, was awarded the prize.

Mr. Sloan is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., with which he has been affiliated since April 13, 1893. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for about twelve years, was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity when attending Union College, and is a member of the First Reformed Church.

On his father's side Mr. Sloan is of Scotch-Irish descent, and on his mother's of Huguenot extraction. His more immediate ancestors, however, have been residents of America for generations,

Charles Proteus Steinmetz

CHARLES PROTEUS STEINMETZ, one of the foremost electricians and scholars of this country or of this day, was born in Breslau, southeast Germany, April 9, 1865. After graduating from the high school, he entered the University of Breslau, in 1882, where he studied mathematics and astronomy, subsequently taking up physics and chemistry, following this by a course of medicine, and ultimately studying national economy. Through this last study, he became interested in the political controversy between the German government and the opposition parties which was at its height at that time, namely, 1887. Through his interest in the matter, he ultimately became very active, espousing the side of the Social Democratic Party. His advocacy of the principles of this party was so strong and his views so pronounced that he became involved in difficulties with the German government, which sought to prosecute him, but he escaped to Zurich, Switzerland, in 1888, and there entered the Polytechnic Institute to study mechanical engineering.

In May, 1889, Mr. Steinmetz came to the United States, and soon found a position with the Eickemeyer & Osterheld Manufacturing Company, in Yonkers, N. Y. He very soon became a warm personal friend of Mr. Eickemeyer, who, after leaving Germany in 1848, under circumstances similar to those accompanying Mr. Steinmetz' emigration, had become one of the leading inventors and a pioneer in the field of electrical engineering, and who was the author of a number of inventions of fundamental importance.

In 1893 the Eickemeyer & Osterheld Manufacturing Company was absorbed by the General Electric Company and Mr. Steinmetz then went to Lynn, Mass., at that time the headquarters of the General Electric Company. With the transfer of the headquarters of this company to Schenectady, in 1894, he came to the latter place where he has since remained.

Mr. Steinmetz, in addition to being a highly successful, practical engineer, is also the author of numerous publications of high value. These not only comprise treatises on purely mathematical subjects, but also on the science of electricity and electrical engineering. He made extensive experimental investigations on magnetism in connec-

tion with Mr. Eickemeyer, and the results of these experiments were published in three papers during the years 1892-'93 and '94, and led to the foundation of the law of Magnetic Hysteresis.

At the International Electrical Congress held in Chicago in 1893, Mr. Steinmetz read a paper on "The Application of the Complex Quantity in Electrical Engineering." The theory of complex quantities, as applied to electrical phenomena, introduced and developed by Mr. Steinmetz, has now become the most powerful and important method of dealing with these phenomena. In 1897 he published an extensive work entitled, "Theory and Calculation of Alternating Current Phenomena," which work has been translated into several languages and several editions have been issued in the United States. A more recent and very important publication of his is a treatise on "Theoretical Elements of Electrical Engineering."

Through his intelligence, education and advanced views, Mr. Steinmetz naturally gravitated to this country and became associated with the General Electric Company, the greatest electrical concern in the world today, and in the carrying on of this vast enterprise he is, unquestionably, a very valuable factor.

Isaac H. Spoor was born in Albany County, N. Y., November 20, 1851. When ten years of age he came to Schenectady, where he remained for the next eleven years, and, upon attaining his majority, he learned the telegraph business, and was operator in the Grand Central depot in New York for six months.

Leaving New York, he returned to his native city, Albany, and took the position of bookkeeper with Chapin & Foster, dealers in pictures. In 1874 he went to Newtonville, and embarked in the grocery business on his own account. While at Newtonville he was postmaster for two years. He next went to Lishas Kill, where he was in the mercantile business for two years, after which he conducted a general store in Dunnsville for some time, and there he was postmaster for three and one-half years.

On October 15, 1881, Isaac H. Spoor married Jennie Hallenbeck, of Albany, N. Y. They have two children, Lulu and Anna.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Spoor went to Savannah, Wayne County, N. Y., where he was in the grocery business for one year, when he finally settled in Schenectady and established a grocery business, which he conducted for seven years. He then built a block and retired from business for two years, at the end of which time he embarked in the restaurant business, which he conducted for one year.

Returning to the grocery business, he was again engaged in that line for five and one-half years, after which he again withdrew from business and spent considerable time in traveling, including the Southern States and Cuba in his travels.

In August, 1901, he opened his real estate office, which he still conducts, dealing in city real estate generally, as well as looking after his own private interests.

Mr. Spoor's parents were John J. and Anna E. (Hallenbeck) Spoor. His ancestors on both sides were of Holland descent. His paternal grand-parents were Jacob and Hannah (Smith) Spoor, and his maternal grand-parents were Captain Tunis Hallenbeck and Margaret (Crounse) Hallenbeck.

Mr. Spoor has always been an enterprising and successful business man, and is to-day one of the substantial business men of the city of Schenectady.

Bernard Whyte was born in Ireland, March 3, 1834, and was the son of James and Catherine (Gannon) Whyte. After his school days he was engaged in farming in the old country until July, 1860, when he came to the United States. He first settled in Albany and remained there a few years before coming to Schenectady. In 1865, he came to this city and was employed in the Schenectady Locomotive Works for twenty-five years. At the expiration of that time he embarked in the grocery business, which he still conducts. Mr. Whyte is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, and was a member of the Board of Education for a term.

On October 15, 1863, Bernard Whyte married Mary Maloney and they have two children, Mary Ann and Rosa.

RICHARD T. LOMASNEY, ESQ.—The Bar of Schenectady includes many brilliant lawyers, jurists and judges, and among them a high and honorable position is occupied by the subject of this sketch, who is thoroughly representative of what may fittingly be called the younger circle of Schenectady's representative men.

Richard T. Lomasney was born in Schenectady, N. Y., October 2, 1859, and received his preliminary education in St. John's Roman Catholic School, and the Union Classical Institute of his native city, graduating from the latter institution with honors in the class of 1876. He subsequently entered Union College, and after a creditable course, was graduated from that old and well known institution in the class of 1881. Immediately after graduating he took up the study of law in the office of Judge S. W. Jackson, and was regularly admitted to the Bar in September, 1883.

On January 1, 1884, Mr. Lomasney was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court, and held this, his first political office, until 1892. In 1886 he was the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, but Schenectady was then, as now, Republican. In 1892 he was appointed State Bank Examiner and, at the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Schenectady and opened his law offices in the Ellis Building, subsequently removing to his present location in the Veeder Building on State street, where he has succeeded in building up a fine legal practice, and has made for himself a respected name in the legal profession. He does a general law business and practices in all the courts of the city, county and state, and, through his success as a lawyer and his ability as a counsel, he has built up an extensive clientile.

In 1894 he was the delegate of his party to the state convention that nominated Governor Flower, and has since been a delegate several times. He stands high in the councils of his party in Schenectady, and his voice and opinions are always sought on questions and occasions of any importance.

Richard T. Lomasney married on April 29, 1886, Annie Tempany, daughter of ex-Alderman Tempany, and they have a family of four daughters.

Mr. Lomasney is a member of St. John's church and of the A. O. H., and was for some time president of the local organization. He was the county delegate from this organization to the national convention of the order, held at Hartford, Conn., in 1890.

It is not only because of his position in legal, political and social circles that Mr. Lomasney is entitled to ample recognition in a history of his native county, but also because he takes an intelligent and active interest in everything tending to the progress and advancement of Schenectady.

JOHN WIEDERHOLD & CO.—This house was established about a quarter of a century ago by John Wiederhold and Charles S. Washburne, and its record has been one of unbroken success and prosperity. This establishment is one of the notable manufacturing houses of Schenectady, and they make ladies' and childrens' underwear. The trade of the house extends all over the United States, and the quality of its goods is not excelled by that of any other house in the world. They employ about 500 hands.

Mr. Wiederhold is a native of Germany and Mr. Washburne is a native of the state of New York. Both are enterprising and successful business men, and the great industry which they represent is an important factor in the business and commercial life of the city of Schenectady. A house like this is a benefit to the reputation of a city, abroad as well as at home, and their goods make a market for themselves because of their quality, excellence of workmanship and lowness of price, and naturally attract attention to the place where they are manufactured.

WILLIAM STOOPS was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1825, and came to America and settled in Schenectady, N. Y., in the year 1849. He worked at his trade, that of tailor, until 1864, when he opened a business of his own, which he has since conducted. Mr. Stoops is a thorough mechanic in his line and has, throughout his long career, built up a high reputation, both for good work and honorable business methods.

HENRY R. YATES, chief of the Schenectady Fire Department, is a son of Charles M. and Mary (DeForrest) Yates, and was born in the city of Schenectady, February 27, 1870. After receiving a thorough public school education, he took a course in the Trinity Military Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887.

After leaving college, Henry R. Yates took a position in his father's furniture store, and remained there in that capacity until the business was closed out in 1899. In September of that year he was appointed chief of the Schenectady Fire Department, which position he has filled with such ability and public satisfaction that he is still in office.

On November 20, 1890, Henry R. Yates married Julia, daughter of Daniel Thomas, and they have one son, Edward Yates.

Mr. Yates is a member of the Order of Elks, of the Red Men, of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M.

He has always taken a lively and active interest in the public affairs of the city of Schenectady, and represented the second ward at the Council Board for a period of four years.

HIRAM PEARSON was born in the city of Scranton, Pa., September 22, 1862. He is a son of William Anson and Margaret Pearson. He was educated at the Scranton High School, from which he graduated in the class of 1878. After leaving school he learned the trade of machinist and was in the employ of the Dixon Manufacturing Company for a period of five years, after which he became foreman in the Boies Steel Car Wheel Works, which position he filled for four years, after which he was made assistant superintendent and remained with this company in that capacity for four years more.

In 1894 Mr. Pearson came to Schenectady and entered the service of the General Electric Company as draughtsman. After working two years in the draughting room, he was made chief engineer of the power house, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Pearson is a prominent Mason and is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., Bloss Council No. 14, St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, and the Oriental Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Troy, N. Y.

On January 5, 1885, Hiram Pearson married Tillie M., daughter of John G. and Caroline Sailer. They have five children, namely, Margaret Irene, William Anson, J. Sailer, Harold Austin and Helen Cordeaux.

JOHN S. WEEKS was born in the city of Schenectady, July 4, 1863. His parents were John S. and Elizabeth (Glenn) Weeks. His mother's father was Simon Glenn. John S. Weeks was educated in the Union school of his native city and worked for the New York Central Railroad Company as fireman for six years. He began firing in 1878, and in 1884 became an engineer on the road. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and also of the Royal Arcanum.

John S. Weeks married Ella Grey, daughter of Henry and Mary (Maser) Grey. They have two children, Elizabeth and Mary.

STEVENSON BROS.—The business of Stevenson Brothers, plumbers, was established in 1875 by William R. Stevenson. In 1876 he admitted his brother, Charles D., into partnership, and the present firm name of Stevenson Bros. was adopted, and under it the business has been carried on ever since. They occupy premises 117x40 feet, three stories high, and also have another store across the street 98x30 feet, two stories high. They employ about twenty-five people and their business is not only one of the largest of its kind in Schenectady, but in this part of the state.

William R. Stevenson was born in Saratoga County in January, 1856, and his brother, Charles D., was born in the same county in January, 1851. They are both enterprising and honorable business men.

THEODORE STEBBINS was born in Waterloo, Iowa, April 23, 1865. He was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which institution he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of S. B. Since that time he has been in the employ of the General Electric Company in Boston, New York, Chicago and Schenectady. He came to Schenectady in 1894, and has resided here permanently since that time. Mr. Stebbins is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and his entire professional life has been in connection with the General Electric Company, its predecessors and allied interests.

MILTON G. PLANCK, M. D.—One of the best known and most successful physicians of the city of Schenectady, was born in the town of Sharon, Schoharie County, N. Y., February 4, 1842. After receiving a sound common school education, he was prepared for college at the seminaries of Fort Plain and Cazenovia, and entered Union College in 1863, being graduated therefrom, after a highly creditable course, in the class of 1867, with the degree of A. B.

Immediately after graduating he entered the office of Dr. A. M. Vedder for the study of medicine, and remained in this office for three years; but, during the winter months of that time, he attended lectures in the medical department of Columbia College, and received his degree of M. D., from that college in March, 1870. He then opened an office of his own in Schenectady, and began the regular practice of his profession, in which he has built up the reputation for being one of the most skillful and successful practitioners of the city or county.

He is a member of both the Schenectady County Medical Society and the New York State Medical Association, and also of the college fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. He has held the offices of county and city physician, and has held the office of county coroner for two terms.

In addition to his medical profession, Dr. Planck has given a great deal of time and attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and has contributed many able articles on this subject to agricultural and

other publications. He has given particular attention to the development of the special branch of this industry which is located at Rome, N. Y.

In June, 1871, Milton G. Planck, M. D., married Elizabeth A., daughter of Stephen and Elanor (Livingston) Livingston of Johnstown, N. Y. They have had four children, namely, Nellie L., Irena D., wife of Harry Hissong, auditing clerk to the paymaster-general of the United States Army, and now at Manila, P. I., Bertha, (deceased) and Ida D. Dr. Planck's parents were Adam and Irena (Dunckle) Planck. His ancestors were Germans and came to the United States in 1810.

Personally Dr. Planck is a courteous and affable gentleman, and his success is due to this, as well as to the fact that he has always been a student as well as a practitioner, and has kept up with the rapid march of science in medicine and surgery which has characterized the last quarter of the century. He also takes a lively interest in the progress and welfare of the city of Schenectady, with whose affairs he has been intimately associated for the last thirty-two years.

William A. Warner was born in Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 7, 1850, and was the son of Martin and Margaret (Walton) Warner. He was educated in the district schools and remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to Albany and worked for the Hudson River Bridge Company until 1873. On July 7, 1873, he began firing on the D. & H. Railroad and remained with them in that capacity until 1879, when he was promoted to the position of engineer and ran an engine until February, 1901. He is now a machinist in the round house, and is a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

On September 12, 1876, William A. Warner married Mary Reagan. They have two children, Marguerite, now Mrs. Irving S. Williams of Schenectady, and Francis. Mr. Warner's ancestors were of German extraction and his wife's of American origin.

JAMES MCKINNEY was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1841. After his school days he learned the trade of cigarmaker, but shortly after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, 134th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. This was in 1862, and he served for three years, or until the close of the war. After the war he returned home and resumed his trade, in which he was engaged until 1890, when he embarked in the real estate business, which he has since pursued. Mr. McKinney is a member of Horsfall Post, G. A. R.

JANET MURRAY, M. D., C. M., was born in Peebles, Scotland, in 1860. Her parents were Ralph and Isabella (Kerr) Murray. She was educated partially in England and finished in Canada. She entered Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, 1887, finally graduating from the medical department of that institution in the class of 1891, with the degree of M. D., C. M. While attending college she was also connected with the offices of Drs. Irwin of Kingston and Embury of Belleville, Ontario.

In 1892, Dr. Murray located in Schenectady and began the regular practice of her profession, which she has successfully pursued for the past ten years. She is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society.

REV. WILLIAM H. WALSH was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., and received his secular education at St. Peter's Parish school, St. Michael's College of Toronto, and St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Md., graduating from the latter institution in 1890. He then entered St. Joseph's Theological Seminary of Troy, N. Y., from which, in 1895, he was ordained a priest. In that year he was appointed to St. Bridget's Parish, Watervliet, N. Y., his first charge. He subsequently officiated as chaplain in the Troy Hospital, and in 1899 came to St. John's Church, Schenectady, as curate, in which position he has since been laboring. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of all the church societies.

JOHN J. MCMULLEN, one of the young attorneys of Schenectady, was born in that city, January 15, 1877. He received his literary education in the public schools and the Classical Institute of Schenectady, and then entered the Albany Law School in the year 1900. He took the full two years' course and was graduated in June, 1902, with the degree of LL. B. In the next month (July) of that year, he was admitted to the Bar at Catskill, N. Y.

He began practice in Schenectady, acting as a clerk in the office of Hon. Austin A. Yates for about a year. He is still located in these offices.

Mr. McMullen is a member of the Alpha Zeta and Delta Phi college fraternities, of the Republican Club and the Spanish War Veterans. Upon the opening of hostilities with Spain in the spring of 1898, he enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and received his honorable discharge when the regiment was mustered out.

Mr. McMullen's parents were James H. and Catherine (Hagan) McMullen, both of whom are deceased. The family has lived many years in Schenectady and has always been highly respected, both in business and social circles.

WILLIAM WHITE was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 23, 1868, and is a son of Edward and Winifred (Plower) White. After his school days he learned the trade of machinist in the village of Herkimer, and then came to Schenectady, where he worked in a knitting mill for six months, after which he entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works where he remained for five years. He was employed as a steam-fitter in New Haven for three and one-half years, after which he took employment in the works of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, and is still connected with that company running a drill press.

While in New Haven, he married Mary E. Compton in 1894. Mr. White is a member of the National Order of United Workmen, of the Red Men, and of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. White's father was a soldier in Grant's army.

GEORGE G. WISE was born in Lyme, Grafton County, New Hampshire, in 1848. He is the son of George W. and Harriet M. (Gardner) Wise. His first business experience was in the retail meat business, in connection with which he was also in the droving business until 1890, when he moved to Mechanicville, N. Y., where he opened a meat market. This business he conducted for two years, after which he took a position with the S. & S. Company, with which he was connected for eight years.

Mr. Wise is a member of Mount Cube Lodge No. 10, F. and A. M., of Orford, N. H., and St. Andrew's Chapter, Lebanon, N. H. He was chief of police at Lyme, N. H., for seven years, and was tax collector for five years. His wife's maiden name was Ida F. Danfort, daughter of William F. Danfort. Mr. Wise's ancestors were English and his wife's Scotch.

P. THOMAS MARKEY, M. D., son of Thomas H. and Margaret (McGovern) Markey, was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., August 23, 1871. He graduated from the High school in the class of 1890, and then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of M. D.

Immediately after graduating, he opened an office at St. Regis Falls, N. Y., where he practiced for a few months, when he came to Schenectady and remained for a time. He then went to Wood Haven, Long Island, where he acted as assistant physician at Dr. Combe's Sanitarium, and where he remained for over a year. He next opened an office in New York City and practiced here for a year, but finally, in 1897, he returned to his native city and located permanently, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Markey is a member of the Franklin County Medical Society, of the Schenectady County Medical Society, of the New York State Medical Association, and also of the college fraternities Alpha Zeta and Phi Sigma Kappa. Dr. Markey married Rose Banker Barrett, June 6, 1900. Her parents were Thomas Barrett and Mary Elizabeth Barrett.

LOUIS NICHOLAS was born in Germany, September 12, 1862, and came to the United States and settled in Schenectady in 1880. Here he was first employed in the Schenectady Locomotive Works for eighteen months, after which he went to Green Island and worked in the D. & H. Railroad shops there for six months. From Green Island he went to the New York Central shops at West Albany, where he remained a year, after which he went to the Boston & Albany shop in East Albany, where he remained three years. At the expiration of this time, he went to Frankfort, N. Y., and was employed in the West Shore Railroad shops four and one-half years, after which he went to Syracuse, and had charge of the round house there for the New York Central Railroad for three years. He next went to Atlanta, Ga., and worked for the C. of G. Railroad for one year, when he went to Macon, Ga., to take charge of the round house there for the G. S. & F. Railroad, and remained in that position two years. In 1893 he returned to Schenectady and embarked in his present business. In 1901 he built the premises which he now occupies.

On June 12, 1883, Louis Nicholas married Sophia Bohrer of Schenectady, and they have three children living, Alfred, Amelia and John, and one child, Josephina, deceased.

JOHN WEBBER was born in Devonshire, England, November 27, 1842, and began to learn the trade of carriage builder when eleven years of age. In 1859 he came over to New York, where he worked at his trade for eight months, when he moved up to Albany, where he worked for about five years. He then worked at Troy for a year, after which he went to Saratoga, where he remained for three and one-half years. In 1870, he came to Schenectady, which he made his permanent home, and where he has since carried on his business.

On January 1, 1860, John Webber married Sarah M. Wanmer of Saratoga County. They have three children, Roy Webber, who lives in Chicago, Hattie, wife of C. W. Armburst of Chicago and George Webber.

John Webber's parents were Benjamin and Mary (Phillips) Webber. They came over from England in 1859, and settled on Washington avenue, Schenectady, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. Webber's wife died in 1885, and in 1886 he married Agnes Dugall, his present wife.

HERMAN C. GRUPE was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and was educated in the Union school of his native city. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1885. In the spring of that year, also, he went to Dakota Territory, and was admitted to practice in that state in June, following. He there began the practice of law and was appointed clerk of the District Court for Walworth County in July, 1886, and held that office until December, 1889; afterwards he went to Butte City, Montana, in July, 1890. In July, 1892, he came east and settled in Albany. In the spring of 1897 he opened a law office in Schenectady with Hon. Austin A. Yates, with whom he is still associated.

Mr. Grupe has been twice married. His first wife was Mary L. Apps, who died leaving one son, H. Louis Grupe. On April 20, 1901, he married Katherine C. Helling. They have one child, Everett Grupe. Mr. Grupe's parents were Deitrich and Mary Grupe. They were married in 1850, and were both Germans, coming to this country from the kingdom of Hanover. Deitrich Grupe came over in 1846 and enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War. Subsequently, in 1862, he enlisted and served in the War of the Rebellion. Herman C. Grupe is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Evangelical Congregational church.

J. LELAND FITZGERALD was born in Oswego, N. Y., August 9, 1858. He received his early education in the High school at Mechanicville, N. Y., and in Brunswick, Ga. He then took a course in Union College and graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1880. He took a post-graduate course in chemistry in 1881.

He was employed by a railroad company in Sinoloa, Mexico, from

1881 to 1883, and in 1884 was assistant engineer in the construction of sewers. In 1886 he was the engineer in charge of the construction of sewers in the city of Schenectady, and from 1886 to 1890 was occupied in the private practice of his profession as a sanitary engineer. During this time he constructed sewers and water works at Round Lake, Green Island, Greenbush and other places. From 1890 to 1891 he was city engineer for the city of Schenectady, and from 1891 to 1899, was again engaged in private practice as sanitary engineer in the construction of sewers and water works at Canton, Hoosick Falls, Tarrytown and other places. From 1899 to 1902 he was a second time city engineer for the city of Schenectady. Since that date he has again been engaged in private practice in Schenectady.

In 1888 Mr. FitzGerald was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In September of that year (1888) he married Grace, daughter of Benjamin Van Vrankin, of the city of Schenectady.

CHARLES G. MCMULLEN, M. D., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., February 2, 1874. He was prepared for college at the High school, from which he was graduated in 1893, and entered Union College, where he spent two years, and then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. After graduating he spent one year in the Albany City Hospital as Interne.

In 1899 Dr. McMullen returned to Schenectady, opened an office and began the regular practice of his profession, in which he has since been most successfully engaged.

He is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, of the Alpha Delta Phi and of the University Club.

On October 18, 1899, Dr. Charles G. McMullen married Frederica, daughter of John R. Bartlett, R. N., and Ellen (Walkem) Bartlett, his wife, of Plymouth, England. They have one daughter, Catherine E.

Charles G. McMullen, M. D., is the son of James H. and Catherine (Hagan) McMullen.

WALTER E. TALBOT was born in St. Louis, December 18, 1867, and received his preliminary education in Montrose, Pa., graduating from the High school when seventeen years of age. He then learned the art of photography, at which he spent three years' apprenticeship, after which he spent a year in each of the following places: Williamsport, Binghamton, Memphis, Birmingham, Ala., Lancaster, Pa., and Rochester, N. Y. In 1890, he came to Schenectady, and, in conjunction with S. O. Smith, formed the firm of Smith & Talbot, which existed for six months, when Mr. Talbot succeeded to the business which he has since conducted and which he has made highly successful. In 1890, he built the Talbot Block in which he has his studio, one of the finest and best equipped in the state.

In 1890, Walter E. Talbot married Cynthia Babcock of Montrose, Pa., daughter of Willis and Florence (Sweet) Babcock. They have one son, Sydney. Mr. Talbot's parents were Joel and Melgerette (Allen) Talbot. Walter Allen, an ancestor on his mother's side, was a pioneer in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Talbot is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar and of Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the K. O. T. M., and of the Red Men.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. PURMAN was born in Waynesburg, Pa., May 17, 1872, and was prepared for college in Washington, D. C., after which he entered Cornell University, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1895, with the degree of M. E. He then came to Schenectady and entered the employ of the General Electric Company, and is now employed in the Switch Board Department.

During the war with Spain Captain William M. Purman was in Porto Rico with General Miles, attached to the First Engineer Corps. He served from May, 1898, until October of that year. He is a member of the 36th Separate Company, N. Y. N. G., and of the college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta. His parents were James J. and Mary (Winthrow) Purman.

ALICE DUANE STEVENS, a teacher in Nott Terrace school, Schenectady, N. Y., is a native of this city, and she and her sister, Mary Vibbard Stevens, and brother, Edward Vibbard Stevens, are the surviving children of Henry Stevens, who was a native of Johnstown, N. Y., and who married Harriet Ann Vedder of West Milton, N. Y. She had two sisters, Mrs. Chauncey Vibbard and Mrs. Nicholas Swits, who lived in this city.

Henry Stevens was paymaster of the New York Central Railroad when his brother-in-law, Chauncey Vibbard, was first general superintendent of that road.

Miss Stevens' great-great-grandfather, on her father's side, was Lodewick Putnam, a major in the Continental Army, and brother of General Israel Putnam. Major Lodewick Putnam's daughter, Anna, married Miss Stevens' great-grandfather, Amasa Stevens, who was an Indian fighter and scout in the Continental Army, and on whose head Sir William Johnson set a price. Having been absent from his family eighteen months, he ventured to visit them, much against the wishes of his friends. He was discovered crawling through a window, was pulled out feet foremost by Indians, and burned at the stake; his wife, fleeing with her children, witnessed the scene from a distance. The baby in her arms is said to have been Henry Stevens, father of Lodewick Putnam Stevens, who married Anna Yanney of Johnstown, N. Y. They had six children of whom Henry Stevens was the youngest, and, through his mother, related to the present Yanneys, Edwards and Youngloves of Johnstown, N. Y.

The Stevens family came from the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and the Putnams from Salem, Massachusetts.

Miss Stevens' mother married, for her second husband, Joseph Younglove, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, a cousin of Henry Stevens. Henry Stevens died February 10, 1886, and Harriet N. Vedder, his wife, April 8, 1900.

Miss Stevens' mother, Harriet N. Vedder, was of pure Holland Dutch ancestry. Her mother, Eve Bradt, married Simon P. Vedder in 1796. Both were of Rotterdam, N. Y. They had eleven children, nine of whom grew up. Eve Bradt was born in the ancient brick house west of the first lock in Rotterdam, at that time owned

by her uncle, Jacobus Bradt, and now by the estate of the late Simon Schermerhorn. Eve Bradt's aunt, Angelica Bradt, married Daniel Campbell, from whom the late Daniel Campbell inherited the property by changing his name. Had Eve Bradt named her first born son Daniel Campbell, he would have had the property instead of the late Col. Campbell, but she gave the boy her father's name, Abraham, and named her second son Daniel Campbell, on account of which he received a small legacy while Eve Bradt Vedder herself, received 270 acres of land on which stood a hotel and three mills in West Milton, Saratoga County.

The Bradts descended from two brothers who came from Holland and were among Albany's first settlers; one, Albert Andriese, remained there and was the ancestor of those in Albany County. His brother, Arent Andriese Bradt, was one of the first proprietors of Schenectady in 1662, about which time he died, leaving a widow and six children. His wife was Catalyntje, daughter of Jacques Conielson Van Slyke. Samuel Bradt, with one of his children, was killed in the Schenectady massacre of 1690. His son, Captain Arent Samuelse Bradt, was the heir of his grandfather, Arent Andriese Bradt, and was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1745, and was a trustee of Schenectady from 1715 to 1767. He married Cathrina, daughter of Jan Pieterse Mabie. Their son, Abraham, was born December 13, 1727. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and married Sara, daughter of Frederick Van Patten, February 2, 1761. Their children were Aaron, Rebecca, Elizabeth, John, Frederick, Katherine and Eve. Eve Bradt was Miss Stevens' grandmother, who moved soon after she was married on the land inherited from her aunt, Angelica Campbell, at West Milton, N. Y.

Miss Stevens' grandfather, Vedder, descended from Harmon Albertse Vedder, one of the first settlers of Beverwyck (Albany) before the year 1667. He sold his house and lot on State street, between Green and Pearl streets, to Rutger Jacobson. In 1663, Harmon Albertse Vedder leased his bowery at Schenectady for six years for 500 guilders rent. In 1664, he, together with William Teller and Sanders Glen, petitioned Governor Stuyvesant to have their land surveyed in Schenectady.

Arent, son of Harmon Albertse Vedder, married Sarah, daughter of Simon Groot, and settled on the south side of the Mohawk river, opposite Hoffmans.

Philip, son of Aaron, was a lieutenant in the Revolution and married Margarita, daughter of Takerius Vander Bogart, December 1, 1770. Their children were Takerius, Simon P. (Miss Stevens' grandfather), Mary, wife of Frederick Bradt, and Eleanor, wife of Almon Horton. Takerius Bradt, as well as his brother, married Eve Bradt, daughter of Jacobus Bradt, and cousin of the other Eve Bradt, who was born in the house afterward inherited by her cousin, Eve Bradt, daughter of Jacobus. Simon P. Vedder was born in an ancient house on Front street, facing Church street.

The children of Simon P. Vedder and his wife, Eve Bradt, were Abraham, Angelica, who married Nicholas Swits, Campbell, Sarah, who married Dr. John Walls, Mary Ann, who married Chauncey Vibbard, Elizabeth, who married Robert Speir, Eleanor, who married Rev. Andrew J. Wylie, Harriet Ann, who married Henry Stevens and two who died in infancy.

PETER TYMESEN was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., July 19, 1861, and was the son of Eldred and Elizabeth (Groat) Tymesen. His mother was a daughter of Abraham Groat. Peter Tymesen was educated in the district schools and the Union school of Schenectady, and was a grocery clerk for eight years before embarking in that business on his own account. He conducted a grocery store for fourteen years, when he engaged in the ice business which still occupies his attention. Mr. Tymesen is a member of Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe No. 123, Independent Order of Red Men, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Ancient City Lodge No. 183.

On June 27, 1888, Peter Tymesen married Adriane Hegeman, daughter of David and Emma (Stevens) Hegeman. They have one child, Emma Elizabeth. Mr. Tymesen is a scion of one of the oldest families in the state. His ancestors, who were Holland-Dutch, settled in this country over two hundred years ago.

WILLIAM DOBERMANN was born in Germany, August 17, 1852, and came to the United States in 1869. He settled first in New York City, and remained there for several years. In that city he took up the business of catering, and after some time removed to New Haven, Conn., where he remained for five years, after which he went to Troy, where he was engaged in the business for six years, after which he spent two years in Albany and, finally, in 1893, he came to Schenectady, located permanently, and prosecuted his business of catering with such enterprise and success, that to-day he is the leader in his line in the city.

Mr. Dobermann is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., Bloss Council No. 14, R. & S. M., St. George's Commandery No. 54, Knights Templar and the Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. He is also a member of Schenectady Lodge No. 319, Knights of Pythias, the Rathbone Sisters, the Order of the Eastern Star and the German Club.

On April 28, 1883, William Dobermann married Charlotte Carrel, and they have one daughter, Marie T. Dobermann.

FRANK H. MOUNTAIN was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., May 17, 1860, but has resided in Schenectady since 1865. He received his preliminary education in the Classical school and entered Union College in 1880, where he remained for one year, when he entered the baseball profession and remained in it until 1887. He was in the railroad mail service for a time and, during 1887, was in the gents' furnishing business. In 1888, he entered the employ of the General Electric Company as a clerk, which position he retained for six years. In 1894 he was made chief of the Fire Department, which position he still occupies.

On March 17, 1885, Frank H. Mountain married Sarah Hosey, daughter of James and Jennie (O'Rourke) Hosey. They have four children, Martin James, Jennie, Rose and Raymond. Mr. Mountain's parents were David and Elizabeth (Condon) Mountain. They came from Ireland about 1847.

EDWARD OTTEN, son of Charles and Theresa (King) Otten, was born in Schenectady, February 20, 1856, and was educated at the German Catholic School. His first employment was in the spinning room of the Roy Shawl factory, where he remained four years. He then took up the cigarmaker's trade in the Baum cigar store, where he remained for two and one-half years, after which he was a clerk in the shoe store of John Consaul for four years. He next entered the employ of James Creig, with whom he worked for three and one-half years, after which he had a position in the Givens House (now the Edison) for three years. His next position was that of transfer clerk in the office of the American Express Company, where he remained two years, after which he entered the Jones Car Works to learn the trade of blacksmith, and remained there for four years. He then took a position in the Merchant's Hotel, where he remained for two and one-half years, after which he embarked in the liquor business on his own account, and in which he is still engaged.

On October 21, 1883, Edward Otten married Margaret, daughter of James and Bridget Bray. His wife died in 1884.

Edward Otten is a member of Cantuquo Tribe No. 361, Independent Order of Red Men, Court Cohennat No. 3,477, I. O. O. F., and of the Liquor Dealer's Association.

Mr. Otten's parents came from Germany to Schenectady in 1842, and his father died in 1863.

NICHOLAS D. PROPER was born in Schenectady, N. Y., October 20, 1849. He was educated at the Union school and worked as a moulder for eighteen years in a stove works, and at the Schenectady Locomotive Works. In 1885, he went into the ice business in company with W. V. Paterson, and later on succeeded the firm, and for twelve years successfully conducted the business alone. He then admitted his son, Miram H., into partnership under the firm name of N. D. Proper & Son, under which title the business is still conducted. They do a large trade and handle, on an average, 13,000 tons of ice per annum.

On February 18, 1872, Nicholas D. Proper married Harriet J. Van Der Moor, daughter of Adolph R. and Harriet J. (Hilderbrandt) Van Der Moor. They have two children, Miram H. and Adolph Richard. Mr. Proper's parents were William H. and Mahitable M. (Corl) Proper. He is a member of Schenectady City Lodge No. 186, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an enterprising and substantial business man.

CHARLES J. HAUBNER was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 19, 1865. In 1880, he came to America and settled in the city of Schenectady, where he completed his education. His first employment was with the Jones Car Works, where he remained for three years, after which he went to West Albany, and took a position in the New York Central Railroad shops, as a painter, and remained there for seven years. In 1890 Mr. Haubner opened his present business, which he has since continued.

On June 15, 1888, Charles J. Haubner married Catherine, daughter of Mathias and Christiana Tries. They have two children, Joseph, born February 26, 1892, and Carl, born July 18, 1895.

Mr. Haubner takes a deep interest and an active part in public affairs, and the progress and development of the city of Schenectady. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1897 he was elected to the Common Council from the fifth ward, and served until January 1, 1902. He was one of the instigators and promoters of the paid fire department for the city, and is a member of the Protection Hose Company, of the B. P. O. E., of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and of St. Joseph's Church. He is also a member of St. Francis Society and the National Order of Mohawks. He was appointed by Mayor Duryea a member of the committee to reorganize the Fire Department. He served as a member of the committee on roads and bridges, during his connection with which 150 miles of streets were paved. He was appointed chairman of the committee on lamps, and has also served on several minor committees.

Mr. Haubner's parents were John and Margaret (Miller) Haubner. They were native Bavarians, and did not come over to America.

Mr. Haubner has been more or less successful in business, and in 1900 he purchased his present property. In the same year he built his two-story building, 65x22 feet, which is one of the nicest places in the city.

HERBERT E. WALKER was born in Rockford, Illinois, February 11, 1868. His parents came east and settled at Sandy Hill, N. Y., when he was about three years old, and he was educated in the public schools of that place.

His first employment was in the capacity of a drug clerk and he studied pharmacy until 1899, in which year he opened a business establishment on his own account in the city of Schenectady. In 1902 he admitted his brother, William H. Walker, into partnership, and they have now the finest pharmacy in the city. It is known to everyone as the Walker Pharmacy. Both members of the firm are members of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows. They are enterprising, successful and popular business men. Their parents were George M. and Frances A. (Ashbury) Walker.

ORPHEOUS TRUMBLEY, son of James and Pernelia (Hibbard) Trumbley, is a native of Schenectady County, N. Y., and was born March 15, 1828. He was educated in the district schools and at the Herkimer Academy. After leaving school he was farming for five years in Herkimer County, N. Y., after which he took the position of fireman on the New York Central Railroad and continued in this occupation for seven years, after which he was promoted to engineer. He was an engineer in active service for forty-six years, after which he retired. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is one of the oldest members of the Brotherhood.

On January 4, 1853, Orpheous Trumbley married Anna Eliza Smith. They have one son, William A. Trumbley, who is also a locomotive engineer, and who resides at Bath-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Trumbley's ancestors were French and American. His wife's people were New Englanders.

WILLIAM H. WHITMYRE, Inspector of Plumbing for the city of Schenectady, is a son of William C. and Mary (Wortman) Whitmyre, and was born in the city of Schenectady, in May, 1866. After leaving school, he learned the plumbing trade and, after serving his apprenticeship, established the plumbing firm of W. H. Whitmyre & Company. He continued this business until 1899, when he was appointed to the position of Inspector of Plumbing, and on March 1, completed his third term in this office, a record which indicates the ability and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties.

In April, 1890, William H. Whitmyre married Louise, daughter of Christian Bowman. They have a family of three children, namely, Kittie, James and Ralph. Mr. Whitmyre's ancestors were Germans and his parents came to this country in 1850.

GEORGE F. TIGHE was born in Boston, Mass., October 8, 1869, and was educated at the High school in Boston, from which he graduated in 1882, the Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in 1889, and Harvard University, where he attended lectures in the Medical Department for two and one-half years. At that stage of his career he was appointed to West Point, where he remained four years. After leaving West Point he was assistant to Senator John Reade of Boston, who was an undertaker, for seven years. He was next associated with George Winterbottam of New York for three years in the capacity of assistant undertaker.

In 1889, Mr. Tighe came to Schenectady and opened an undertaking establishment on his own account. In February, 1901, he graduated from the Renonard Training School for Embalmers.

On September 9, 1892, George F. Tighe married Beatrice O'Hearn, daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Hearn. They have one son, Charles A. R. Tighe. Mr. Tighe's parents were Thomas and Norah (Duggan) Tighe. Thomas Tighe was the founder of Company G, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and supplied all the money necessary to equip the company during the War of the Rebellion. He also served through that war himself.

George F. Tighe is a member of the Knights of Columbus, is Chief Ranger of the Foresters, a member of the Red Men, treasurer of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, captain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the Woodmen, and is adjutant of the Uniformed Rank K. O. T. M. He is also a member of the Spanish War Veterans Association. He served nine months in Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War, and was eighteen months in the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. He was one of the first to enter the Spanish block house when the flag was lowered at San Juan.

H. E. Torrey—One of the most successful of undertakers in this part of the state is H. E. Torrey of No. 466 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. Previous to coming to Schenectady, Mr. Torrey had served in the largest undertaking and embalming establishment in the world, that of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company of New York City, where his experience as a practical embalmer, as well as in other lines of the profession, was wide and varied. Mr. Torrey is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Embalming, but in addition to this, spent a year in Bellevue Hospital of New York, where he took a special course in surgery. He has, therefore, had not only an extensive, but an excellent training for his business.

Mr. Torrey was born in North Bennington, Vt., and on March 8, 1902, married Harriet Sherman. Mrs. Torrey was born at Halifax, Vt., and received her early education in the schools of her native state. She also is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Embalming, having graduated September 1, 1901. Her parents were Hosea and Francelia Tyler.

Mrs. Torrey is the only practicing lady embalmer and funeral director in the county. They recently purchased a new ambulance which is the finest ever turned out by the manufacturers, James Cunningham & Sons, of Rochester, N. Y.

They are in every way equipped for carrying on the business of undertaking and funeral directing with the highest degree of success.

THOMAS PRENTICE was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, February 17, 1862, and was educated in the Grammar school of his native city, from which institution he was graduated in 1879.

After leaving school he took a position as doffer in a cotton mill at New Lanark, and remained there six months, after which he went to Stanmore, as page boy, which position he held for two years. He then took up the blacksmith trade, as an apprentice at Carloch, and remained there five years, after which he returned to his native city, Glasgow, and entered the employment of a firm of shipbuilders, working at his trade of blacksmith. Subsequently he worked in the Dobbs Locomotive Works, where he remained three years, after which he moved to Sheffield, England, where he was employed by the Thomas Firth Steel Company for six months.

For some time Mr. Prentice had been contemplating a trip to America, with a view to bettering his condition and prospects; accordingly, in 1884, he sailed for New York, and after arriving there secured employment with the Dry Dock Car Company, where he remained six months, after which he was a blacksmith for the Elevated Railroad Company for nearly two years. Leaving New York, he went to Paterson, N. J., and worked as blacksmith for the Rogers Locomotive Works for five years, three years of which he was assistant foreman of the blacksmith department. He next moved to Richmond, Virginia, where he was employed in the Locomotive Works as foreman for one year.

In 1895, Mr. Prentice came to Schenectady to take employment with the General Electric Company, and is now superintendent of the blacksmith shop in the works.

Mr. Prentice is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 219, I. O. O. F. and of the Schenectady County Republican Club, with which party he is affiliated, and in the success of which he takes an active and earnest interest. He also takes a deep interest in public affairs, and has achieved a high reputation as a public speaker, having taken the stump for his party on different occasions, and always with great success. On May 30, 1889, he attracted a great deal of attention because of an address delivered by him to the members of Post Horsfall No. 90, G. A. R. Not only was this address a masterly

effort, but it is also notable because Mr. Prentice was the first foreign-born American ever asked to address a G. A. R. post on Memorial Day. The Schenectady Daily Union devoted two columns to this address, and the entire press of the city gave it liberal and complimentary notices.

When President Roosevelt was a candidate for governor of the state of New York in 1898, he visited Schenectady on November 1 of that year, and Mr. Prentice made the address of welcome to him, on behalf of the workmen of Schenectady.

On September 1, 1887, Thomas Prentice married Ida V., daughter of Asa D. and Elizabeth (Sayre) Bennett. They have three children, Thomas, Edward Harper and Ida Vincent. His father was Thomas Prentice, who now resides in Newark, N. J. His mother was Janet (Bow) Prentice, who died in Newark, N. J.

Mr. Prentice is popular, not only with the workmen, but with all classes in Schenectady. He is a courteous and genial gentleman, and well deserves the success he has attained.

Clarence A. MacMinn, M. D., was born in Treadwell, Delaware County, N. Y., September 2, 1872. He graduated from the High school in Oneonta in 1891, after which he held a position in the postoffice for two years. He then entered the office of his uncle, Dr. J. A. Munson of Woodbourne, to study medicine, and in 1895 entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1898. After graduating he spent some time in the Willard Parker Hospital and also in Bellevue Hospital. In the fall of 1898 he came to Schenectady and began the active practice of his profession in this city. He is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society and of the K. O. T. M., and is examining physician for the ladies of the K. O. T. M. He is also a member of the University Club.

On September 21, 1898, Clarence A. MacMinn, M. D., married Antionette, daughter of Charles E. Smith. They have one son, Charles S. Dr. MacMinn's parents were Charles and Josephine (Munson) MacMinn.

EDWIN SCHERMERHORN was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., June 4th, 1862. After his school days he moved to Schenectady and entered the employ of Andrew McMullen, with whom he remained for two years, after which he was in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for three years. He next worked on the horse cars for a time, after which he was with S. R. James for about a year, when he took a position on the street railroad where he remained for five years. Leaving the street railroad, he was a clerk in the Aitken Tea Store for five years.

In October, 1899, Mr. Schermerhorn embarked in the insurance business on his own account, and, besides other interests, is now agent for the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company.

On March 2, 1885, Edwin Schermerhorn married Ida M. Smith, daughter of Judge David F. and Martha J. (Swett) Smith of Crescent, N. Y. She died November 6th, 1893, leaving two children, Charles V. and Olive L.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Schermerhorn married his present wife, Anna C. Smith, sister of his first wife. Mr. Schermerhorn's parents were Clinton M. and Ann E. (Fuller) Schermerhorn. He is a deacon in the English Lutheran church of which he has been a member for ten years.

ED. L. DAVIS.—It is to the architect that every edifice owes not only its beauty, but its substantial qualities which make it attractive and serviceable. Moreover, the history of a city is indicated to no small extent by the architecture of the different periods of its growth, and its commercial prosperity and enterprise is always crystalled in its architecture.

During the later and more flourishing days of the city of Schenectady has Mr. Ed. L. Davis played an important part in designing and superintending the structure of important edifices in this city, among them the residences of J. Bayard Backus, M. DeForest Yates, Robert J. Landon, William Faust, M. D., Edward E. Kreigsman, W. C. Mason, Wallace Schermerhorn, C. W. Bailey, Mason Hall,

Albert J. Levy and several public buildings, including the Kinum Building, Talbot Building, Burtiss Building, Empire Laundry Building, Allen Building, Empire Apartment Building, apartment house for Louis Faust, M. D., and the Schenectady County Almshouse.

He was born in the city of Schenectady, December 26, 1856, and was graduated from the High school in the class of 1874. After graduating, he was a drug clerk for Dr. A. Truax & Company for a period of six years, after which he conducted a drug business of his own for nine years.

In 1891 he took up the profession of architect, in which he has since been constantly engaged and in which he has become the acknowledged leader in Schenectady. Many of the best private residences of the city have been erected according to his plans and under his supervision, and not only has he played an important part in building up the new city, but he also takes a lively interest in the progress and advancement of Schenectady in every way.

He is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., Schenectady City Lodge, No. 319, Knights of Pythias, of the Red Men, and Lodge No. 480, B. P. O. E., and represented the second ward on the Board of Aldermen in 1902-03.

January 22, 1889, he married Harriet D., daughter of Jacob N. and Sarah A. (Van Patten) Vedder. His wife died in 1890, leaving one daughter, Harriet E.

Mr. Davis is of Welsh descent. His parents were James H. and Caroline A. (Clute) Davis.

George B. Teames, M. D., was born in Litchfield County, Conn., June 8, 1857. He entered Dartmouth College in 1876, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1880, with the degree of B. S. For the next three years he was engaged in civil engineering, and then began the study of medicine. After a time he again took up engineering and followed it for five years in the west.

In 1890, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, with the degree of M. D., and immediately after graduating, opened an office in New York, and began

the regular practice of his profession. He remained in New York City until 1898, when he located permanently in Schenectady, and has built up a large and influential practice during the four years of his residence here.

Dr. Teames is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, and during his residence in the west was elected to the office of County Surveyor in the state of Kansas. He also held the office of Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor in Idaho, to which he was appointed November 12, 1883.

In February, 1887, George B. Teames, M. D., married Elma Stamback of Richmond, Indiana. They have one daughter, Elma, born February 11, 1891.

Dr. Teames' father was George W. Teames, who was born in Albany County, N. Y., and died February 19, 1900. His mother was Julia A. (Bertrand) Teames. She was born in Saratoga County and was of French descent. Her grandfather, Bertrand, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Personally Dr. Teames is a courteous and affable gentleman, and although he has resided in Schenectady but a few years, he is already regarded as one of the leading physicians of the city.

Herman V. Mynderse, M. D., son of Barent A. Mynderse, M. D., and Albertine S. (Tenbroeck) Mynderse, was born in the house where he now resides on Liberty street, Schenectady, N. Y., May 29, 1861. After a thorough preparatory education, he entered Union College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1884. He then took a course in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887, with the degree of M. D. After graduating he spent a year in the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York City, after which he returned to Schenectady and began the regular practice of his profession in his father's office, which he has continued up to the present time.

Barent A. Mynderse, M. D., father of the subject of this sketch, was also a graduate of Union College and a member of the class of 1849; also of the Albany Medical College of the class of 1853. He

practiced medicine in Schenectady from the date of receiving his degree until the time of his death, October 2, 1887. He was not only a prominent physician, but was one of the respected men of his day in Schenectady. The Mynderse family is one of the oldest in Schenectady, and the name is one of the most honorable in the history of the place.

Herman V. Mynderse, M. D., is not only a successful and popular physician, but is also associated with the progress and development of the city of Schenectady. He was a member of the Board of Education for a period of eight years, and was president of the Board during the last two years of his service. He is also a director in the Mohawk National Bank.

JOHN WIRTENBERGER was born in Schenectady, July 25, 1870, and was educated at the Classical school. After leaving school he embarked in the grocery business, which he conducted for five years, at the end of which period he was burned out. A year subsequently, in 1901, he purchased his present business.

Mr. Wirtenberger is a member of the Red Men, the National Order of Mohawks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Keystone Club. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in the success of the party. He has always been a successful and highly respected business man.

In April, 1898, John Wirtenberger married Bertha Ruede of Watervliet. His parents were Jacob and Barbara (Smith) Wirtenberger. His father was born in Germany in 1832, and came to America and settled in Schenectady in 1850. His mother was also a native of Germany.

Mr. Wirtenberger purchased the property at the corner of State and Clinton streets, more familiarly known as the Old Corner, where he now conducts a first-class cafe. He also has the largest and best equipped pool and billiard parlors in the city. His father, Jacob Wirtenberger, was forty years in the same business in this city.

Colonel Robert Furman.—No story of Schenectady would be complete nor to an old resident at all satisfactory, without a record of the eminent services rendered in the closing years of the last century by Colonel Furman. Foremost in every enterprise that infused new blood and life into the city of his adoption, one of its best and most valued representatives in the Legislature, colonel of its regiment, promoter of the greater enterprises that awoke it from a slumber of half a century, he was for more than forty years a veritable headlight on the engine of progress. He lived to see the city in the younger growth of its wonderful development; it is to be deeply regretted that he cannot in the morning of the twentieth century realize that he builded better than he thought or knew.

Robert Furman was born in Franklin, town of Kirkland, Oneida County. His family were in comfortable circumstances. His father, James Furman, was an officer in the War of 1812, rendering brave and efficient service at Sacketts Harbor and along the northern frontier. The Colonel's early education was obtained at a classical academy in Mohawk, Herkimer County, and though not collegiate was thorough and complete enough to cause him in after life, with the accumulation of experience, to be recognized as a thoroughly well informed man. At the age of seventeen he came to Schenectady, whither his brother, Rensselaer, had preceded him and entered his store as a clerk. Attentive to business, honest and trustworthy, he attracted the attention of Myndert Van Guysling, a prosperous merchant, and was taken into his employ.

On December 2, 1857, he married Catharine Ann Van Guysling, the daughter of his employer, and before the death of his father-in-law, had established a firm and solid position among the energetic business men of the city.

Ostensibly a merchant, he was really a projector of enterprises, a restless but steady promoter of large and successful business ventures. Most all of the great manufacturing establishments of the city, that have followed the plant of the Locomotive Works in the middle of the last century, owe either their inception or present stability to his unceasing efforts in behalf of his adopted city. He was on the rolls

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of the attorneys of the state and United States Court, and his name appears a generation ago on the calendars of these tribunals.

But the role of merchant and lawyer though well sustained were, as were all of his avocations, subordinate to an unconquerable spirit of enterprise that was a boon to our city. It was a languid town when he came here. It was a city of abounding prosperity when he left it for the lovely resting place in Vale cemetery which he had done so much to create.

He first came into public notice as colonel of the 83d Regiment, and the organization and establishment of that regiment redounds to the credit of his loyalty and patriotism. He was to the last, of stern and uncompromising Democratic faith, but he was one of that grand host known as war democrats, and upheld always the flag and honor of his country, in whatever hands they were entrusted. Governor Horatio Seymour and Colonel Robert Furman were warm personal friends. Meeting one day in New York during the draft riots of 1863, the governor asked the colonel to raise a regiment. That, Mr. Furman at once acceded, and bent himself resolutely and determinedly to the work, is to his lasting credit. The guardsmen of today may look back with a superior, sometimes a supercilious smile at the old New York Militia, but then regiments were recruited for actual service for the front and his regiment was one that was well drilled and prepared to go to the seat of war at a moment's notice.

There was nothing encouraging to enlistments then—we were in the midst of disaster. The army in front was almost mutinous, for money, real money, was getting scarce and the faith that afterwards became unfaltering was weak in all this northern country. Secession was exultant in the south. Copperheads were crawling from their burrows in loyal states. Regiments were enlisted for active participation, with war in its bloodiest stages and the flag in the darkest of storm and half hidden by the shadow of defeat. The regiment went into service, was ordered to the Buffalo rendezvous to be equipped and sent to the front which was then on northern soil. The defeat of General Lee at Gettysburg and his retreat caused this order to be countermanded, but no one doubts that Colonel Furman would have lead his regiment into any service to which his country

called him. Let it be remembered that when the 83d entered into service to obey the call of the president nobody was playing soldier anywhere.

He was elected to the Legislature over Austin A. Yates by forty-eight votes, reversing a majority of five hundred of the year before. He is remembered as an ideal legislator. At first he was smiled at as absurdly chimerical, but when chimeras grew one by one into possibilities and probabilities, and came to the full fruition of accomplished fact, the city rang with applause. In his one term—he could never be induced to run again—he secured an appropriation of $30,000 for an armory at Schenectady, and paved the way for the superb structure that now buttresses the park with its stern and imposing architecture.

He got an appropriation of $30,000 for the survey of the Schenectady & Ogdensburgh Railroad, to run from here to Canada, and he astounded the state by obtaining a bill for the appropriation of $100,000 for an observatory at Union College. The Republican governor thought this was going too far and promptly vetoed the bill. Had the governor done the right thing, with the nerve of the assemblyman from Schenectady, that observatory would have been today a home and headquarters for the education of the astronomical world.

A beautiful tribute to his work and memory is contained in two unassuming acts of his which gave help to those who had no votes nor political influence—bills making appropriations to aid the warm-hearted women of the Old Ladies Home and the Sisters of Charity. The colonel could and did do many nice, quiet, unassuming acts of kindness like these in his busy, restless life; and there are many of God's poor living among us who will give their testimony to this today.

His work in behalf of this city can be most eloquently summed by the briefest and most unadorned statement of his deeds.

In conjunction with the late Colonel Campbell and Judge Platt Potter he was instrumental in organizing the Schenectady & Ogdensburgh Railroad for the survey of which, he and the congressman paid out of their own pockets.

Both of these public-spirited citizens, organized and paid for the survey of the Schenectady & Athens Road. Senator Stanford in the full tide of his business prosperity, united with him in a project to build a locomotive works under management of Peter McQueen, then one of the greatest locomotive builders in the mechanical world. Stanford invested $100,000. Financial reverses and his death caused the project to fall through. The struggling Edison Works of Guerck street, in New York City, made a bid for the plant. The price demanded was $45,000. But $37,500 could be raised and aided by Ex-Judge A. P. Strong and the Hon. John A. De Remer, the balance, $7,500, was raised.

He was one of the trustees of the Y. M. C. A., and gave $3,000 to its building fund.

Crescent Park was a sand heap. The colonel and Judge Platt Potter owned property on the south side and donated the land to widen the street. It is a poor little park now but beautifully located and the only free breathing spot in all the city, and these gentlemen gave all the resting place in town that a tired man can get in the city without being a trespasser.

He went after the great railroad promoter, A. R. Chisholm of New York, brought him here and induced him to come here and build our street railroad.

He died January 5, 1894, at his beautiful home corner Smith and La Fayette streets, at the age of sixty-eight; before the three score and ten that the Bible and Revised Statutes have prescribed as the normal limit of mental and physical vigor. His death was a serious loss, for he was, as we can now plainly see, a most valuable citizen. His end is said to have been hastened, if not caused, by a malaria that owing to insufficient or improper city drainage carried away many of his neighbors. If this is so, it did most unpoetical injustice to the man who had done all he could for the city whose atmosphere was at last his poison.

He left surviving him, besides his widow, four sons: Robert Furman, M. D., Van Guysling Furman, Hamilton Earle Furman and Harry Alonzo Furman, and one daughter, Katharine Ann.

In person Colonel Furman was a man of full habit, portly and

well preserved. There was nothing of the keen and wily look that romance gives to the successful capitalist. His manner and speech were open, frank and blunt and permeated with a sense of humor that was almost joviality.

He was unstintingly charitable to the poor, intensely sympathetic with the suffering, yet so unostentatious that few knew from whence came the sorely needed help. Merchants were directed to send abundant stores and from his own doors almost daily went relief to every worthy soul of whose trouble he knew.

He was a thorough business man all through, and if he was inexorable in the enforcement of that which was his right and due, he always unreservedly recognized and yielded to the rights of others. Many a man whose head is well above water in these calmer, better days, should, if he does not, speak kindly of the man who tided him over in the months and years of storm and panic.

He was the best and most amiable of neighbors, a husband and father whose business ability acquired a beautiful home and left a large competency. He was dearly loved, not alone by his wife and children, but by his family connections far and near, for he was kind, indulgent and generous to a fault with all. To the devoted affection which gave him in life the happiest of homes is added that reverence for his memory that is the best of all testimony to his warmth of heart.

A decade has passed since his death during which the resurrected city has made wonderful history. A magnificient superstructure has been raised on solid foundation. It is but justice to the dead, it is not invidious to the living, to say that among those who laid that foundation there is no name more prominent than that of Robert Furman.

H. Earle Furman was born in the city of Schenectady, March 12, 1872. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and at the Union Classical Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. He then entered Union College and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1894, with the degree of A. B.

Mr. Furman's father was engaged in the real estate business. He died in February, 1894, and H. Earle Furman succeeded him in the business, which he has since successfully conducted.

Mr. Furman's parents were Robert and Catherine A. (Van Guysling) Furman. In addition to being engaged in the real estate business, Robert Furman was also an attorney-at-law, colonel of the 83d Regiment and member of assembly 1868 to 1869.

H. Earle Furman is a member of the Alpha Zeta fraternity of the Union Classical Institute, and Chi Psi fraternity of Union College.

ROBERT FURMAN, M. D., son of Colonel Robert Furman and his wife, Catherine Ann (Van Guysling) Furman, was born in the city of Schenectady, May 5, 1863. He received his literary education at the public schools and Union College. He then entered the Albany Medical College from which he was graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of M. D. He subsequently took a post-graduate course and since 1892 has been engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City.

In 1891 Dr. Robert Furman married Frenek Dodd of New York City. They have one daughter, Consuelo. Dr. Furman is a member of the college fraternity, Phi Sigma Kappa.

CHARLES LIMMER was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., April 14, 1860, and is the son of Leonard and Mary (Shafer) Limmer. He was educated in the public schools of Cobleskill, N. Y., and for some time pursued the occupation of landscape gardener. Since 1884 his business has been that of florist. He came to Schenectady in 1901, and established himself in business as a florist, which he still conducts.

In 1897 Charles Limmer married Carrie Davis, of Cobleskill, N. Y. They have three children, Mildred Elizabeth, Charles Davis and Harold Leonard.

While in Cobleskill Mr. Limmer held the office of Overseer of the Poor from 1889 to 1893, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1898 to 1900.

DANIEL POSSON was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., April 24, 1861. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Becker) Posson. He was educated at the district schools and afterwards farmed for two years. He then moved to Greene County and worked in a mill for J. Dean for two years, after which he returned to Glenville for one year. He then entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for four years, when he took employment in the Wire Works and remained there for five years. He then went to Newburgh, N. Y., and worked in the wire business for six months, after which he returned to Schenectady and entered the General Electric Works, where he is still employed. Mr. Posson is a Republican in politics and is a member of Champion Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F.

On February 4, 1885, Daniel Posson married Alice L. Rothwell, daughter of Edwin and Eliza (Chapman) Rothwell. They have two children, Lizzie J. and Alice Lavina. Mr. Posson's ancestors were German and his wife's were English.

HINSDILL PARSONS was born February 10, 1864. After completing his common school education he entered Trinity College and graduated from that institution in 1884. He later entered the Albany Law School and graduated therefrom in 1885, and was admitted to the Bar of the state of New York in the same year, at Albany, N. Y.

In 1889, Hinsdill Parsons became patent attorney for the Walter A. Wood M. & R. M. Co., but left their employ in 1894 and became resident attorney for the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. In May, 1901, he was appointed general counsel and fourth vice-president of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Parsons is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Psi fraternities, with which he became associated during his college course.

In September, 1889, Hinsdill Parsons married Jessie Burchard at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

HON. FREDERICK EISENMENGER was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., March 21, 1849, and received his early education in the schools of his native place. In 1862 he left school and enlisted in the 134th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of Company B, and his father, who was a soldier in the same regiment, was a member of Company K. He served until the close of the war, and was with Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He received his honorable discharge June 10, 1865, after which he returned home and served an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he remained until May 2, 1882. Upon that date he was appointed Police Justice, to which office he was elected in 1883. He was re-elected in 1887, 1891, 1895, 1899, and in fact, has held the office continuously since his appointment in 1883, a record which speaks volumes for his high efficiency and public popularity in the discharge of his duties in this office.

In 1874 Judge Eisenmenger married Louise, daughter of Lewis and Louise Pepper. They have two children, namely, Frederick L. and Clara L. Judge Eisenmenger's parents were Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Lamann) Eisenmenger, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to the United States some time between 1840 and 1850. Ferdinand Eisenmenger served as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion and was killed in the Battle of Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.

Since the foregoing was written Judge Eisenmenger was elected mayor of the city of Schenectady, on November 3, 1903.

JAY CADY WEMPLE was born in Schenectady, N. Y., August 16, 1873. His parents were Edwin and Lillie (Banker) Wemple. He received his early education in the public and high schools of his native city, after which he spent one year in Union College and then took a commercial course in a business college, from which he was graduated in 1893. He then took a position with E. A. Thrall & Co., jewelers, in New York City, and remained with them for one year, after which he was employed for two years with Jay C. Wemple

& Co., of New York City, dealers in shades. He then took a position with the General Electric Company, being employed in experimental engineering work. In 1903 he became resident agent in Schenectady for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Wemple is a prominent Mason, being Past Master of New Hope Lodge No. 730, F. and A. M., a member of St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and of St. George's Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar, of which he has been captain-general. He is also a member of the A. A. O. N. M. S., Troy, N. Y., and has held the office of second vice-president of the Past Masters' Association of the 17th Masonic district. His school society is the Alpha Zeta.

In 1901 Jay Cady Wemple married Anna L. Teller of Schenectady, N. Y.

MATTHEW DAVIS was born in Germany in the year 1854 and came to Schenectady in 1862.

He was educated in the public schools and afterwards learned the trade of warper and was employed at Roy's Mills, manufacturers of shawls. He retired from active work in 1888. In 1878, Matthew Davis married Bernadina Sonnenberg of Schenectady, and they have a family of three daughters. Matthew Davis died in Schenectady in the year 1895. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a highly respected citizen and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

JAMES O. CARR was born in Manchester, N. H., and attended the public schools until 1889, when he began to work as a clerk for his father in the paint business. He was subsequently in the employ of John P. Squires & Co., Boston, Mass., and afterwards was connected with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

Mr. Carr is secretary and treasurer of the Schenectady Railroad Company, which position he has held since 1901. He is a member of the Mohawk Golf Club and of the Railway Benefit Association, besides being a prominent Mason. In the Masonic fraternity he is a

member of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., Manchester, N. H., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, Schenectady, N. Y., Bloss Council, Troy, N. Y., the Albany Sovereign Consistory and the A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y.

In 1895, James O. Carr married Sara E. Appel of Los Angeles, California.

PERRY T. HANSCOM was born in Sheffield, Vermont, July 17th, 1870. After a preparatory course at the Lyndon Institute, he graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Boston, He then took up electrical work at which he was engaged for the following two years.

In 1891, he entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Company at Lynn, Mass., remaining three years, and came to Schenectady in 1894, where he has since been with the General Electric Company, and is now assistant engineer of the power and mining department.

In October, 1897, Perry T. Hanscom married Etta Rogers, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. They have one daughter, Mildred. Mr. Hanscom's parents were Aaron and Lydia Hanscom.

Mr. Hanscom is a charter member of the Mohawk Golf Club.

JOSEPH PITTS was born in Germany, November 17, 1857, and came to the United States in 1874. He was first employed on a farm, but afterwards learned the baker's trade, which he began in 1880, and at which he was employed in Albany before he came to Schenectady in 1890. In this year he established a bakery in Schenectady, which he has since conducted.

On April 25, 1880, Joseph Pitts married Anna M. Kneiper, and they have a family of nine children, Joseph, Peter, Julius, Frank, George, Nannie, Anna, Marguerite and John. Mr. Pitts is a member of the Catholic church, the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association and the St. Francis Society.

ALFRED EDWIN GREGG was born at Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., September 28, 1860. His parents were James and Polly (Thomas) Gregg. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and the Classical Institute of his native city, after which he took a course in Rutger's College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. For six years he was a traveling salesman for C. Van Slyck, of Albany, after which he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, in 1892, being employed in the production department.

Mr. Gregg is a member of Schenectady Council No. 983, Royal Arcanum, and of the Ki Psi and Alpha Zeta college societies.

In 1885 Alfred Edwin Gregg married Elizabeth Meade of Schenectady. They have one son, Clarence Edward.

NICHOLAS I. TIMESON is a self-made man in every respect. He was born in Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 26, 1855, and spent his early boyhood days in attending the district school and doing chores on his father's farm.

At the age of twelve he started out to meet the trials of the world alone and went to Chicago, where he secured a position as driver for a showcase manufacturing company. In the evenings he attended night school. A few months of Chicago life satisfied him and he returned to Schenectady to find work with Chapman, the baker, then located at the corner of Ferry and Liberty streets. He remained in Schenectady about a year and then went on the New York Central trains as newsboy for the Union News Company. While in that position he saw an advertisement that Jacob De Forest, an undertaker, desired an apprentice. He answered and was accepted and from that time his career in the undertaking business dates.

For nine years he remained with De Forest and devoted himself to the study of embalming. Then he went on the New York Central for a short period as fireman, after which he entered the employ of Charles N. Yates & Sons, undertakers, with whom he remained twenty years, or until August 16, 1899. In that year, with Edward L. Fronk, he formed a copartnership and started in business for him-

Nicholas J. Tincow

self. The firm's parlors were first located in the old Schenectady Bank building. They are now at 134 State street and are fully equipped and complete in every particular.

Although Mr. Timeson is a graduate of several embalming schools, his knowledge has been largely acquired and perfected through practice and experiments. He has achieved some startling results in the art of embalming and some of the cases which he has handled have become historic in the annals of the undertaking vocation. In one case he embalmed a body after it had been in the casket for a year and made it appear as natural as on the day when life passed away.

Mr. Timeson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Red Men, Elks, Grangers, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Mystic Shrine and the Holland Society. He also served in the Home Guard and was a member of Company C, 83d Regiment, under Colonel Robert Furman.

Mr. Timeson has always taken an active interest in the National Embalmers' Association, having been a member for four years and held the office of first vice-president. He was elected president of the New York State Embalmers' Association at Syracuse, N. Y., September 16, 1903.

On July 8, 1874, Nicholas I. Timeson married Eva B. Teller, who died June 30, 1884, leaving three children, May, Roy and Millie. On November 18, 1885, he married Amelia Cramer. Mr. Timeson's parents were Nicholas and Jane (Van Patten) Timeson. His maternal grandfather, Nicholas Van Patten, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

JESSE L. PATTON was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., in March, 1870. After leaving school he took a position as clerk in a grocery store for W. P. Myers, in Amsterdam, N. Y., and there remained for two years. He next accepted a position as bookkeeper for Knox & Knox, shoe dealers, of Auburn, N. Y., and remained with them for four years. In 1893 he removed

to Schenectady and joined Mason W. Hall in forming the partnership of Patton & Hall, shoe dealers, which partnership still subsists.

In May, 1899, Jesse L. Patton married Rita, daughter of Peter and Emma (Gates) Van Vranker, and they have one son, Charles G. Mr. Patton's parents were Charles and Ellen (Newkirk) Patton. His grandfather, William Patton, came from Scotland in 1820, and settled in the town of New Scotland, Albany County, N. Y. Mr. Patton is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M.

The firm of Patton & Hall has become one of the best known shoe houses in this part of the state. They have a branch store on lower State street, and also one in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Adam F. Shaffer was born in Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y., October 19, 1866, and was educated in the schools of his native city. After his school days, he spent a year in the flour and feed business and then served an apprenticeship at the trade of stone-cutter. He worked on the state capitol for six years and spent six years in the south and west. He worked on the Vanderbilt mansion, Biltmore, North Carolina, and later worked in Chicago and Pittsburg. In 1893 he came to Schenectady and embarked in his present business in partnership with Newton J. Kellam under the firm name of Kellam & Shaffer. They are general street contractors and builders and deal extensively in cut stone. They have completed many important contracts and are now putting up a new library building in Schenectady.

In February, 1892, Adam F. Shaffer married Alice Carey, daughter of Judge John Carey and Elizabeth (Theetge) Carey of Chemung, N. Y. Mr. Shaffer's parents were Philip and Caroline (Knipp) Shaffer. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Sheridan Cavalry Troop and of St. George's Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Shaffer is building an elegant brownstone and brick house on upper Main street, the design of which is something new in architecture.

PETER MUNSON DOTY was born in Schenectady, March 25, 1846. His parents were Munson Smith and Eliza (Knowlton) Doty. He was educated in the Union school, after which he took up railroading and served as fireman for five years, after which he became an engineer on the New York Central Railroad. Leaving railroading he took a clerkship in the hat business with Van Horn & Son, and remained with them until 1875, after which he was a traveling salesman for Cottrell & Leonard of Albany, for one year. He owned a bakery on the corner of Union and Jay streets, Schenectady, for three years, after which he embarked in the hat business on his own account and, after twenty years of successful business, retired in 1900.

In 1874 Peter M. Doty married Lavinia Diment of Schenectady, N. Y. They have three children, namely, Daniel K., born in 1875; Bessie, born in 1879, and Leila, born in 1883. Mr. Doty is a descendant of Edwin Doty, who came over to America in the Mayflower in 1620.

Mr. Doty is a prominent Mason and is Past Master of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., Schenectady. He is also a member of Apollo Chapter No. 48, R. A. M., Troy, N. Y.; Bloss Council No. 14, Troy, N. Y., and Apollo Commandery No. 15, K. T., Troy, N. Y.; also of Delta Lodge of Perfection, Delta Council Prince of Jerusalem, Delta Chapter Rose Croix, Troy, N. Y.; Albany Sovereign Consistory and the A. A. O. N. M. S., Troy, N. Y., and of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He is also a member of Champion Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., Schenectady, N. Y.; is an ex-assistant chief engineer of the Fire Department, and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He served as Police Commissioner from 1882 to 1894, inclusive.

JOHN J. MOFFETT was born in Ireland, July 9, 1863. His parents were James and Julia (Dunleavy) Moffett. He received his early education in Ireland and came to America, settling in Schenectady in 1880. He entered the Locomotive Works and worked as a boilermaker for eight years, after which he became agent for the Granger

Brewing Company of Hudson, N. Y., and remained in this position until 1899. In that year he embarked in the coal, wood and feed business, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Moffett is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Haymakers and the Robert Emmet Literary Association. He is at present a member of the Board of Water Commissioners for the city of Schenectady.

In 1886 John J. Moffett married Ellen F. O'Brien of Cohoes, N. Y. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

Horace Wheeler Philbrook was born in Aroostok County, Maine, August 21, 1873. His parents were Ira B. and Emily (Tenny) Philbrook. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor, Maine; St. Paul's Cathedral School, Garden City, Long Island, and by private tuition until 1889. In that year he took up electrical engineering in the Edison General Electric Company, New York City, after which he took the students' course in Schenectady, completing his electrical studies in 1902. He is now employed in the production department of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Philbrook is a member of the Knights of St. John and Malta, the Ancient Essenic Order and the Schenectady County Republican Club, of which he is an active member. He is also an active political worker.

In 1897 Horace Wheeler Philbrook married Jessie Campbell of Schenectady. They have one daughter, Audrey.

Edward L. Haight was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 27, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and the Halfmoon Academy in his native county. He worked for some time in the lumber business for his father, and in 1889 went into the stone, brick and lumber business as a partner in the firm of Shear & Haight, and is still so engaged.

Mr. Haight is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, Schenectady, N. Y.; also of the A. A. O. N. M. S., Troy, N. Y.; the Albany Council, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Mohawk Club.

In 1882 Edward L. Haight married Ida Sickler of Halfmoon. They have a family of two children. Mr. Haight's parents were Henry L. and Mary E. (Van Benthuisen) Haight.

HON. A. J. QUACKENBUSH was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany County, N. Y., June 20, 1853. He was graduated from the Albany Business College in 1869, after which he entered his father's wholesale commission house in Albany, where he remained for four years. In 1874 he moved to Fuller's Station and engaged in the general freighting business which he continued until 1879, when he settled permanently in Schenectady.

In this city he continued the freighting business until 1889, when he sold out and accepted the position of eastern agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo. This position he still holds, and has become one of the most widely known and most popular man in his line in this part of the state.

Some time after becoming the eastern agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Mr. Quackenbush established the Excelsior Bottling Works, located at 314 to 318 South Centre street. He is the sole proprietor of this fine plant, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the state. He is a large manufacturer of carbonated water and soft goods, and his motto is: "Not how cheap, but how good." He is an active, enterprising and successful business man and gives his personal attention to his trade, so that his customers are always assured of receiving satisfactory goods.

In politics, Mr. Quackenbush is a Democrat and takes a warm personal interest in the welfare and progress of the city of Schenectady. He is active, not only as a worker, but in the councils of his party, and has been elected to the city council on several occasions, besides

having represented Schenectady County three different terms in the state Legislature. He was also the candidate of his party for senator and was defeated by only a small majority, although this district is heavily Republican.

Mr. Quackenbush is a courteous, genial gentleman, noted for his honorable methods and square dealing, both in business and politics, and is justly entitled to the high reputation which he enjoys. He is identified with about all the leading societies in the city, among which may be mentioned, New Hope Lodge No. 730, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and Lodge No. 480, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, SENIOR, AND THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS—George Westinghouse, Senior, the founder of the works in Schenectady, N. Y., bearing his name, and father of the inventor of air brakes for railroads, was born in Pownal, Vermont, in the year 1809. After spending a few years at farming he soon saw that no material progress could be made in the raising of small grains, unless there were devised some method for threshing out the grain, which would be more rapid, more thorough and more available under the varied conditions of the crop, than the flail. He saw that when this was accomplished, the acreage of sowed grain could become unlimited and that thereby the farmer would be enabled to derive greater revenue from outside markets. Mr. Westinghouse then began to build machines for threshing grain and established himself, first in the town of Florida, in Montgomery County, N. Y., and soon removed to Central Bridge in Schoharie County, where he built up an extensive business. In 1856, needing larger facilities, he removed to Schenectady and established these works, and with the co-operation of his sons, there has been built up and established a large and extensive business.

Mr. Westinghouse retired from active business shortly before his death which occurred in the year 1884, he having seen the fulfillment of the ideas which he conceived a half century before, and leaving sons fully capable to continue the work which he had begun.

He was a man of sterling qualities, of strong convictions, and was singularly firm in his adherence to principle. Weighing carefully whatever questions were presented to his mind, whether of a public or business nature, nothing but an absolute conviction of error of judgment could swerve him from the path he had marked out as that of duty. His word once pledged was sacred, and he died possessing the entire confidence of the community in which he lived.

The early threshing machines made by Mr. Westinghouse were quite crude affairs, and consisted merely of a drum or cylinder having teeth and revolving against a concave also having teeth. These machines were intended only to thresh the grain out of the straw, separating it from the straw being left for hand manipulation. However, he quickly saw that an apparatus could be attached to and worked in conjunction with this crude threshing machine, whereby, with power derived from a horse tread-mill which he also devised in connection, the grain could be threshed out of and separated from the straw by one machine, and with horse power, thus materially increasing the capacity. Even then the threshed grain had still to be cleaned of chaff by a hand machine known as a fanning mill, so pursuing his inventive ability still farther he attached shaking sieves and a wind blast to the thresher and shaker and called it a winnower, which virtually contained all the elements that are in the modern threshing machine.

The field was growing with rapid strides, the acreage of small grains was increasing yearly at an enormous rate and larger machines were demanded. This required more power than could be produced by horse tread powers, and Mr. Westinghouse then brought out his lever horse power, operated by as many as twelve horses which traveled in a circle attached to the ends of levers, thus operating a system of gearing and generating power.

But at the close of the Civil War the agricultural development of the country advanced with such bounds that horse powers were relegated to the past and larger threshing machines with numerous labor-saving attachments were made, and to run them, the Westinghouse steam engine was built. At first these engines were drawn from job to job by horses, but soon their size became so great that the steam

power was used to propel them and at the same time haul the threshing machine. So great is the demand for capacity in these days that this company now build threshing machines capable of threshing as much as seven thousand bushels of oats in ten hours, and which will clean and weigh or measure the grain ready for market. Such machines are equipped with self-feeders, pneumatic straw carriers, etc., and the steam engines operating them develop as high as forty horse power. The threshing outfits are owned by threshermen who go from farm to farm and thresh for a certain price per bushel, according to the kind of grain or seed and the size of the job.

The manufactures of this concern are in use in both hemispheres and they employ at their works from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men, and their works have been in continuous operation in Schenectady since 1856.

JOSEPH RUSS was born in England, February 12, 1862, and is the son of Simon and Mary (Best) Russ, who brought him to the United States when he was eight years of age. They located in Watervliet, Albany County, and Joseph Russ was educated in the Watervliet schools and the Schenectady Business College. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Watervliet and in 1886 came to Schenectady and worked two years for Albert Fillion. He then opened a shop of his own on State street, which he conducted for two years when he bought out Mrs. Fillion, and has since conducted the business of blacksmith and carriage-maker at the old stand.

Mr. Russ is a member and Past Grand of Champion Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., of the Schenectady Tribe of Red Men, of Court Cohannet, Independent Order of Foresters and of the Firemen's Association. He was a volunteer fireman for five years. He is also a member of the Order of Sons of St. George, George Stephenson Lodge No. 318. Mr. Russ is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in public affairs.

On April 29, 1885, Joseph Russ married Mary A. Knight, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Knight. They have three children, Herbert S., Myrtle and Raymond M.

CHARLES S. PHILLIPS was born on Long Island, August 22, 1858, and received an academical education, graduating in 1876.

After leaving school he served a four years' apprenticeship at the trade of machinist in the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, Pa. He remained with the Baldwin's for a period of eighteen years altogether, occupying successively the positions of machinist, assistant foreman and traveling engineer. In the capacity of traveling engineer, he was sent to all parts of the world to deliver and set up engines, and thus gained not only much valuable knowledge in connection with his business, but also of the outside world.

In 1894 Mr. Phillips came to Schenectady and entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he was employed until 1896, when he accepted a position with the General Electric Company, as assistant foreman, for six months. At the end of that time he was made foreman in the Marine Engine Department, which position he now holds.

In 1887 Charles S. Phillips married Anna Mahery, who died nine months later. On June 15, 1895, he married Zada Smith. His parents were Daniel Y. and Martha E. (Corwin) Phillips.

Mr. Phillips is of Welsh descent, and is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M.

MELVIN T. REYNOLDS was born in the town of Thurman, Warren County, July 4, 1860. After his school days he learned the trade of carriage-maker at which he worked for seven years in Glens Falls. For the next twenty-one years, or up to the present time, he has been engaged in the carpenter business and for the last ten years has been a contractor.

He came to Schenectady in 1887 and has been a factor in the activity of the building trade during the recent years of the city's growth.

On October 8, 1881, Melvin T. Reynolds married Mary McElroy, daughter of John and Anna (Farrar) McElroy. Mr. Reynolds' parents were Joseph and Mary (Pelletier) Reynolds. His father's people were New Englanders and his mother's were French.

ARCHIBALD C. PICKFORD was born in Schenectady, May 20, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Union College. After leaving college, he was collector upon the Albany Day Line of boats for three years, after which he took up the study of law, which he continued for one year. In 1893, he took charge of his father's meat business, which is still conducted by the firm of Pickford Brothers, his partner being William D. Pickford.

On December 10, 1895, Archibald C. Pickford married Emma Heatley, daughter of Philip and Mary (Hutchinson) Heatley. Mr. Pickford's parents were William D. and Elizabeth Pickford. His mother died in January, 1894, and his father in August, 1893.

Mr. Pickford is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., and of the Phi Delta Theta Society.

Mr. Pickford has two brothers and one sister, namely, Edward P., M. D., of Washington, D. C., William D., his partner, and Phoebe, wife of Morris Blair of Schenectady. The family is of English descent and came to Schenectady in 1821.

WALTER J. RICKEY was born at Athol, Worcester County, Mass., January 7, 1871. He graduated from the High School in 1888. During the two succeeding years he was connected with various kinds of manufacturing work. In 1890 he attended the Mount Hermon School, and in 1891 entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he took a course in mechanical engineering, and was graduated in 1895. After leaving college, he entered the employ of the T. & B. Tool Company of Danbury, Conn., where he remained for two and one-half years, and was their assistant-superintendent when he left their service. In 1897, he entered one of the manufacturing departments of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, of which department he is now the head.

On June 27, 1901, Walter J. Rickey married Grace, daughter of Hon. Judson S. and Emily A. (Pierce) Landon of Schenectady. Mr. Rickey's father was George W. Rickey and his mother Jane A. (Flint) Rickey. Mr. Rickey is a member of the Mohawk Golf Club and of the General Electric Engineering Society.

ROBERT S. ROSS was born in Schenectady, N. Y., April 4, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. After his school days he learned the trade of machinist in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he was employed for twenty-one years. For the last thirteen years he has been an employee of the General Electric Works.

On February 15, 1885, Robert S. Ross married Eleanor Scullen, daughter of James and Ellen (Keys) Scullen. They have three children, Robert S. Jr., Genevieve and Esther. Mr. Ross' parents were Duncan and Eleanor (Service) Ross, and he is of Scotch descent. He is a member of the Order of Red Men and of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM M. RIKER was born in Columbia County, N. Y., January 16, 1819. He was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1852, when he settled in Schenectady and formed a partnership with William Palmer in the hay and straw business. This partnership continued for five years, when Mr. Palmer retired and his place was taken in the firm by Nicholas Schermerhorn, and they conducted the business for two years. Mr. Riker then bought his present farm and followed gardening for a number of years. In 1900 he sold part of this farm, now known as the Boulevards, to the Briggs Company.

On November 27, 1847, William M. Riker married Eliza Dedrick. His parents were Joseph and Catherine (Clapper) Riker.

CHARLES F. PETERSON was born in Stockholm, Sweden, September 6, 1866, but has resided in the United States since 1884. He was employed as a manufacturer of jewelry in the old country, and when he came to New York he entered the employ of the General Electric Company. He came to Schenectady in 1897 with this company and is now foreman of the Mica Department, in which 400 people are employed. In April, 1888, Charles F. Peterson married Edith Tinnerholm, who is also a native of Sweden. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Order of Red Men and of the Protective Home Circle.

WILLIAM RYAN, son of William and Mary (Enright) Ryan, was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., January 10, 1861. After leaving school, he went to work in the freight house at Ballston for the D. & H. Railroad Company, after which he was a brakeman on the same road for a year. He then became a fireman, and after six years' experience in that position became a locomotive engineer, and has run an engine on the road ever since. It is a peculiar fact worthy of note that Mr. Ryan has not, during his life, drawn a cent of money from any one except the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company.

In 1883 Mr. Ryan moved to Schenectady from Ballston and on February 6, 1889, he married Anna M. Brady of Schenectady. They have three children, Mary E., Julia and Anna E. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

PATRICK MCDERMOTT was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in January, 1843. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Conroy) McDermott, who came to America in 1848 and settled in Schenectady, so that Patrick McDermott was educated in the public schools of this country. After leaving school he worked for seven years in a shawl factory, after which he entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and there learned the trade of boilermaker, at which he worked until 1873. In that year he went to West Albany and worked in the railroad shops until 1876, in which year he went to Peru, South America, where he held a government position for four years. Returning to the United States he worked in the railroad shops at West Albany until 1885, when he embarked in the meat and grocery business, in which he is still engaged.

In 1882 Patrick McDermott married Anna Kane and they have five children, namely, Mary, Leo, Anna, Genevieve and John F.

Mr. McDermott is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and was for a long time connected with the Schenectady Fire Department, having been at one time assistant engineer.

Rev. Father John L. Reilly was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., in May, 1853. He began his studies in the Christian Brothers' Academy in his native city, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1868. He then entered Niagara University from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was subsequently conferred upon him by this university. After leaving Niagara he entered the Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y., and was ordained a priest in 1876.

After his ordination, he worked among the mission churches in northern New York until the fall of 1876, when he was appointed curate of St. John's Church in Syracuse, N. Y. Later he became curate at the Cathedral in Albany and in 1878 he spent some time in Europe. Returning from Europe, he resumed his position as curate in the Cathedral at Albany. In 1882 he became secretary and chancellor of the diocese, but in the fall of that year he went to Casenovia as pastor of the church there. In the spring of 1885 he returned to Albany and again became secretary and chancellor of that diocese. In January, 1886, he came to Schenectady as pastor of St. John's Church, where he has since ministered.

Father Reilly is a member of the Board of Managers of Ellis Hospital, of the Humane Society, of the Knights of Columbus and of all of his church societies. His parents were John and Rose (O'Neill) Reilly.

The pastors of St. John's Church since it was founded under Rev. Charles Smith of St. Mary's Church, Albany, were the Reverend Fathers Kelly, McCloskey, Falvey, McGeough, Clark and Scully, the last named being the predecessor of Father Reilly.

The first church building of St. John's Church was a small frame structure near the Mohawk Bridge on Washington avenue, where Father Smith of Albany occasionally officiated. This was used until 1839, when a very commodious building was erected on Franklin street. This was used until recently when the splendid new church edifice was erected through the efforts and under the direction of Father Reilly.

HENRY A. MILLER, son of Charles A. and Eleanor (Lighthall) Miller, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., December 29, 1852, and received a sound education in the public schools of his native city. His first active employment after leaving school was in the capacity of a newsboy on the old Rensselaer & Saratoga Railway. He then went to Schenectady where he served an apprenticeship at the tin and coppersmith's trade, at which he worked for five years. He was next employed as a fireman on the New York Central Railroad, where he remained until 1879, in which year he received an engineer's certificate. He has since followed that occupation on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and bears a splendid reputation for the fidelity and ability with which he discharges the important duties of his position.

Mr. Miller is a member of Dorpian Division No. 172, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has filled all the chairs of that order. He is also a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On August 3, 1875, Henry A. Miller married Anna E. Wolf and they have a family of three children, Eleanor B., William W. and Dorothy S.

CHRISTIAN L. STAVER was born in Germany, July 29, 1863, but was brought to the United States by his parents in 1866, and was educated in the schools of Boonville, Utica and the Union school of Schenectady. His first business occupation was in the capacity of clerk for Ernest Steinfuhrer, with whom he remained two years. He then took up the trade of machinist in the Locomotive Works and remained there for five years. In 1888 he entered the employ of the General Electric Company as machinist, and is now foreman of the power and mining department.

On October 9, 1884, Christian L. Staver married Anna Simpson, daughter of Thomas and Rachael (Van Der Bogart) Simpson. They have a family of six children, namely, Elizabeth, Florence, Lewis, Thomas, Minnie and Esther. Mr. Staver is one of the police commissioners of the city of Schenectady.

CHARLES SCHLANSKER, son of Christian and Mary (Roderfelt) Schlansker, was born in Germany, November 15, 1853. He was educated in the schools of his native country and worked on his father's farm until 1871 when he came to the United States of America. In this country he followed farming for a year and one-half, when he removed to Schenectady and took up the trade of boilermaker in the Locomotive Works. He has remained in the Locomotive Works ever since he first entered them and now holds the position of night foreman.

In May, 1876, Charles Schlansker married Mary Cerockemeyer, who is also a native of Germany. They have four children, Edward, William, Henry and Mary. Mr. Schlansker is a member of the German Benevolent Society and of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an honest, industrious and upright man and has a host of friends in the city of Schenectady.

THOMAS H. REEVES was born in England, April 12, 1830. He was educated in England and came to Schenectady in 1852. He began the active duties of life in this city as a clerk for William McCamus & Company, with whom he remained until 1874, when Mr. McCamus retired and the firm of T. H. Reeves & Company was formed. This company carried on the business until 1892, when the stock company known as the Reeves-Veeder Company was formed, with Thomas H. Reeves as president. This is now one of the large department stores in the city of Schenectady, and is favorably known over a wide range of territory outside the city. To Thomas H. Reeves, who was the founder of this business, is largely due the credit of the great success of this enterprise.

On November 27, 1854, Thomas H. Reeves married Elizabeth A. Van Voast, who was born April 13, 1833. They have a family of three children, Edward H. Reeves, who is an engineer on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Ella, who is the wife of Harvey R. Henry of Vermont, and Frank P. Reeves, who was a member of the Reeves-Veeder Company, now the Reeves-Luffman Co.

JOHN FRANKLIN CLUTE was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany County, N. Y., February 20, 1855. He was prepared for college at the Union Classical Institute and then took a course in Union College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1876. He read law in the office of John A. DeRemer and was admitted to the Bar in 1879 in which year he began the active practice of his profession in Schenectady.

In 1882 John Franklin Clute married Nettie Augusta Palmer of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y. They have a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. Mr. Clute is a member of the Ki Psi, college fraternity.

ALBERT LAWRENCE ROHRER, electrical superintendent of the Schenectady Works, General Electric Company, was born on February 29, 1856, in Farmersville, Montgomery County, Ohio. After receiving a public school education, he took a normal school course and, after he had graduated from the normal, 1878, he took a special course in physics and mechanics in the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

In June, 1884, Mr. Rohrer entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company in Lynn, Massachusetts, and has been identified with that company and its successor, the General Electric Company, ever since. He was transferred to the Schenectady Works immediately after the consolidation of the Edison General Electric Company and the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, in May, 1892. He has always been a student, and his practical mind has made excellent use of his educational training.

Since coming to Schenectady, Mr. Rohrer has taken a warm interest in the affairs of this fast growing city, and has particularly identified himself with its educational life, being a trustee of the Free Public Library Association and a member of the Board of Education. He is also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Ohio Society of New York City, director in the Union National Bank and vice-president of the Park View Cemetery Association. He is a prominent

Mason and is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., Past Commander of St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar and of Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Troy, N. Y.

At the annual meeting of St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, for the election of officers, which was held on May 20, 1902, Mr. Rohrer was presented with a Past Master's jewel, and the incident is thus referred to by a local paper: "At the conclusion of the business Sir Knight William W. Wemple presented Past Commander A. L. Rohrer with a handsome Past Master's jewel, suitably engraved and inscribed. The presentation came as a complete surprise, and Sir Knight Rohrer is the first Past Commander to be so honored. The presentation speech was a fitting one and the recipient responded in a happy manner."

On April 8, 1891, Albert Lawrence Rohrer married Carrie L. Gould. They have one daughter, Miriam. His parents were Aaron and Elizabeth (Ozias) Rohrer. Aaron Rohrer was born in Maryland.

HARRY E. WEBSTER was born in Albany, N. Y., August 21, 1861, and is the son of Thomas and Catherine (King) Webster. His father, Thomas Webster, was a native of Dundee, Scotland. The family moved to Schenectady when Harry E. Webster was six months old and he was educated in the public schools of that city. He was apprenticed as pattern-fitter and stove-mounter with the Schenectady Stove Company for about four years, after which he went to Detroit, Michigan, and there learned the trades of millwright and machinist. He then spent about six years in travel over the United States after which he returned to Schenectady and for sixteen years had charge of the machinery for the Wiederhold Company.

The firm of Webster & Stevens, dealers in bicycles and so on, was formed in the winter of 1902 and still exists. In addition to their bicycle salesroom and repair shop they also conduct a news and stationery department.

Mr. Webster takes an active part in the public affairs of the city of Schenectady and has been a member of the Board of Aldermen for four years. He was first elected in 1898. He has served as chairman of the Republican City Committee for three years and at the time of this writing is chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. He is also prominent in fraternal organizations and is a member of New Hope Lodge No. 730, F. and A. M. of which he is Past Master; of the I. O. O. F., of which he has been Deputy District Grand Master; of Schenectady City Lodge No. 319, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member and was its first Chancellor Commander, and of the K. A. H. O., at Galveston, Texas.

On June 20, 1887, Harry E. Webster married Henrietta, daughter of Cornelius and Ellen (McLeod) Stevens. They have two children, Lillian Grace and Kathleen M. Mr. Webster's ancestors were Scotch and English and his wife's were Scotch.

Joseph W. Smitley was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 4, 1848. He was educated by private tuition and in the schools of his native city, and in 1868, entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, representing them as superintendent in Pittsburg. This position he occupied for five years and, in 1873, went to Philadelphia to act as superintendent for the same company in that city. He remained in Philadelphia until 1886, when he was transferred to New York City, assisting in the management of the affairs of the Pullman Palace Car Company in the metropolis until 1891, when he resigned his position and settled permanently in Schenectady.

Mr. Smitley has been associated with the growth and development of the city of Schenectady since taking up his residence here, and has aided in promoting several important enterprises. He was first president of the Van Curler Opera House, was one of the organizers of the Union National Bank, of which he was vice-president for several years, and is a stockholder in the Locomotive Works.

On November 25, 1874, Joseph W. Smitley married Ida, daughter of John and Martha Phillips of Pittsburg. Her father was the

founder of the firm of J. and H. Phillips. She died in 1886, leaving one son, Robert L. Smitley, a student in Yale College.

On October 25, 1888, Mr. Smitley married Mrs. John C. Ellis, a member of one of Schenectady's oldest and most reputable families.

Mr. Smitley is a member of Washington Lodge No. 153, F. and A. M., Pittsburg, Pa., and of the Albany Consistory, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

His parents were John and Keziah (Whitmore) Smitley, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smitley's European ancestors were natives of Switzerland, from which country his grandfather, Jacob, came over to America.

Mr. Smitley has not only had a large business experience and has had control of very important interests, but has also been an extensive traveler. He has been essentially a business man, and a very successful one.

PORTER DEVENDORF was born in Cedarville, Herkimer County, N. Y., July 7, 1848, but was educated at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he lived for some time.

He learned the trade of painter and worked at that business until he came to Schenectady, which was on January 27, 1884. Here he entered the Jones Car Shops as painter, and remained with them until 1889 after which he was with the Wagner Sleeping Car Company for one year, after which he was in the Gilbert Car Works of Troy, N. Y. After leaving the Gilbert Car Works he settled in Schenectady and embarked in business for himself as a painter and paperhanger. In 1893 he opened up his present business. He gives employment to about twenty-five people and takes contracts for painting, paperhanging and decorating, and has established a high reputation as an artistic workman. He also has a carriage painting establishment and has a branch house in the city of Troy.

In August, 1886, Porter Devendorf married Margaret Bennett, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Turnbull) Bennett of Schenectady. They have one son, Earl Devendorf.

Mr. Devendorf is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Devendorf is of Holland descent. His parents were Daniel and Julia (Reed) Devendorf. His father was a native of Herkimer, and his mother of Michigan.

Benjamin H. Ripton was born in Johnstown, N. Y., March 21, 1858, and was educated in the Johnstown Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1880.

After graduating Mr. Ripton decided to make teaching his life profession, and has attained to a high rank therein. He was teacher in Whitestown Seminary from 1881 to 1885, and was vice-principal of that institution during the years 1882-1883 and was principal from 1883 to 1885. In 1886 he received the appointment of professor of mathematics in Union College and ably filled this chair until 1894, when he was made professor of History and Sociology. In 1894 he was also made Dean of Union College, which position he has filled up to the present time.

Dean Ripton is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and has been president of the Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa since 1894. He is also a member of the American Historical Association and of the American Economic Association.

On June 2, 1880, Benjamin H. Ripton married Francena Nare of Johnstown, N. Y. They have two daughters, Maud and Ruth. Mr. Ripton's parents were Henry Ripton, born in Johnstown, N. Y., and Anna (Hunter) Ripton, born in Portadown, County of Armagh, Ireland. She came to this country in 1842 and settled in Johnstown.

Dean Ripton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a delegate to the general conference of that church held in the century year, 1900.

After the death of Treasurer Gilbert K. Harroun in September, 1901, Dean Ripton was appointed by the trustees, acting treasurer of Union College, and held that position until the election of a permanent treasurer at the end of the year.

John F. Stoeber

JOHN S. JUNO—It is doubtful if any man in Schenectady has been more intimately connected with the life and growth of the new city than has John S. Juno, the subject of this sketch. He is not only an extensive dealer in real estate, but is himself a large owner of realty in the city, and has for some years been treasurer of the Schenectady Board of Trade. He is therefore not only in touch with every movement and undertaking looking toward the advancement of the city, but is one of the leaders in every such movement.

He embarked in the real estate and insurance business in 1890 and has been very successful, not only in ordinary transactions, in which his business is extensive, but also in carrying through large deals for companies and corporations.

He has attained a high reputation in the insurance business because of the fidelity with which he looks after the interests of the insured at all times, and especially in case of loss. He always sees that settlements are prompt and payments made in full, and he represents only first-class companies.

Mr. Juno is public spirited, enterprising—the type of man who is always invaluable in the development of a city and the management of affairs.

He is one of the charter members of the Schenectady Board of Trade, and also treasurer of the same. He was largely instrumental in developing the fine residential section of Schenectady lying east and north of Union College, and is one of a few men who induced the Brandywine Lace Mill to locate in this city.

JOHN F. STOEBER was born in North Prussia, Germany, February 22, 1843. He first worked on a farm for two years and then learned the brewer's trade at which he worked until 1871. The following year he came to America and settled in Oneida County, N. Y., and engaged in the tannery business, which he pursued for four years. He then moved to the town of Florida, Montgomery County, where he was engaged in farming for twelve years, when he came to Schenectady and embarked in the hotel business as pro-

prietor of the Commercial Hotel. He conducted this house for three years, after which he was engaged in the liquor business for some time. He followed farming for three years and in 1898 came into Schenectady again and became proprietor of the City Hotel, which he still conducts.

In May, 1869, John F. Stoeber married Sophia Schwenn. They have had two children, Fredaricke, who died when two and one-half years of age, and Ernest, who is now in business with his father.

Mr. Stoeber is a member of Schenectady Lodge No. 227, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand, and also of the Amsterdam Lodge of the German Sick Society.

Mr. Stoeber's parents were John and Mary (Wustenberg) Stoeber. His father is dead, but his mother is still living at the age of ninety-two years, in Oneida County.

Ernest Stoeber married Jessie Hawker on January 7, 1891. Their living children are Ruth, Blanche, Helen and John. Two sons, Walter and Herbert, are deceased.

Ernest Stoeber is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F. and of the Citizens Corps Band.

NEWTON J. KELLAM was born in Delaware County, N. Y., February 23, 1862, and is the son of Jeptha S. and Almira (MacNeil) Kellam.

In 1894 Newton J. Kellam settled in Schenectady and embarked in the contracting business in which he is still engaged as senior partner in the firm of Kellam & Shaffer. They are dealers in cut, sawed and planed stone for building purposes, besides which they are retailers in paving brick, flue linings and other building materials. They are located on Fonda street, opposite the Locomotive Works, and have a commodious stone-yard and mill where their cutting is done.

Mr. Kellam is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum, Schenectady Council No. 983.

CHARLES SHAFER was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., May 26, 1865. After his school days he learned the trade of painter with J. B. Bender, and has made this his life business. He came to Schenectady in 1887 and subsequently formed the firm of Shafer & Barry, painting contractors.

Mr. Shafer is an enterprising and successful business man and is a member of New Hope Lodge No. 730, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., Schenectady City Lodge No. 318, Knights of Pythias, of the Red Men and St. George's Commandery.

ADOLPH ROCKMER was born in Germany, February 10, 1869, and was educated in his native land. He was a clerk in a grocery store for some time in Germany, and came to the United States in 1885, settling in Schenectady the same year. In 1887 he took a position in the General Electric Works as iron moulder, which position he still retains.

On May 6, 1891, Adolph Rockmer married Rose Koch, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Goetz) Koch. They have two children, Edward Adam and Lillian Elizabeth. The ancestors of the family on both sides were German.

AARON B. BRADT was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., May 24, 1841, and is the son of Aaron I. and Eliza C. (Vedder) Bradt. He attended the public schools until 1858, when he became actively engaged in farming, which occupation he pursued until 1896, when he retired from active work. He came to Schenectady in 1896, where he still resides, although he still controls two large farms.

In 1868 Aaron B. Bradt married Catharine E. Gregg, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Cora E. Vedder, who lives in the city of Schenectady.

ANTHONY R. THORNTON was born in Schenectady, N. Y., March 7, 1859, and was educated in the Schenectady Union public schools. He afterward learned the cigarmaker's trade and worked at it for twenty years, from 1870 until 1890, when he was elected city marshal, which office he has filled with credit to himself and advantage to the city ever since.

In politics Mr. Thornton is a Democrat and is connected with several fraternal organizations in the city. He is a member of the C. M. I. U. of A.; also of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., Schenectady City Lodge No. 39, Knights of Pythias, of the Red Men, of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., and is a life member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He is a Trade Unionist and was one of the organizers of the city Trades Assembly, of which he is a representative at the present time, and is one of the labor leaders of the city.

On May 20, 1879, Anthony R. Thornton married Ella, daughter of James and Clarissa (Steers) Brewer. They have two children, Edward Earl and Bessie A. Mr. Thornton's ancestors were Hollanders. His parents were Jacob and Dorcas (Reed) Thornton. His grandfather was Thomas W. Thornton, and his grandmother was Sarah (Steers) Thornton.

WILLIAM O. WAKEFIELD, son of Harry and Sarah (Houghton) Wakefield, was born in Gardiner, Maine, January 2, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Maine.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he went to the front with the 16th Maine Regiment and saw considerable active service. He was wounded in battle and subsequently received his honorable discharge because of wounds.

After serving in the war he learned the trade of machinist, making a specialty of draughting. He came to Schenectady of 1893 and entered the draughting department of the General Electric Company, with which company he is still connected.

In 1870 William O. Wakefield married Delia Goodwin of Gardiner, Maine. They have two daughters.

Eng by E. L. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Ira R. Weldon

ORRA R. WESTOVER was born in Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y., May 6, 1853, and was educated in the common schools of his native place. His father was one of those who gave their lives for the integrity of the Union and died in the War of the Rebellion, in 1862, leaving Orra R., with a mother and one younger brother. They had little means and Orra R. was compelled to leave school at sixteen years of age and commence the battle of life for himself, which he did by taking up the blacksmith trade, as an apprentice. After serving three years in a horseshoeing and jobbing shop in Cohoes, he went to Massachusetts and engaged in a carriage shop, still under instructions. He spent four and one-half years altogether in his apprenticeship, and after becoming master of the blacksmith trade in all its branches, he still found his income very limited; times also had become dull, and not readily finding employment in the line of his trade, yet not content to be idle, he accepted a position in a hotel as assistant cook in North Adams, Mass. After becoming familiar with his new business, and with a good recommendation, he secured a situation as head cook in the Hotel Brunswick, Albany, N. Y., and remained there until the hotel changed hands, a period of more than two years. He next accepted a position in the Hotel Windsor, on Maiden Lane, Albany, but, becoming dissatisfied with the long hours of hotel and restaurant life, he resigned his position as hotel and order cook and shortly afterwards came to Schenectady, where he settled. This was in the year 1872, and he at once went back to his old trade, securing a good position in the Locomotive Works where he remained for more than thirteen years, leaving there when the works closed down for repairs. He next secured a position in the General Electric works in which he remained until the fall of 1896, when he was elected Superintendent of Poor.

Mr. Westover is in every sense a self-made man, rising from the position of a poor boy to that of a highly respected citizen and an office holder in the most progressive little city in New York State. He held a seat on the Board of Aldermen for three years during which time he never missed a meeting, regular or special. He represented the fifth ward on the Board of Aldermen, and at this writing

is serving a second term as Superintendent of Poor, in which office he has given the highest satisfaction.

Mr. Westover is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 57, K. T., the Oriental Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y., St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe No. 123, Improved Order of Red Men, Court Electric City No. 1655, I. O. F. and of the K. and L. of H. He has held responsible positions in all of these orders and has been a member of the Albany Street Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

On February 18, 1870, Orra R. Westover married Clara Sitterly, who died August 9, 1899, leaving one son, Orra R. Westover, Jr. On October 3, 1901, Mr. Westover married Margaret Jewett. Mr. Westover's parents were John and Maria (Searles) Westover.

James B. McKain, son of Allen and Sally (Eaton) McKain, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., September 25, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and the Jonesville Academy, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1867. After his school days he took up farming on the old homestead at Rexford Flats, N. Y., where he still maintains his home. His parents settled there in 1851.

Mr. McKain is a member of the firm of Winne & McKain, dealers in coal, hay and feed, Schenectady, N. Y., and is also a dealer in hay and straw at Mechanicville, Stillwater and Reynolds.

In 1893 Mr. McKain was appointed, under Governor Flower, superintendent of Section 2, of the Erie Canal, and still retains that position. He is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, of Schenectady, N. Y., and also of the A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y.

In 1872 James B. McKain married Sarah A. Parker of Rexford Flats, and they have two sons, Allen P., born in 1881, and Hiram J., born in 1886.

CHARLES A. LUFFMAN was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 22, 1858, but has resided in Schenectady since 1863. After his school days he became bundle boy for William McCamus & Company, and has been with that firm and their successors ever since, finally becoming a partner in the Reeves-Veeder Company, which has recently changed its name to the Reeves-Luffman Company.

Mr. Luffman's parents were John D. and Jane (Steenburgh) Luffman.

GEORGE T. INGERSOLL, superintendent of the Schenectady Water Works, is a son of Hiram J. and Eva E. (Van Epps) Ingersoll and was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 6, 1847. After receiving a public school education, he entered the Schenectady Locomotive Works as an apprentice machinist and remained there four years. He then secured a position in the Illinois Central Railroad shop at Chicago, where he remained for three years, after which he returned to New York State to take a position in the shops of the New York Central Railroad at Syracuse, where he remained one year, when he was transferred to West Albany, in the employ of the same company.

In 1876 Mr. Ingersoll was appointed under-sheriff of Schenectady County and filled that position for three years, after which he went back to the Schenectady Locomotive Works and was engaged in delivering engines until 1883, when he was made foreman and held that position until 1899. In this year he was appointed superintendent of the Schenectady Water Works, which position he now holds.

He had entire charge of the building of the new water works, including putting in the new machinery throughout, he having designed the plant himself. For some time before the construction of the new water works the very important question was being agitated of constructing a new station and water supply for the city, the supply then in use having been pronounced by the State Board of Health as one of the worst in the country. Mr. Ingersoll devoted the greater portion of two years' time to making extensive tests of all the surrounding streams, lakes and underground sources, and

finally recommended to the Board of Water Commissioners the building of the present plant. The Water Board endorsed his recommendation and forwarded it to the mayor and common council, who promptly approved of the same and gave authority for the issuing of bonds to pay for constructing the works. The design of suction gallery, buildings and piping system was entirely originated by Mr. Ingersoll.

Mr. Ingersoll is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and of Schenectady Lodge No. 480, B. P. O. E. His ancestors were Hollanders who came to this country in the early days, and may be ranked among the first settlers of Schenectady County.

Rev. Joseph Henrich, son of George and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Henrich, was born in Rennerod, Province of Hessen, Nassau, Germany, September 6, 1873. He took a course in the Gymnasium, at Hadamar, and was graduated therefrom in 1893. He then went to Floreffe, Belgium, and studied in the small seminary of Bishop Namur, and there made his philosophy. From there he went to the American College at Louvain, Belgium, and graduated therefrom in 1897. At this college he made his geology. On June 29, 1898, he was ordained a priest by Right Reverend Bishop J. T. Vanderstappen in Louvain. Immediately after his ordination he returned home for a vacation and celebrated his first mass in his native place on July 2, 1898.

In September, 1898, he came to the United States, located at Coxsackie, and officiated in St. Mary's Church for seven months, at the expiration of which time he was transferred to Schenectady as assistant to Rev. Father Schoppe, pastor of St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Church. Father Henrich combines scholarly attainments with an earnest Christian zeal, which have made him highly popular, not only with the large congregation of St. Joseph's Church, but with the public at large. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association and has done much to make the society popular and useful.

SAMUEL BURNETT HOWE was born in Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y., and received his early education in the district school and the Groton Academy. He then took a course in Union College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1862. He taught in the Ithaca public schools, the Catskill Free Academy and the Albany public schools, and came to Schenectady in 1868. He is now the efficient Superintendent of Schools for the city of Schenectady.

Mr. Howe married first, Sarah M. Crain on July 15, 1862, and second, Emma W. Crain in 1890. The children of the family are Mather Crain Howe, Dr. Rose Howe Jameson and Samuel Burnett Howe, Jr. Mr. Howe's parents were Perry and Mary (Love) Howe. His grandfather, Moses Howe, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Howe is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity and has devoted his entire life to the cause of education. He has held his present position of Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Schenectady for thirty-five years.

JESSE R. LOVEJOY was born in the City of Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1863. His parents were Nathan Ellis and Caroline (Perkins) Lovejoy. He was educated in the public schools and the Ohio State University, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1884, with the degree of B. Sc.

He took a short post-graduate course in electrical engineering and in 1886 was in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Company. In 1900 he joined the General Electric Company and is now manager of the lighting department and railway department and general manager of the supply department.

Mr. Lovejoy is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college society, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Advanced Science, the Franklin Institute, the General Electrical Engineers' Society and the University Club of New York City.

In 1893 Jesse R. Lovejoy married Mary Emily Gould of Lebanon, New Hampshire.

ISAAC Y. TELLER was born in Schenectady, N. Y., April 20, 1840. After his schoolboy days he took up the trade of carpenter and worked at it for seven years, after which he was engaged in the hotel business for twenty-five years. He then went to Newburgh, N. Y., where he engaged in the instalment business for two and one-half years. He then returned to Schenectady and entered the hotel business again, this time for four years, after which he embarked in the real estate business, in which he is still engaged.

In 1861 Isaac Y. Teller married Sarah A. Cawood, daughter of John Cawood. His wife died in 1891, leaving four children, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Harrison J. Herbert, Elnora Emma, wife of Thomas Wilcox, Dr. William S. Teller and Eva J. Teller. Isaac Y. Teller's parents were James W. and Eva (Yates) Teller.

MARTIN P. SWART, son of Henry H. and Maggie (Putnam) Swart, was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., November 29, 1865. After going through the city schools, he entered Union College in the class of 1888. He then entered the store of H. S. Barney & Company, as a clerk, and remained in that position for nearly five years. In 1892 he became a partner in the firm of Reeves-Veeder Company, now the Reeves-Luffman Company, one of the leading department stores in this part of the state, and is one of the active members of the house.

On October 20, 1899, Martin P. Swart married Harriet W., daughter of Levi Clute and Agnes Becker, his wife. Mr. Swart is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., of the Mohawk Club, Mohawk Golf Club and of the college fraternity, Delta Upsilon.

Mr. Swart, although a young man, has through his own enterprise and ability, become one of the representative business men of Schenectady County, and his case furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that a college man may become a very successful business man, as indeed he should, for education should be an aid to enterprise in any direction and not a detriment, as is sometimes contended by those who do not appreciate colleges.

BURTON VAN ZANDT, M. D., was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., April 25, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the classical department in 1889. He then entered Union College and was graduated from this time honored institution in the class of 1893, with the degree of A. B. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he took a course in the Albany Medical College and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1896, with the degree of M. D. In the fall of that year he opened his office in Schenectady where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Van Zandt is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, of Champion Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., of Maine Tent No. 242, K. O. T. M., and of his high school and college fraternities.

On August 25, 1896, Burton Van Zandt, M. D., married Alice M., daughter of James and Mary J. (Carey) Fyvie. They have one son, Douglas R. Dr. Van Zandt's parents are John B. and Emily (Cornell) Van Zandt. The family is of Holland descent.

WILLIAM GIBSON GILMOUR, son of John and Janette (Gibson) Gilmour, was born in the city of Schenectady, May 13, 1866. He was prepared for college at the Schenectady High School and then entered Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. After leaving college he became associated with the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and was connected with them until the consolidation of that company with the American Locomotive Works.

On December 5, 1893, William Gibson Gilmour married Lillian B., daughter of Edward and Mary C. (Walker) Ellis, and they have one son, William E. Gilmour. The Ellis family is one of the most prominent in the city of Schenectady, and one of the best known in New York State. The name has long been associated with the Locomotive Works and is a synonym for integrity and success.

Mr. Gilmour died October 31, 1901. He was a member of the Mohawk Club and of the Sigma Phi college fraternity. After graduating from Union College, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the Bar but never practiced.

EDWARD L. FRONK was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., November 9, 1848, and was the oldest of a family of six. When he was about five years of age, his parents moved to Montgomery County, where most of his mother's family resided, and besides, his father thought it well for boys to have some experience in farming. For several years they lived in Minaville, and in that vicinity, and there Edward L. Fronk received his early education, also helping on the farm in the summer.

From 1863 until 1869 he was with the family of Garrett Van Deveer, a well-to-do farmer in the town of Florida, but, thinking it wise to learn a trade, he secured a place with the firm of Charles Timmerman & Sons, who were undertakers and manufacturers of caskets and furniture in Amsterdam, N. Y. There he learned the trade of finishing caskets and furniture, painting, graining and assisting in undertaker's work. After remaining with this firm for nearly four years, he went to Albany in the employ of Wickam & Harris, contractors, architects and builders, who made a specialty of furnishing all grades of fine hard wood, etc. Mr. Fronk had charge of the finishing department of their furniture establishment while he remained with them.

In 1879 he embarked in business for himself and continued therein until December, 1881, when he came to Schenectady in the employ of C. N. Yates, undertaker and dealer in furniture. He remained with that house for about seventeen years, and during most of the time was engaged in the undertaking department along with Mr. N. I. Timeson, Jr., another employee of the firm. Charles N. Yates died February 3, 1890, and after that the firm name was C. N. Yates & Sons for several years. It then became Mary Yates for about three years, after which it was closed out, and Mr. Fronk joined with N. I. Timeson, Jr., secured the undertaking business of the old firm and located for nearly two years where the Schenectady Bank once stood near Church street. Later, they obtained the residence of Mrs. William H. Smith, 134 State street, next door to the Yates store, at present the New York store, where they have very large pleasant rooms, including a chapel for funeral services and all conveniences for carrying on the undertaking business.

Edward L. Pronk,

Both of Edward L. Fronk's parents were very ingenious and persevering. His mother was an expert carpet weaver and, when the old hand looms were in use, she wove carpets in the old mill of Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam. She could card the wool and spin the yarn used in knitting mittens and stockings for her family. She was also a good dressmaker and tailoress, having learned both of these trades. She was a devout Christian woman and a member of the Baptist Church in Amsterdam, and was always very careful that her children should grow up to be useful.

Edward L. Fronk is himself a member of the Methodist Church, which he joined when about eighteen years of age, at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Minaville. He has been a member of the Schenectady church for about twenty years and is one of the official board. He takes an interest, not only in all good work but in the welfare and progress of Schenectady and in every movement tending towards progress and advancement. He is a lover of all good books, as well as of music and works of art, and has a special fondness for fine paintings of which he is a connoisseur.

Jacob Fronk (father) was born in Albany County, N. Y., February 14, 1822, and died in Amsterdam, N. Y., May 22, 1889. His wife, Anna M. (Johnson) Fronk, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., May 12, 1821, and died March 27, 1874.

On April 25, 1882, Edward L. Fronk married Della M. Beecher, daughter of Clark and Anna M. Beecher, both of whom were natives of Newark Valley, N. Y.

Mr. Fronk is a licensed member of our New York State Embalmers' and Undertakers' Association and of our National Embalmers' Association. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is a charter member of Schenectady Council, which numbers at the present time about three hundred members. Mr. Fronk is an officer and an active member of the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

Henry A. Miller, agent for the Dobler Brewing Company, was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 16, 1861. He was educated by private tuition and afterwards learned the trade of moulder. He

worked at his trade in Detroit for twelve years and then went to Albany, N. Y., where he worked for six years. He next went to Troy, where he worked at his trade for three years, after which he returned to Albany and remained nine months.

In 1893 Mr. Miller came to Schenectady to act as agent for the Dobler Brewing Company, and has since resided in this city where he gives his undivided attention to the interests of the well known company he represents.

WILLIAM THOMAS CLARK was born in England, July 12, 1870, but has resided in the United States since 1874. His people settled in Gloucester, Mass., where he received his early education. After his school days he entered the employ of the Whittier Machine Company of Boston, Mass., and remained with them for seven years altogether, five years of this time being spent in Boston and two years traveling on the road for his house. His next employment was with the Otis Elevator Company of New York, for whom he acted as superintendent of construction for five years, after which he was with the Sprague Electric Company in the same capacity for two years. He then joined Henry R. Worthington, taking the superintendency of his factory, and remained with him for one and one-half years. In 1900 he came to Schenectady and entered the employ of the General Electric Company, where he now fills the position of assistant mechanical superintendent.

Mr. Clark is a member of Commonwealth Lodge No. 408, F. and A. M., and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On March 3, 1893, William Thomas Clark married Annie Holmes, daughter of William D. Holmes of Mount Vernon, and they have two children, Lucy Beatrice and John Lester.

Mr. Clark's parents were John and Caroline (Prior) Clark.

Mr. Clark has been essentially the architect of his own fortunes and has, by his own enterprise and ability, raised himself from the position of apprentice mechanic to that of a mechanical superintendent in one of the greatest manufacturing establishments of the world.

DAYTON L. KATHAN, M. D., was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1856. He received his literary education at a select school, the Albany Normal College and the Geneseo Normal School, graduating from the latter institution in 1881.

After leaving college he taught school for three years. For one year he was principal of the Stillwater schools, and during the two succeeding years, he taught languages in the Mechanicville schools.

In 1883 he entered the Albany Medical College, and, after a highly creditable course, was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of M. D. After receiving his degree he spent one and one-half years in the Albany City Hospital as house physician, and subsequently took two post-graduate courses in New York City.

In 1888 Dr. Kathan opened an office in Schenectady and began the regular practice of his profession which he has since continued, building up a high reputation as a successful physician and surgeon and attaining an enviable popularity, not only with the public at large, but with the profession to which he belongs. He is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society and also of the State Medical Society.

In April, 1896, Dayton L. Kathan, M. D., married Anna B., daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Banker) Meeker. They have one son, Roland Kathan. Dr. Kathan's parents were Truman and Lucinda (Gray) Kathan. The first representative of the Kathan family in America was Captain John Kathan, who came from England in the year 1629, and settled in Boston, removing afterwards to Brattleboro, Vt. His son, Charles Kathan, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This soldier had a son, also named Charles, whose son, Luke, was the father of Truman Kathan, the father of Dr. Kathan.

ANDREW WOLF was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 14, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. He first learned the machinist's trade in the New York Central shops in West Albany, where he worked for four years. He then moved to New York City and went into the advertising business, in which he

remained for fifteen years. Returning to Schenectady he engaged in the grocery business and so continued for four years. He then went to Allentown, Pa., and was engaged in the same business there for two years. Again he returned to Schenectady and embarked in the coal and feed business, which he carried on very successfully for eight years, after which he was engaged in the knit goods business for two years. Finally he became a member of the firm of Peckham, Wolf & Co., lumber dealers, which is now one of the largest concerns of its kind in this part of the state.

In 1883 Mr. Wolf married Emma J. Stebbins. He is the son of Henry and Anna (Ward) Wolf.

In politics he is a Democrat and has held the office of supervisor from the fourth ward and that of alderman from the second ward in the city of Schenectady.

THOMAS M. GLEASON, son of Michael and Bridget (Kane) Gleason, who came from Ireland to Schenectady in 1863, was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., March 3, 1879.

He was educated in St. Paul's Parochial School, and began the active affairs of life as a clerk in the office of the General Electric Company. He remained for but a short time with the General Electric people, when, having decided to embark in the undertaking business, he took a course of study and training at the Champion College of Embalming at Utica, N. Y. He then entered the employ of D. J. Cronin, in the undertaking business, and remained with him for three years, after which he was with R. E. Jacobs for one year.

In the year 1898, the firm of Gleason & Bernardi, undertakers and embalmers, was formed, which has become one of the most popular and successful in the city of Schenectady. Both gentlemen give their personal attention to the details of the business, and both are painstaking, courteous and popular.

Mr. Gleason is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and in politics is a Democrat. His father died in September, 1900; his mother died in April, 1901.

EVERETT E. LUCAS was born at North Carver, Mass., December 7, 1863. After his school days he learned the trade of shoemaker and followed that occupation for four years, when he abandoned it and learned the trade of machinist. He then entered the employ of the American Heeling Company, with whom he remained for one year, after which he went to Waterbury, Conn., and took a position with the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company. After one year in this establishment he took employment with the Waterbury Malleable Iron Company, where he remained for another year. He then joined the Thomson-Houston Company at Lynn, Mass., and, upon the consolidation of that company and the General Electric Company, he came to Schenectady with the latter company, and is now foreman of the cut-out and socket department.

Mr. Lucas is a member of the Order of Knights and Ladies of Honor No. 12, of the Royal Arcanum No. 983, and of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F.

On November 25, 1882, Everett E. Lucas married Harriet I. Atwood, who died in May, 1889. In June, 1890, he married his present wife, Anna P. Overton, and they have one daughter, Pauline G. Mr. Lucas is a son of John B. and Abigail R. (Dunham) Lucas.

IRA B. HEDDEN, son of Archibald and Hannah (Vedder) Hedden, was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 18, 1818. After his school days he ran his own canal boat on the Erie Canal for five years, after which he owned and conducted a meat market in the city of Schenectady for two years. He then engaged in farming in the town of Glenville, which he made his life business.

In 1849 Ira B. Hedden married Angelica C., daughter of Abram and Catherine (Clute) Van Antwerp. Their children are Frank A. F., Isaac V., and Belle E. T. Mr. Hedden has always been a Republican in politics and for three years was assessor in the town of Glenville. His father came from New Jersey to New York state in 1812.

FRANK P. REEVES, one of the best known business men in the city of Schenectady, is the son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Van Vorst) Reeves, and was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 12, 1866. He was educated at the public and high schools of his native city, graduating from the latter institution in 1885, after which he entered his father's store as a clerk and remained there in that capacity until 1892, when he became a partner in the well known firm of Reeves-Veeder & Company.

On June 1, 1899, Frank P. Reeves married Marie, daughter of Michael Glas, and they have one son, Thomas H. Reeves.

Mr. Reeves is essentially a business man and, therefore, takes no active part in politics; he is, however, a member of the Order of Red Men, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Malta and St. John.

Mr. Reeves is of Holland descent on his mother's side and generations of this branch of the family have lived in America.

GEORGE J. DENT was born in Smithville, N. Y., June 4, 1833, and was the son of Joseph and Betsy (Lawton) Dent. He was educated in the public schools and by private study, and worked on the farm in the summers, teaching school in the winters for a few years. He then moved to Athens, N. Y., where he was employed as railroad freight agent for four years. He came to Schenectady in 1870 and received the appointment of policeman, which position he held until the time of his death in 1892. He took a great interest in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of that organization for many years.

On April 10, 1856, George J. Dent married Sarah Birley, daughter of William and Phoebe A. (Phelps) Birley. They had three children, Frank I., born October 5, 1857, who is engineer on a Hudson River steamboat; Richard Ward, born January 6, 1861, who graduated from Union College in the class of '83 and is a lawyer in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Grant R., born January 28, 1872, who is connected with the Schenectady Union.

ALLEN W. JOHNSTON, a son, and the youngest child of George D. and Atlanta (Allen) Johnston, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in the year 1847. He was educated at Union College, and after leaving that institution was agent for the New York Central Railroad at Palatine Bridge for some time, after which he accepted a position as teller in the National Spraker Bank, which position he held for five years. He then went to Albany to take a position in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and, after remaining there for some time, finally settled in Schenectady.

He is now treasurer of the Schenectady Savings Bank, which was chartered in 1834. The first officers of this bank were: president, Joseph C. Yates; vice-president, William Cunningham; secretary, William A. S. North; treasurer, Thomas Palmer, and accountant, William H. Palmet.

WILLIAM H. OATTING was born in the city of Schenectady, May 15, 1867, and received his education at the Union school. His first active work in life was in the capacity of bookkeeper in the office of the Maxon Elevator, which position he occupied for nine years. In June, 1890, he entered the employ of the General Electric Company as a machinist, in which capacity he worked for six months, after which he was bookkeeper for two years, then entered the superintendent's office where he remained six months, when he was promoted to the general manager's office, where he is still employed.

Mr. Oatting is associated with several prominent societies, among them the Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe No. 123, Order of Red Men, the Edison Mutual Benefit Association and the Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman for four years. He is very prominent in the Order of Red Men, and has filled all the chairs in the local tribe of the order, and has taken the Pocohontas degree.

On June 4, 1890, William H. Oatting married Minnie, daughter of Alexander and Mary Vedder, and they have one son, William H., Jr. born September 21, 1897. Mr. Oatting's parents were Henry and Anna (Simpson) Oatting. His mother was born in England and came to America in 1852; his father was born in Germany and came to America in 1854.

CHARLES GILCHRIST BRIGGS, M. D., was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 25, 1865, and was educated at the Ballston High School, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then took a two years' course at the Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and after leaving that institution returned east and entered the Albany Medical College in 1886, from which, after a highly creditable course, he graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of M. D. After graduating, Dr. Briggs spent one year in St. Peter's Hospital as house physician, and also a year at Dr. Strong's Sanitarium at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

In 1891 Dr. Briggs opened his office in Schenectady and began the regular practice of his profession, and has attained a high reputation as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. He is one of the visiting physicians to the Ellis Hospital, and is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society. He is also examining physician for several prominent life insurance companies, among them the Provident Life and Trust Company, the National Life Insurance Company and the Aetna Insurance Company.

Socially, Dr. Briggs is also a member of several important orders and societies. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 17, F. and A. M., of the Mohawk Club, the Mohawk Golf Club, the Schenectady Gun Club and the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta.

On February 22, 1892, Charles G. Briggs, M. D., married Laura H. Phillips. Dr. Briggs is a son of Daniel C. and Catherine M. (Gilchrist) Briggs. Daniel C. Briggs represented Saratoga County in the Assembly at Albany for the years 1883 and '84.

AMANDERS METZGER was born in the Empire of Germany in June, 1850, and was educated in his native country.

He came to the United States of America in 1872 and settled in New York City, where he went to work with Thomas A. Edison, who will always be remembered as the greatest electrician of his age, and probably of the world. Mr. Metzger had studied electricity in Germany, and was employed by Mr. Edison upon experimental work until 1874, when he accepted a position with the Western Union

Telegraph Company as mechanical expert. He remained with the Western Union people for five years, or until 1879, when he went back to Mr. Edison and remained with him until the consolidation of the electrical business in 1894, since which time he has been with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and he is now general foreman in the electrical department of the Schenectady works.

Mr. Metzger is an electrical and mechanical expert of a high order, as his position in the works of the General Electric Company clearly indicates.

In March, 1879, Amanders Metzger married Eliza Kuhn and they have had two children, namely, August, deceased, and Helen Metzger.

Mr. Metzger takes an active and intelligent interest in the welfare and progress of Schenectady, and has served two terms as fire commissioner.

WILLIAM MUDGE was born in England, December 20, 1838, and was a son of William and Jane (Avent) Mudge. He came to America when quite young and was educated in the public schools of Schenectady. After his school days he worked in the Locomotive Works for two years, after which he was farming in Newtonville, Albany County, for five years, after which he settled in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County.

On September 20, 1860, William Mudge married Nancy M. Mott, daughter of John and Elizabeth Mott, and they have two children.

JOHN TURNBULL, son of Joseph W. and Sarah (Schermerhorn) Turnbull, was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., December 5, 1856. After his school days he began farming in Saratoga County, where he lived for several years, finally moving to his present farm in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County.

On December 10, 1891, John Turnbull married Maggie, daughter of George and Belle Pangburn, and they have a family of three children.

HENRY FLIEGEL, son of Henry and Gertrude (Lohre) Fliegel, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 29, 1866. He attended the public schools of his native city for a time and later entered the German Catholic School in Albany. After leaving school he took up the study of pharmacy and entered the store of C. H. Gans, with whom he remained for thirteen years. He was next with William McAllister for four years, after which he moved to the city of Schenectady, where he erected a business block in which he has an elegant drug store, one of the most complete in northern New York.

On September 26, 1894, Henry Fliegel married Celia, daughter of Harmon and Katie (Beal) Van Laak. Mr. Fliegel's parents were natives of Germany.

CORNELIUS BRADT was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 12, 1842. He lived on the farm until April 21, 1861, on which day he enlisted in the 19th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. He served one year with this regiment, which saw a great deal of hard fighting and was so cut away that there were too few men left to be called a regiment. These men, among whom was Mr. Bradt, were transferred into the Third N. Y. Artillery with which he was thereafter connected for the time of his service. After the close of the war he returned home and resumed farming, which he followed for two years, after which he worked for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad on the Troy-Schenectady Division for twenty-one years. He was also baggageman at the depot in Niskayuna for a year, after which he returned to farming.

On December 8, 1863, Cornelius Bradt married Barbara Wolf, a native of Germany. They have had a family of fourteen children, of whom nine are still living, namely, William Henry, Fred, Eugene, Cornelius, Jr., Anna, Emma, Theresa, Ida and Ada. Mr. Bradt's parents were Cornelius and Nancy (Karns) Bradt, both of whom were natives of the town of Rotterdam. Mrs. Bradt's parents were John and Anna Wolf. The Bradts are an old family in Schenectady County and are of Holland-Dutch descent.

FRED W. BERNING was born in Germany, June 12, 1848. His parents were William and Mary (Whitmier) Berning, and with them he came to America when three years of age. They settled in Schenectady and he was educated in the public schools of that city.

Fred W. Berning married Catherine L., daughter of Frederick and Anna (Newman) Bowman. They have six children, all of whom are living. Mr. Berning is a member of the Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 249, Scotia, N. Y., and of the Scotia Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 845.

DAVID W. WALPOLE was born in the house in which he now resides in Mariaville, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 22, 1845. His parents were Richard and Margaret (King) Walpole, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came to the United States in 1837. After his school days Mr. Walpole engaged in the milling business at Oswego, where he located in 1861. He lived there eight years and then went to Champlain, where he remained one year, after which he returned to his native place. Here he conducts a grist mill, a saw mill and cider mill, and is also interested in farming.

He is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in furthering the interests of his party. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880 and still retains that office. He was one of the first excise commissioners of the town and has been a county committeeman for eight years.

On March 3, 1866, David W. Walpole married Frances L. Lockwood, daughter of Charles P. and Helen (Roth) Lockwood, who subsequently died. On February 23, 1876, Mr. Walpole married for his second wife, Julia L. Dorne, daughter of William B. and Martha (Barrows) Dorne, who died June 29, 1896, leaving four children, namely, Mary B., Martha J., Grace M. and Helen E. Mr. Walpole has a brother, Thomas Walpole, and a sister, Jane A. Dickson, living in Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Walpole is a member of New Hope Lodge No. 730, F. and A. M., and has been a Mason since 1868.

BERTIE D. KOONS was born on the farm where he now resides in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 16, 1868. He was educated at the district school and afterwards ran a hay press for a number of years, subsequently going into farming.

On October 2, 1899, Bertie D. Koons married Katie Selkirk, who only lived a short time after their marriage. On January 1, 1901, he married Pearl Guernsey, his present wife. Mr. Koons' ancestors were Holland Dutch and settled in Duanesburgh in the early part of the last century. His parents were John W. and Eleanor (Jones) Koons. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the affairs of the town and county.

JAMES DEVINE was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., February 17, 1856. His first employment was in the capacity of fireman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which occupation he followed for seven years. At the end of this time, he was promoted to engineer and ran an engine for the D. & H. Railroad for a period of twelve years, after which he was an engineer on the New York Central Railroad for three months, filling out a total period of twelve years engineering.

Leaving the railroad, he went into the employ of the Schenectady Locomotive Works as traveling engineer, and remained in this position for three years, during which time he delivered engines to all parts of the world.

He next went into the street contracting business, which he made his permanent occupation, and at which he is still engaged. In 1898 he branched out and opened his restaurant business opposite the New York Central depot, and is one of the best public caterers in this part of the state.

In politics Mr. Devine is a Democrat, and he has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the city, having served in the city council from the year 1885 to 1891.

Mr. Devine's parents were Michael and Bridget (Scott) Devine. They were natives of Ireland and came to the United States of America in 1847.

JUAN PANGBURN was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., April 27, 1853, and after his school days took up the occupation of farming, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He began on his own account in 1873.

On June 28, 1876, Juan Pangburn married Anna Smith, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Dorn) Smith. Mr. Pangburn's parents were Cornelius and Margaret Ann (McMillan) Pangburn. His father was of Mohawk Dutch descent and his mother of Scotch ancestry. Pangburn is an old family in this part of the state.

Mr. Pangburn is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the success of his party and the welfare of his town and county. He has held the office of assessor in the town of Duanesburgh since 1889.

HENRY S. CORNELL was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., December 31, 1828. His parents were Oliver and Maria (Sweet) Cornell. He was educated at the district school and remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-three years of age when he began farming on his own account, which he has since pursued. Besides his regular farming business he has also been engaged in raising fine horses and dealing in agricultural implements. He is a director of the Schoharie and Schenectady County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

A. S. FAY, M. D., son of A. C. and Julia E. (Kerr) Fay, was born in Potsdam, N. Y., November 16, 1872. He received his literary education at the Potsdam Normal School, and, after leaving that institution, took up the study of medicine. Later, he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated from the medical department in the class of 1896, with the degree of M. D. He first began the practice of his profession at Ellenburg Center, N. Y., where he remained for three years when he moved to Bellevue, Schenectady County, where he has already attained a high reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon.

On March 16, 1899, A. S. Fay, M. D., married Minnie F., daughter of W. J. and Josephine (Ayer) Smith.

Dr. Fay is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge No. 572, F. and A. M., of Ellenburg, N. Y., also of Ellenburg Lodge No. 700, I. O. O. F. The Fay family is one of the oldest in America, having come over to this country in the Mayflower.

JOHN HAGADORN was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 21, 1838. His parents were Jonathan and Lydia (Bell) Hagadorn. Lydia Bell was the daughter of John and Tammason (Scohfield) Bell. John Hagadorn was educated in the district schools and at the Ballston Academy, after which he taught school for three years. He then took up farming and settled upon the farm where he now resides.

On December 8, 1869, John Hagadorn married Emma Kaley, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Dollar) Kaley. They have two children, George W. and Mary Ella. Mr. Hagadorn's ancestors were Holland Dutch.

Mr. Hagadorn takes an active part in local politics, and is a strong Republican. He has been assessor of his town for three years, was a Justice of the Peace for five years, and is now school trustee for his district.

CHARLES A. FAGEL was born in Germany, January 4, 1855, but came to America in 1871 and settled in Schenectady County, N. Y., where he has since remained and where he has been engaged in the occupation of farming. Mr. Fagel's parents were Fred and Elizabeth (Myers) Fagel, and four generations of the family lived in the house in the old country where he was born.

Charles A. Fagel married Carrie, daughter of Charles and Louise (Teman) Burmaster. They have three children, Ella, Emma and Elizabeth.

Mr. Fagel is a Republican in politics and is a member of the German Methodist Church of Schenectady, N. Y.

JACOB LEWIS was born in Albany County, N. Y., February 8, 1840, and was the son of Henry and Catherine (Ostrander) Lewis. He was educated in the district schools and was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1882, when he entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad, with which company he still remains, being at present night watchman at the freight house in Schenectady.

On July 2, 1861, Jacob Lewis married Rebecca Van Natler. Mr. Lewis' ancestors were Mohawk Dutch.

Mrs. Lewis was born in the town of Glenville, March 31, 1840. Her parents were Richard and Anna (Vandenburg) Van Natler. Mr. Van Natler was born in this state and Mrs. Van Natler in Rotterdam.

GEORGE MATTHEWS was born in Kent, England, August 8, 1826, and was educated in Gibbon's School in his native country. He was engaged in flower gardening in England for six years, and came to the United States in 1852. He settled in Schenectady County, and, after working on a farm for Mrs. Katie Duane for one year, he embarked in farming on his own account. He has resided on his present farm for forty-six years. On February 10, 1852, George Matthews married Mary Harden and they have had a family of six children, two of whom are living. Mr. Matthews has always been a Republican and his first vote in the United States was cast for John C. Fremont. His parents were Richard and Emily (Crittenden) Matthews.

JOHN PLANT was born in Albany County, February 8, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he took up the trade of carpenter, which he learned and at which he worked for five years in Saratoga County. He then went to Albany County, where he remained for five years, after which he came to Schenectady in 1887 and worked at his trade for two years, after which he embarked in the contracting business which he has since followed.

On September 25, 1878, John Plant married Emiline Griffen, daughter of Cornelius and Bridget (Boland) Griffen of Albany. They have one daughter, Helen. Mr. Plant's parents were James and Bridget (Quirk) Plant. His father was a native of Albany County and his mother of Ireland. She came to America in 1854. His paternal grandfather, John Plant, was a native of Canada and his paternal grandmother, Eva Bradt, was a native of Albany County.

RICHARD WALTON was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., September 6, 1841. He was educated in the schools of his native town and remained on his father's farm until 1864, when he moved into Schenectady and took a position on the railroad, where he remained until 1881. Mr. Walton takes an active interest in the public affairs of Schenectady, is a Democrat in politics, and was superintendent of sewers for three years.

On December 24, 1862, Richard Walton married Rebecca B. Mabie. They have one son, Alonzo Page Walton, born February 26, 1864. Mr. Walton's parents were John Walton, born in Glenville, N. Y., April 6, 1812, and Prudence (Lawrence) Walton, born in Glenville, N. Y., August 2, 1821.

Alonzo Page Walton married Ettie Kosboth, September 7, 1887. They have two sons, Alonzo Page, Jr., and Richard Walton, second.

ANDREW J. HUNTER was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., April 16, 1863. He has been a farmer all his life and is one of the leading agriculturalists of the town. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

On October 16, 1889, Andrew J. Hunter married Lea J. McMillan, daughter of William Allen and Eliza Jane (Stewart) McMillan. They have a family of six children. Mr. Hunter's ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Schenectady County in the early 40's. His parents were Richard and Margaret (Lander) Hunter.

JAMES S. VROOMAN, son of Tunix and Elizabeth (Sanders) Vrooman, was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 29, 1879, and was educated in the district school. He was reared on his father's farm and then engaged in farming and gardening on his own account, in which business he is still engaged. On August 8, 1897, James S. Vrooman married Georgiana, daughter of Edward and Nettie (Calmer) Van Patten. They have two daughters, twins, Lula and Lola, born August 25, 1898. Mr. Vrooman's ancestors on his father's side were Holland Dutch, and on his mother's side they were English.

AARON P. VAN DYKE, son of Peter and Sarah (Taylor) Van Dyke, was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., January 17, 1835. He was educated in the district school and worked on his father's farm until twenty-seven years of age, when he engaged in business for himself. He conducted a grocery store in Schenectady for five years, at the expiration of which time he sold out and moved onto his farm where he has since resided, and where, in addition to farming, he conducts a butter dairy. On December 25, 1865, Aaron P. Van Dyke married Catherine, daughter of Peter and Prudence (Gates) Vedder. They have two children, namely, Mrs. Sarah Putnam and Mr. Vedder Van Dyke.

JAMES VAN EPPS was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., April 11, 1840, and was educated in the district schools and at the Union school in the city of Schenectady. After his school days he remained on his father's farm for eight years, when he began farming on his own account, and is widely known as a breeder of fine Jersey cattle.

On January 13, 1876, James Van Epps married Cornelia S. Van Patten. Mr. Van Epps' parents were Alexander J. S. and Eliza (Bradshaw) Van Epps. His father's people originally came from Holland and his mother's from England.

FRED SIEGEL, son of Michael and Dorothy (Hornburger) Siegel, was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 7, 1862. After his school days he worked on a farm for eight years and then engaged in the hay, straw and coal business with George W. Kelley. The partnership continued for some time and Mr. Siegel finally succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted, and which he has greatly enlarged during the last few years, dealing not only in feed stuffs, but in farm produce and farming implements.

Mr. Siegel is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1889, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

On June 3, 1896, Fred Siegel married Anna M. Sweet of Albany, and they have one son, Frank Curtis Siegel.

HENRY C. WEAST was born in the town of Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., September 4, 1842. He was educated at the public schools and has been a farmer all his life, first working on his father's farm and afterwards for himself.

On November 19, 1873, Mr. Weast married Addie, daughter of Frederick and Rachael (Ostrander) Bradshaw, and they have a family of five children. Mr. Weast's parents were James and Margaret (Clogston) Weast. He is a prominent farmer and is a strong Republican.

LEANDER C. WILBER was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., April 6, 1851, and was the son of Joseph and Fanny (Hines) Wilber. After his school days, he remained on the farm with his father for some years before embarking in that occupation on his own account. He came to Schenectady County in the year 1885.

On December 21, 1879, Leander C. Wilber married Adelia, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Wilber. They have a family of one son and two daughters. Mr. Wilber is a Republican in politics and has held the offices of school trustee and postmaster. His ancestors were Yankees and Holland Dutch.

JAMES W. LEVEY was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., on the farm where he now resides, November 9, 1859. His parents were Michael J. and Catherine (Weast) Levey. After his school days he worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he continued the same occupation on his own account.

In September, 1883, James W. Levey married Leah Bertha, daughter of James L. and Jane Ann (Wingate) McMillan, and they have one son, Andrew M.

Mr. Levey is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. He has held the offices of assessor and census enumerator.

WILLIAM VEDDER was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., December 14, 1822, and was a son of John and Alida Ann (Winne) Vedder. He was a farmer all his life and was a highly respected gentleman. He died in 1890, leaving one daughter, Miss Katherine Vedder. The ancestors of the Vedder family came from Holland and settled in Schenectady County in colonial days. The farm upon which Miss Vedder resides has been in the family for ninety-six years. Miss Vedder has an aunt living with her who was born on this farm in 1809.

Munsell says of the Vedder family in Schenectady:

"Harmen Albertse Vedder owned much land here at an early day, removing here in about 1672. He died June 18, 1714, leaving five sons and one daughter. Albert Vedder, eldest son of Harmen, was born in 1671. He was captured by the Indians in 1690, and was kept in captivity for several years. His village lot was on the north side of Union street. It was afterward owned by Regnier Schaets. Harmanus Vedder, son of Harmen, was an Indian trader, and owned a village lot on the north corner of State and Church streets. In 1757 Harmen Vedder, Jr., conveyed this lot to Alexander Vedder. Ferry street (extended south) passes through this lot. Arent Vedder, son of Harmen, married Sara, daughter of Symon Groot, and had eleven children, all of whom, save one, were living, and had families,

August 10, 1846, when he made his will. His village lot, on the west side of Washington street, is now owned by D. Cady Smith. Johannes Vedder, fourth son of Harmen, was carried to Canada in 1690, with his brother, Albert. He inherited a portion of the "hindmost" farm, No. 8, from his father. Corset Vedder, fifth son of Harmen, lived in "Schaghkook" until 1720, when he removed to Niskayuna. He owned four morgens of his father's farm."

JOHN WRIGHT was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 18, 1841. His parents were Henry and Jane (Liddle) Wright. Since his school days he has been engaged in farming and speculating, and has taken considerable interest in local affairs. He is a Republican in politics and holds the office of commissioner of highways.

John Wright married Lucy Avery, daughter of Moses and Evelyn (Cornell) Avery, and they have a family of four children.

ELIAS BRADT was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., April 27, 1861, and is a son of Oliver and Laura Anna (Frederick) Bradt. After his school days Mr. Bradt remained on his father's farm with his mother for ten years, after which he continued in the same occupation on his own account, which he has since pursued.

Mr. Bradt is a Republican in politics and is a member of Beth-Omen Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F., of Quaker street, town of Duanesburgh; also of the Patrons of Husbandry and Empire Grange No. 784.

On January 26, 1882, Elias Bradt married Frances Munger, daughter of Robert and Leah (Lewis) Munger. They have one son, Oliver Bradt, born October 30, 1883. Mr. Bradt's ancestors were Mohawk Dutch and the original progenitor of the family in America settled in Schenectady County at an early date.

Mr. Bradt's father died in the War of the Rebellion.

ADDISON L. WILBUR was born in the town of Wright, Schoharie County, N. Y., April 17, 1835. His parents were Rodney and Theresa (Wood) Wilbur. After his school days he was employed on a farm for five years, at the end of which time he began farming on his own account. On February 10, 1864, Addison L. Wilbur married Sarah, daughter of William H. and Katherine (Clark) Shute, and they have a family of seven children. Mr. Wilbur's ancestors came from Rhode Island and settled in this state in the early days.

WILLIAM GREEN, JR., was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 9, 1869, and after his school days followed the occupation of farming and dairying.

On May 9, 1894, he married Anna Miller, daughter of Wesley and Mary (Scarf) Miller. He was a member of the Red Men, Lodge No. 1234, and a Democrat in politics. His parents were William and Lavinia (Clapper) Green. Mrs. Green's people were Mohawk Dutch. She still conducts the farm. William Green, Sr., was born in Germany and Mrs. Green was born in Schenectady County. Mr. William Green, Sr., died January 27, 1901.

ABRAM P. BRONK was born on the farm where he now resides in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., January 12, 1842. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth Bronk. After his school days, Mr. Bronk remained on his father's farm until he began that occupation on his own account. Mr. Bronk is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of his town and county.

On March 27, 1866, Abram P. Bronk married Rosena Platt, daughter of Jesse and Elsie Platt. They have one son, A. Earl Bronk. The family are Presbyterian, and Mr. Bronk has been a trustee of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years. His ancestors were Holland Dutch and the family has resided in this part of the state for many generations.

WILLIAM PETTIT was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 4, 1828, and was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Koontz) Pettit. After his school days he worked on the farm with his father for some time before starting in the same occupation for himself. He married Mary Elizabeth Wiley on December 23, 1865. They have a family of three children. Mr. Pettit's ancestors came to this country several generations ago.

PHILO AVERY was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 18, 1858. After his school days he worked on the farm for his father for four years, at the end of which time he embarked in farming on his own account, to which he subsequently added speculating in cattle.

On March 8, 1893, Philo Avery married Dora Tiffany, daughter of William and Anna Eliza (Durfee) Tiffany, and they have one son, William T. Avery. Mrs. Avery was born in Duanesburgh, March 8, 1871. Mr. Avery's parents were Louis and Phoebe (Ladd) Avery. Louis Avery was born in Duanesburgh, August 19, 1820. His wife, Phoebe Ladd, was born in the same town, June 6, 1822. Their children were: Eliphalet, born May 8, 1842, (deceased); William H., born December 8, 1843; Mary, born September 13, 1845; Martha, born April 28, 1847; Louis, Jr., born February 18, 1849; Phoebe Isabel, born June 4, 1851; Charles, born May 18, 1853, and Eva Eugenea, born December 26, 1861. Philo Avery is a member of Beth-Omen Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F., Quaker Street, and holds the office of deputy sheriff in Schenectady County.

CHRISTIAN SHOPMYER was born in Germany, November 12, 1826, and was the son of Fred and Louisa (Stenia) Shopmyer. He was educated in his native country and served in the German army for three and one-half years. He came to America in 1861. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Lebeck. Their children are Mrs. Carrie Mielke, Henry C., Louis, John H., Christopher H., Mrs. Sarah Lange, Aaron, William F., and Benjamin.

WILLIAM SNYDER was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 16, 1853. He was educated in the district school and the public schools of Schenectady, and has always been engaged in the occupation of farming. He takes an active part in public affairs, is a Democrat in politics, and has served on the election board for nine years.

On December 6, 1877, William Snyder married Jeanette, daughter of John aud Sarah Jane (Burdick) Robinson, and they have a family of two children. Mr. Snyder's parents were Benjamin and Maria (Drum) Snyder. His ancestors came from Germany at a very early date.

HENRY C. FINKE was born in Preuss Minden, Westfalen, Germany, June 10, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, but came to America in 1868, landing upon March 26 of that year. He remained in the United States nine months, then returned to Germany and brought over his family in 1871. In this country Mr. Finke has always followed the occupation of farmer.

On April 15, 1864, Henry C. Finke married Elizabeth Horstmyer, who died in Illinois, August 6, 1880, leaving a family of nine children.

On February 14, 1882, Mr. Finke married for his second wife, Louise Wettingfeld, and they have a family of seven children.

JOHN A. VEDDER was born on the farm on which he now resides in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 17, 1832. He was educated in the public schools and took up the trade of machinist, but after about a years' experience in this line, he relinquished it and went into farming, which occupation he has since followed.

On November 22, 1865, John A. Vedder married Mary A. Peck, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Turpenning) Peck, and they have a family of four children. Both the Vedder family and the Turpenning family are of Holland Dutch descent.

GARRET W. FRELIGH was born in the town of Knox, Albany County, N. Y., April 17, 1845, and was the son of George and Margaret (Weatherwax) Freligh. He was educated in the district school, the Fort Edward Institute and the Jonesville Academy. He then taught school for one year in New York state, and at the age of twenty-two moved to Iowa, where he taught school for three years. He returned to Albany County in 1871, and finally settled in Schenectady County in 1876 and embarked in the occupation of farming.

In politics Mr. Freligh has always been a staunch Republican and now represents the town of Niskayuna in the Board of Supervisors, which office he has held for six terms and is at the present time chairman of the board.

On October 21, 1875, Garret W. Freligh married Mary C. Van Vankins, daughter of Peter and Mary (Pearse) Van Vankins. They have two children, George M., born October 22, 1878, and Adam V., born May 15, 1885. Mr. Freligh's ancestors came from Holland in colonial days. One of them settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he engaged in milling and for quite a time furnished the government with ground grain during the American Revolution. He was very patriotic and had the enmity of the Tories, one of whom laid in wait to shoot him during one whole afternoon, to which fact he afterwards confessed. Mr. Freligh's grandfather was a doctor and lived in Albany County. He was at one time a member of assembly and was a writer of both prose and poetry of considerable merit.

C. F. HORSTMYER was born in Minden, Germany, December 19, 1836, and was the son of Charles F. and Caroline (Wese) Horstmyer. He landed in the United States, May 8, 1852, and settled in Montgomery County, where he remained twelve years, during which time he was engaged in farming. In 1864 he moved to Schenectady and was occupied with farming and cheese-making for five years, after which he spent five years in the dairy business, at the expiration of which time he resumed farming, which he has since pursued. Mr. Horstmyer married Caroline Schwentker, and they have a family of seven children.

CHARLES LOUIS NIERMEYER was born in Prussia, Germany, May 24, 1857. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth Niermeyer. He came to America in 1876, landing at New York on May 7, of that year, and in this country has always been engaged in the occupation of farming. He first settled in Montgomery County, where he worked out for three years, after which he went to Illinois, where he remained four years. He then returned to Montgomery County and remained two years, after which he went back to Germany in May, 1885, making a short visit and returning to this country in the same year. Shortly after his return, he settled in Schenectady County, where he has since remained.

Charles Louis Niermeyer married Mary Pepper, daughter of John C. and Louisa (Denenburgh) Pepper. Mr. Niermeyer's half brother, Frederick Rothmyer, was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. He also has a brother, Christian, living in Schenectady, who served three years in the German army.

AARON VAN VRANKEN was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., in September, 1832. His parents were Jacob C. and Jane (Cowen) Van Vranken. He has always followed the occupation of farming. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann Pearse, who died, and he subsequently married Harriet Bentley.

HOWARD P. DARE was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 29, 1860. He was the son of Simon and Jeanette (Howard) Dare. He was raised on the farm and after his school days continued in that occupation, at first on his father's farm and subsequently for himself.

In 1883 Howard P. Dare married Catherine Lane, daughter of Joseph D. and Catherine (New) Lane, and they have a family of nine children. Mr. Dare takes an active interest in the affairs of his town and county, and is of English descent.

P. H. QUACKENBUSH was born in the city of Cohoes, N. Y., January 24, 1838, and was the son of Abram J. and Harriet (Smith) Quackenbush. His parents moved to Montgomery County, N. Y., when he was quite young, and he was educated at the district schools of that county. In 1861 he moved to Schenectady and took a position with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, with whom he worked for thirty-five years as a conductor. After leaving the position of conductor, he was yardmaster in the city of Schenectady for some time.

In 1863, P. H. Quackenbush married Kate Morgan. To them were born two children, Gertrude and George. Mrs. Quackenbush died in 1887. In 1889 Mr. Quackenbush married for his second wife, Kate McCaffey. Mr. Quackenbush's father's people came from Holland and his mother's from Scotland.

JOHN VANDERBELT was born in Watervliet, Albany County, N. Y., and was the son of Richard and Catherine (Oliver) Vanderbelt. He came to Schenectady at the age of twenty-one and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since pursued in the town of Niskayuna. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has been commissioner of highways for a number of years and assessor for five years.

John Vanderbelt married Mary, daughter of John and Ann (Van Vranken) Pearse, and they have a family of five children, Charles Edward, Eugene, Anna, Kittie and John H. The ancestors of the Vanderbelt family were Holland Dutch.

WILLIAM J. WILKSON was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., March 7, 1846. He was reared on the farm and after his school days remained with his father for several years before embarking in the same business on his own account. His parents were James Henry and Catherine (Rayner) Wilkson, and he was one of a family of five children, in which there were two sons and three daughters. The family is of English origin.

CAROLINE WILSON WORDEN was born in Saratoga County, July 28, 1835. Her parents were George C. R. Wilson and Charity (King) Wilson. She resided in Saratoga County for twenty-seven years and, on January 29, 1863, she married Clark V. Worden, who was born in Rensselaer County, June 29, 1817. His parents were Asa and Abigail (Bentley) Worden. Mr. Worden conducted a grocery store in Schenectady for three years, was superintendent of poor for a time and was sheriff of the county for one term. He also had charge of the state boat on the Erie Canal for one year, after which he engaged in farming. Mr. Worden died May 29, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Worden had one daughter, Carrie, who married William Whillans.

Mr. Worden was connected with the marshal's office during the last year of the War of the Rebellion.

JAMES DONOHUE was born in Ireland, August 3, 1826, but has lived in the United States since 1848, in which year he came over and settled in this country. He was educated in the public schools of Ireland, and learned the trade of papermaker, which he followed for eight years. He then took up farming and has since been engaged in that occupation and has resided on his present farm for the last thirty years. James Donohue married Mary Souls and they have a family of four children, three daughters and one son.

JOHN SLAWSON was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 7, 1832, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Stillwell) Slawson. He was reared on the farm and has always been engaged in this occupation. He married Mary Ann Ladd, and they have had a family of three daughters, two of whom are living. Mr. Slawson's ancestors were Holland Dutch. The original progenitor of the family in America settled in this state at a very early date.

LEWIS ROWE was born in Oak Hill, Schoharie County, N. Y., July 18, 1836, and was educated in the Schoharie High School. After leaving school he took up the study of law with Joshua Donlanson, with whom he remained for two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the Bar. He then practiced law for several years, but, having a fondness for agricultural pursuits, he took up farming, in which occupation he is still engaged. He is also a well-known breeder of sheep and Jersey cattle.

On March 9, 1868, Lewis Rowe married Alice Dodge, daughter of John and Amanda Dodge, and they have two children, Clifton and Bertha. Mr. Rowe's ancestors on his father's side were German, and on his mother's side, French. His parents were Morgan and Lurena (Germond) Rowe.

SILAS VAN PATTEN was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 15, 1840, and was the son of Nicholas and Rebecca Ann (Kaley) Van Patten. After his school days he learned the trade of carpenter which he followed for fifteen years, after which he engaged in farming and milling. Subsequently, he opened up a stone quarry and now does a large business in this line, as well as carrying on his agricultural affairs.

On December 24, 1874, Silas Van Patten married Nancy Liddle, daughter of Robert and Abigail Liddle. They have four children, Ida Belle, Sarah L., Howard A. and Fremont L. Mr. Van Patten's ancestors were Mohawk Dutch. He is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., in the city of Schenectady.

ZADOK BROWN was born in Albany County, N. Y., December 22, 1852, and was the son of Silas and Elmira (Zimmer) Brown. After his school days Mr. Brown embarked in farming and bee raising, both of which occupations he has continued, and is also a dealer in fertilizers and a manufacturer of sleighs. He devotes his winters to the latter industry.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Schoharie Valley Lodge No. 491, F. and A. M.

On July 31, 1878, Zadok Brown married Emma T. Morse, daughter of Elisha and Sophia (White) Morse, and they have a family of eight children, two of whom are school teachers. Mr. Brown's ancestors on his father's side were of English descent. His great-great-grandfather came from Connecticut before the Revolutionary War into New York state along with Van Rensselaer. His mother's people were Germans and came to this country before the Revolutionary War, in which some of them were soldiers.

ZERAH JENKINS was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., May 16, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm, and remained there for some time after his school days. Later on he went into speculating in New York City. Finally he began farming in his native town and still pursues that occupation.

On December 20, 1876, Zerah Jenkins married Nettie Mosley, daughter of Sylvanus and Augusta Mosley. Mr. Jenkins' parents were Nathaniel and Eleanor (Shannon) Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in the public affairs of his town and county, in which he enjoys a high popularity. He is now serving his second term as county coroner.

AMOS VAN EPS, son of Hamilton A. and Rachael (Van Wormer) Van Eps, was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., March 3, 1835, and was educated in the district school of his native town. His father was a farmer and he remained on the home farm for some years after he left school, and then embarked in farming on his own account. His ancestors were Mohawk Dutch and the family has resided in New York state for generations. His father, Hamilton A. Van Eps, was born in Schenectady County, June 16, 1800, and died February 16, 1885. Mr. Van Eps is a member of the First Reformed Church of Glenville, and was inspector of elections in his town for three terms.

PETER E. COLE was born in Athens, Greene County, N. Y., August 30, 1833. His parents were Peter and Anna (Wood) Cole, and his father was a farmer. After his school days Peter E. Cole engaged in farming and has continued in that occupation all his life. He ran a hay press for a short time and is well known throughout this part of the country as a noted breeder of Jersey cattle and Chester white hogs. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On February 14, 1855, Peter E. Cole married Catherine Frayer, who died in 1886. In 1888 he married Lucy Loomis. Mr. Cole's grandfather on his mother's side, Jacob Wood, was a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's people were New Englanders, but on his father's side he is of German descent. Both families are old American ones and have been in this country for many generations.

LATIN A. JOHNSON was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., and is a son of David and Christina (Harder) Johnson. His mother's father was John Harder.

Latin A. Johnson was educated at the district schools of his native county and has always been engaged in the occupation of farming. In politics he is a Democrat and has held the office of deputy sheriff for over a dozen years.

On October 18, 1891, Latin Johnson married Ellen L. Walton. Mr. Johnson's ancestors were Mohawk Dutch and the family has lived in this part of the state for many generations.

NICHOLAS FULLER, son of William and Helen M. (Mabee) Fuller, was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 22, 1863, and was educated in the district school of his native town. He remained on the farm with his father until 1888, when he took a position as office clerk with the Fitchburg Railroad and remained with that corporation until the spring of 1901, when he returned to farming, in which occupation he has since been engaged.

Mr. Fuller is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., and of Champion Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., both of which lodges are in the city of Schenectady.

On December 17, 1895, Mr. Fuller married Tillie C., daughter of William and Jane (Caldwell) Ossing. The Fuller family is one of the oldest in America, as Mr. Fuller traces his ancestry back to Thomas Fuller who came over on the Mayflower.

NATHANIEL S. CHEESMAN, M. D., was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in June, 1836. His parents were Benjamin and Thankful (Sanford) Cheesman.

Dr. Cheesman received his literary education at Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1856. He then entered the Medical College at Albany and was graduated therefrom in 1860 with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Schenectady for many years, and also was located for a time in Scotia, this county. He was a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society, and held the offices of health officer and coroner. He came of an old Mohawk Dutch family which has existed in this part of the state for many generations. Dr. Cheesman died September 13, 1901.

MARGARET M. HAYES was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., on the farm where she now resides, September 30, 1825. Her parents were Samuel and Angelica (Truex) Hayes. Miss Hayes was educated at the district school and always lived on the farm with her father, where he settled immediately after his marriage. When Miss Hayes was a girl, the only way of going to Schenectady was by following a blazed road through the woods. There was a family of twelve children but Miss Hayes is the only one of the family now living. Her father was a strong Republican and was a member of that party from its formation until the time of his death. Her grandfather, Hayes, was a Frenchman. Her mother's people were Holland Dutch.

WILLIAM W. FISHER was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., July 9, 1858, and was educated at the district school and the Troy Business College. Since his school days he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Fisher is a member of the I. O. O. F., Touareuna Lodge No. 35, located at Glenville, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican and has been a member of the election board several years.

On November 21, 1900, William W. Fisher married Jennie E. Romeyn, daughter of John V. and Eleanor (Van Wee) Romeyn. Mr. Fisher's grandfather, Fisher, came from Scotland to this country early in the nineteenth century. His mother's people are descended from the celebrated Conde family, and Adam Conde, the progenitor of the family in America, settled in Schenectady County at the close of the Revolutionary War.

FREDERICK D. LARRABEE was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., May 30, 1836. His parents were Simon G. and Sarah (De Graff) Larrabee. Frederick D. Larrabee moved to Schenectady County when sixteen years of age and began farming, which business he has always followed, although at one time he speculated in real estate in addition to farming.

On April 1, 1860, Frederick D. Larrabee married Susan Aulsdorf. They have a family of five children, all of whom are living. Mr. Larrabee's ancestors were Holland Dutch.

JOHN HENRY CONDE was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., May 30, 1837, and was the son of Charles and Maria (Slingerland) Conde. He was educated at the district school and remained on the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself in the same occupation, which he has since pursued.

In 1861 John Henry Conde married Frances Young, who died leaving a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. For his second wife Mr. Conde married Margaret Ennis in 1895. Mr.

Conde belongs to one of the oldest families in the Mohawk valley, and is of Holland Dutch descent. The progenitor of the family came from Holland and settled in this country at a very early date. In politics Mr. Conde is a Democrat and is a member of the First Reformed Church.

J. DEWITT LYNK was born in Madison County, N. Y., January 9, 1847. His parents were John W. and Catharine (Harder) Lynk and he was educated in the schools of Canastota, N. Y. He has always been engaged in the occupation of farming and settled in the town of Glenville in the year 1862.

On August 29, 1867, J. Dewitt Lynk married Mary J. Lowe, daughter of David and Rachael (Staley) Lowe. They have one daughter, Rachael Smith. Mrs. Lynk's ancestors came from Scotland and settled in this state in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Lynk's ancestors were Holland Dutch. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of Touareuna Lodge No. 35 of Glenville, N. Y.

D. N. PEEK was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., May 5, 1854. After his school days he learned the trade of carriage-maker and followed that occupation for sixteen years, when he went into the mercantile business and started a store and hotel.

Mr. Peek is a Democrat and is an active worker in his party, in which he is highly popular. He was postmaster under Cleveland during both of that president's administrations, is now a deputy sheriff and has held the office of collector and other town offices. He is a member of Beth-Omen Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F., of the Society of the Netherlands, and of the Lodge of Red Men at Mariaville.

D. N. Peek married Mary J. Smith, daughter of William and Hannah (Dingman) Smith. They have a family of one son and three daughters. Mr. Peek's parents were Andrew D. and Caroline (Thomas) Peek.

SPENCER CHRISTMAN was born in the town of Root, Montgomery County, N. Y., January 20, 1822. He was a son of Martin and Sallie (Salisbury) Christman. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and moved to Schenectady County in 1847. Mr. Christman has been a farmer since he was twenty-five years of age, and has held the offices of assessor and commissioner of highways in his town. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Christian Church.

On January 7, 1847, Spencer Christman married Nancy A. Weaver, daughter of Jacob and Deborah (Coffin) Weaver. They had a family of four children, three of whom are dead; one son, William W. Christman is living. Mrs. Christman died October 1, 1900. The Christmans are of Holland Dutch descent.

JOHN D. ABELL was born in Cherry Valley, Schoharie County, N. Y., February 10, 1874. He was educated in the district schools and lived on the farm with his father until 1895, when he began business on his own account.

On November 15, 1893, John D. Abell married Nellie Reagan, daughter of John and Mary (McCann) Reagan. They have three children, May A., Lizzie and John. Mr. Abell's ancestors on his father's side were English, and on his mother's side were Germans. His parents were John and Caroline (Houser) Abell.

EUGENE J. RYON, the popular and well-known manager of the Electric Express Company in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., is the son of Professor Charles M. and Sarah A. (Vincent) Ryon. Prof. Ryon is a well-known educator and was superintendent of the schools of Kingston, N. Y., a position which he held very much to the advantage of that city from 1875 until 1902.

Eugene J. Ryon first attended the public schools in Kingston, N. Y., and then took a course in the Kingston Free Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881.

On July 29, 1882, he entered the employ of the American Express Company in Kingston, and was connected with that office until February, 1884, when he was transferred to the Rome, N. Y., office, where he remained until November, 1885, at which time he was promoted to the position of agent at Little Falls, N. Y. In August, 1891, he was transferred from Little Falls to the Yonkers, N. Y., agency, and in 1892 he took charge of the office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and there remained until he came to Schenectady in October, 1900. He remained with the American Express Company in Schenectady until January 1, 1902, when he resigned his position and accepted one with the Electric Express Company, with which he is still connected.

Eugene J. Ryon married Susie V., daughter of William S. and Freelove (Armstrong) Cary. They have two children, Alfred H. and Frances A.

Mr. Ryon is a member of Triune Lodge No. 783, F. and A. M., Poughkeepsie Chapter No. 172, R. A. M., St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar and Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and when he resided in Kingston was a member of the 14th Separate Co., N. G. N. Y.

Mr. Ryon is essentially a business man and is popular with the business public in Schenectady not only on account of the prompt attention which he gives to everything which comes before him, but also because of the uniform courtesy extended to all with whom he comes in contact.

Rockwell Harmon was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., November 3, 1803. He was a descendant of John Harmon, who came to America from England about 1640. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and took part in the Battle of Bennington. In 1825 he married Eleanor De Remer, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Angle) De Remer, and removed to Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., where he was engaged in the leather and shoe business for thirty-five years. They had three children, William De R., born in 1827, and died in Richmond, Va.,

in 1866; James H., born in 1829, died in West Troy, N. Y., in 1894; and Julia A. C., born in 1840. James H. Harmon married Emeline Gillespie, daughter of James and Lucretia (Chamberlain) Gillespie, and removed to West Troy where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Y. M. C. A. of that place was organized, and also the Fairview Home for friendless children. He was for many years a prominent member and elder in the North Reformed Church of West Troy.

Rockwell Harmon, after the death of his first wife, married Amelia A. Smith, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Curran) Smith. They had one child, Catherine L., born in 1850, who married Spencer S. Potter, son of Johnson and Susan (Romeyn) Potter. They have three children, Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter born 1874, pastor of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., Clayton Johnson Potter, born 1878, at present a theological student, and James Henry Potter, born 1888.

Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter married Jean A. Gilchrist, daughter of John Montgomery and Ida (White) Gilchrist. They have two children, Montgomery Gilchrist Potter, born in 1899, and Amelia Harmon Potter, born in 1901.

Rockwell Harmon died April 8, 1896. He was a man of sterling integrity and strict temperance principles. His chief interest was in his church, the First Reformed of Glenville, of which he was for fifty years an elder and for forty years the treasurer.

William D. Suits was born in the town of Mohawk, Montgomery County, N. Y., August 1, 1858. He was reared on the farm, and after his school days he remained with his father for some time before embarking in business for himself.

On December 21, 1881, William D. Suits married Carrie Young daughter of Alexander and Emiline (Vanauken) Young. They have three children, Raymond, Emma and Elmer. Mr. Suits is of Holland Dutch descent, and his parents were Daniel and Margaret (Sitterly) Suits. He resided in Albany County for ten years before settling permanently in Schenectady County.

CAPT. HERMAN PHILIP SCHUYLER, a scion of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of New York State or of the United States, was born in Albany County, N. Y., September 13, 1842. His parents were Thomas Hook and Angelica (Aspinwall) Schuyler. His father was born in the old Revolutionary house which is still standing on Schuyler Place, Locust Grove, in Schenectady.

Although the earlier years of the life of Herman P. Schuyler were passed under difficulties and he had almost no opportunity for education, his success in life has shown that he possesses all the fortitude, perseverance and ability which characterized the Schuylers of old and made the name historic in this country.

At nine years of age he left school and began selling newspapers and doing chores. He was variously occupied from that time on until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a private, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment. He served throughout the war and not only proved a true and faithful soldier, but so distinguished himself that he successively rose from the ranks to corporal, sergeant, orderly-sergeant, sergeant-major, then to a commissioned officer and finally attained the rank of captain.

After the war was over, he entered the employ of John A. Griswold & Co., in the iron business, and became sales-manager for that house and the succeeding companies. This was the John A. Griswold who ran for governor against John T. Hoffman in 1868.

From 1885 until 1893 he was engaged in the iron and steel manufacturing business at Chester, Pa. He then became credit manager for the General Electric Company, and in 1895 was made assistant treasurer of that company, with headquarters at Schenectady, N. Y.

Capt. Schuyler is a member of the military order, Loyal Legion; of the Army and Navy Club, New York City, and the Fort Orange Club, Albany, N. Y.

Captain Schuyler's life has been one of continual activity. Starting out as a poor boy he bravely carried on his struggle with the world; at the age of nineteen he was a soldier fighting in the field

for his country, and as a soldier attained both rank and distinction; as a business man he has risen to a position of great responsibility in connection with the financial department of the largest manufacturing concern in America, probably in the world. Notwithstanding the pressure of his important duties, his genial nature and high-mindedness have prevented him acquiring the austerity which too often accompanies success, and he is always a courteous and affable gentleman.

Captain Schuyler was married in 1870, and has one daughter, Miss Mabel Schuyler, and one son, Herman P. Schuyler, Jr.

THOMAS R. POTTER was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., December 2, 1837, and was a son of Johnson and Susan M. Potter. He was educated at the district school and the Amsterdam Academy, and has been engaged in the occupation of farming all his life.

On January 6, 1861, Thomas R. Potter married Jane Ann Van Wormer, who died June 9, 1893, leaving two children, Frank R. and Eliza Jane. On September 8, 1897, Mr. Potter married for his second wife, Effie C. Van Wormer. Mr. Potter is a member of Touareuna Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., of Glenville, N. Y., and also of the First Reformed Church of Glenville.

CHARLES SCHEUER was born in Batteau, Germany, September 22, 1858. His parents were Winfield and Helen (Horwittle) Scheuer. He was educated in Germany and came to the United States of America in 1883. After coming to this country he worked for a time as a blacksmith in the horse-car barns at Albany, N. Y., after which he removed to Rynex Corners, in the town of Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y. Before coming to America, Mr. Scheuer served three years as an infantry soldier in the German army, and is a member of the German Soldiers' Lodge in Schenectady, N. Y. He married Bina Tirolf, and they have a family of seven children.

Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro N.Y.

James T Wasson

JOHN D. VAN EPS was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., November 21, 1841. His parents were Isaac D. and Eliza (Staley) Van Eps. When quite young he was brought to Schenectady with his parents who settled upon a farm, and he has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life. When he was sixteen years of age his father died and he was left to take care of the farm from that time on.

On September 21, 1886, John D. Van Eps married Helen L., daughter of John Davenport.

Mr. Van Eps is a Republican in politics and has been a supporter of that party since it came into existence. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for every Republican president since that date.

ALONZO PANGBURN was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 2, 1839, and was educated in District School No. 1 of his native town. His father was a farmer and Mr. Pangburn has always followed this occupation himself. He is a prominent Democrat in the town of Rotterdam, and was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1877, and has continuously held this office since that date, a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Pangburn, in addition to his farming operations, is also an extensive manufacturer of cider.

On December 15, 1881, Alonzo Pangburn married Hattie Matice. His ancestors came from Holland, and he is a member of Boer Lodge No. 811, I. O. O. F., of the city of Schenectady.

HON. JAMES T. WASSON, one of the best known public men of Schenectady County, was born in Rotterdam, February 2, 1861. He was educated at the public schools, and after receiving a liberal education, took up the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for one year. He then began to learn the trade of moulder, at which he worked for four years in Schenectady, when he went to New York to finish his trade with John Roach, the noted shipbuilder. After working two years in the shipyards, he returned to Schenectady and

was in the employ of the American Express Company for five years. While with the express company he went to night school and business college. His next position was that of receiving clerk for the General Electric Company, where he remained two years.

After leaving the General Electric, in 1892, Mr. Wasson formed a partnership with D. H. Williams, in the plumbing business under the firm name of Wasson & Williams. The firm existed for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Wasson assumed the entire business, which he has since conducted alone.

In politics Mr. Wasson is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in furthering the interests of his party, with which he is deservedly popular. In the fall of 1899 he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of sheriff of Schenectady County and was elected. He discharged the duties of that responsible office faithfully and creditably for the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, when his term expired.

Mr. Wasson is a member of several prominent clubs and societies, among them being the Schenectady City Club, the Democratic Club and the Mohawk Club. His societies are: St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M.; Deo Volente Encampment No. 112, Knights of St. John and Malta; Schenectady Lodge No. 480, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Royal Arcanum, the Red Men and the German Liederkranz.

In June, 1891, James T. Wasson married Mollie Van Derbogart of Schenectady and they have two children, James T., Jr., and Mary. Mr. Wasson's parents were Thomas L. and Mary J. (Wescott) Wasson.

JOHN JEWETT was born in Albany County, N. Y., May 31, 1859. His parents were Jacob and Nancie (Setterly) Jewett. Mr. Jewett has lived in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., since he was ten years of age, and has always been engaged in general farming, but for the last seven years has also conducted a dairy business. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Schenectady Lodge No. 319, Knights of Pythias. On January 12, 1889, Mr. Jewett married Nancy E. Mudge. The Jewett family is of Holland Dutch descent.

REV. BERNARD SCHOPPE, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., was born in Westphalia, Germany, in November, 1847, and was graduated from the School of Rheine in 1870. He then took a four years' course in theology at the University of Munster, finishing in 1874. He was ordained a priest and came to America in that year (1874) and settled at Sand Lake, where he remained until 1879. That was his first church in this country. Later he went to Troy and was pastor of St. Lawrence Church, which he built and of which he had charge for ten years. He then went to Albany as pastor of Our Lady Help of Christians Church, where he remained another ten years. In 1899 he went to Schenectady to take charge of St. Joseph's Church, where he has since remained, officiating with great acceptability.

Since residing in America, Father Schoppe has made two visits to Europe. His parents celebrated their golden wedding in 1896.

St. Joseph's German R. C. Church was formally organized on January 23, 1859, when about seventy-five members met and resolved to build a church which should be called St. Peter's Church. Previous to that time the German Catholics of Schenectady had been visited by Rev. Father Theodore Noethen of Albany and other secular priests. On February 6th of the same year, collectors were appointed to take up a house collection, and on February 20th the large lot, corner State and Albany streets, was purchased for two thousand dollars. The congregation did not hold together very well and this fine site was lost. Finally the generous Bavarian, Joseph Harreker, bought and presented a site to the congregation. The church was named St. Joseph's Church, after its founder, and was dedicated June 29, 1862, by Rev. Father Alphouse Zoeller, O. M. C., of Utica. Services were held in this church regularly by the Franciscan fathers of Utica. Father Oderic established a cemetery on East avenue. Father Pius was the first resident pastor and he established both a parsonage and a school. In October, 1868, the Franciscan fathers were called away and shortly afterwards the Franciscan sisters were succeeded by a secular teacher. Rev. Maurus Ramssauer then became pastor. In 1876 he was succeeded by Rev. J. Henry Cluver, D. D. Through his efforts a fine church was

built. The cornerstone was laid July 28, 1877, by Rev. Thomas Burke of Albany, N. Y., and the church was dedicated on March 3, 1878, by Right Rev. Bishop Francis McNierny of Albany. On December 14, 1881, Bishop McNierny consecrated the new marble side altars, and in August, 1882, the cemetery was considerably enlarged. On December 8, 1883, Rev. J. Herman Wibbe succeeded Dr. Cluver. In 1884 three new bells were placed upon the church. In 1884 a large brick schoolhouse was erected, connecting the old schoolhouse with the sisters' house, and a new story was added to the latter, bringing the whole under one metal roof. In 1899 Rev. Father Schoppe became pastor, as has been already noted.

DAYTON WATKINS was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., August 21, 1860, and was educated in the district school and the Charlton Academy. He also took a special course under James Weld of Charlton. He then taught school for some time, after which he moved to Troy and was engaged in the grocery business for four years, after which he moved into Schenectady County and took up farming, which occupation he still follows.

On August 24, 1883, Mr. Watkins married Harriet, daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Cole) Hollenbeck. They have three children, Edith, Clarence and Jeanette. Mr. Watkins' parents were David M. and Jeanette (Davison) Watkins.

MARTIN HODGES was born in Essex County, N. Y., November 21, 1865. He was engaged in farming and lumbering until 1888, in which year he went to work on the Boston & Albany Railroad, where he remained for six months. He was then engaged in the insurance business in Troy and Cohoes until 1892, when he moved to Schenectady. He is the representative of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and of the Great Eastern Casualty Company in this city, and is one of the best known men in his line in Schenectady.

Mr. Hodges was a member of the National Guard and served during the Spanish-American War in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. He is now Past Captain of the General Eugene Griffin Command No. 63, Spanish War Veterans. He is also a member of Schaugh-naugh-ta-da Tribe No. 123, Independent Order of Red Men, Degree of Pocahontas No. 189, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 480, Court Dorp No. 392, Foresters of America, and of St. John's Church.

On April 28, 1898, Martin Hodges married Grace Loomis, daughter of Louis and Minnie Loomis of Syracuse. His father was William and his mother, Catherine (Fogarty) Hodges. They were both natives of Ireland, and his father was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

JOHN N. JONES was born in Albany, N. Y., February 15, 1860, but has resided in Schenectady County since 1884. After his school days, he worked as a clerk in the bookstore of S. R. Gray, Albany, N. Y., for five years, and was in the pork packing business in that city for two years. He was also collector for the Albany Argus for about a year, and spent a year on a stock farm in Kansas.

In 1884 he came to Schenectady County and settled in the town of Princetown, where he has since followed the occupation of farmer. He is a member of the Grange and of the United Presbyterian Church, and represented the town of Princetown on the Board of Supervisors for four years.

On March 24, 1884, John N. Jones married Mary Tinning, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Coulter) Tinning. They have three children, Ellen, Miriam and John. Mr. Jones is of English descent. His parents were John and Harriet (Spencer) Jones.

HENRY W. VEEDER, son of William and Jeronia (Wescott) Veeder, was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 13, 1842. Mr. Veeder has always been a farmer, and for fourteen years was engaged in the dairy business, as well as in farm-

ing. He is a Democrat in politics and was assessor of his town for sixteen years. He is a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., Schenectady, N. Y.

On February 6, 1868, Mr. Veeder married Martha, daughter of Angus and Anna (Buchan) Robinson. They have six children, five daughters and one son. Mr. Veeder's ancestors came from Holland and his wife's from Scotland.

PASQUALA MARGIOTTA was born in the village of Belle, Italy, in the year 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, and was engaged in farming until 1887, when he came to the United States, landing in New York. He remained in that city for some time, after which he came to Rotterdam Junction, where he worked on the railroad for several years, after which he embarked in the hotel business, in which he is still engaged. In politics Mr. Margiotta is a Republican, and has always been a faithful worker in his party.

On March 19, 1881, Pasquala Margiotta married Tresa Navatta. They have one son, Joseph. Mr. Margiotta's parents were Joseph and Vicengo Margiotta.

CHARLES LADD was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 31, 1844. He was educated at the public schools and at the Fort Edward Institute, and, after his school days, took up the occupation of farming. He was on the farm at home with his father for some time and also operated a hay press, after which he engaged in farming on his own account.

On March 11, 1870, Charles Ladd married Sarah Carey, daughter of William D. and Hannah (Wells) Carey. Mr. Ladd's parents were Charles and Prudence (Victory) Ladd. The ancestors of the Ladd family were English people. In politics Mr. Ladd is a Republican and is a member of the Baptist church.

ALEXANDER ENNIS, M. D., was born in Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 7, 1830. He attended school in the city of Schenectady during the years 1845, '46 and '47, and in 1847 entered the Sophomore class in Union College. In 1850 he was graduated from Union and then took up the study of medicine at the Albany Medical College, and received his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1855. He first began the practice of his profession at Richford, Tioga County, N. Y., where he remained for three years when he moved to Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., and then to Pattersonville, where he now resides and where he has been actively engaged in practice since 1868.

Dr. Ennis has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and has been coroner for twenty years, besides holding the office of health officer ever since the organization of town health boards. He is a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society and is now the delegate to the State Medical Society.

On October 25, 1855, Alexander Ennis married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Janette (Cullings) Murray. They have a family of one son and two daughters. Dr. Ennis was the son of Robert and Isabelle (Milroy) Ennis. Robert Ennis came to this country from Ireland in the year 1800.

Dr. Ennis is probably the oldest practitioner in Schenectady County, and one of the oldest in the state.

ALEXANDER L. JONES was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., October 30, 1860. His parents were Alexander D. and Mary (Liddle) Jones. After his school days he began farming, which business he still continues, and is well known in this part of the country as a breeder of Jersey cattle.

On April 3, 1890, Alexander L. Jones married Adora L., daughter of Amos K. and Caroline (Frink) Mosher. They have one son, Harry A., born November 6, 1892. Mr. Jones is descended from Scotch ancestry who came to America and settled in this state in the early days of the country's history.

EDWARD V. SLAWSON was born on the farm where he now resides in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., June 9, 1862. He was educated at the district school, has been a farmer all his life and is a Republican in politics. He is a well know breeder of Shropshire sheep.

On June 25, 1888, Edward V. Slawson married Matie Frisbee, who died September 15, 1900. Mr. Slawson's parents were Silas S. and Sarah (Koonts) Slawson. The family is an old American one and has resided in this country for over two hundred years.

GEORGE W. WEMPLE was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., November 27, 1865. His parents were Jacob D. and Marion (Darrow) Wemple. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and has made farming his life occupation. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in the success of his party, and local affairs generally.

HENRY ANDREW, JR., was born in Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y., May 30, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools and afterwards entered the United States School of Embalming, New York City, and graduated therefrom in August, 1900.

Mr. Andrew was for some time with J. H. Blighton of New York, one of the large undertakers of that city. In March, 1902, he came to Schenectady and embarked in business on his own account and has been deservedly successful.

On January 20, 1897, Henry Andrew, Jr. married Lydia E., daughter of Daniel C. and Deborah (Hodges) Eggleston, of Saratoga County, N. Y. They have one son, Douglass H., born August 14, 1902. Mr. Andrew's parents were Henry and Mariah Andrew. They came from England to Albany County in 1861. His mother died December 25, 1872.

Mr. Andrew is a member of St. John's Lodge F. and A. M., and of the Albany street M. E. church.

ALBERT SHEAR, son of Daniel and Caroline Shear, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in March, 1855. He came to Schenectady in 1868, and when sixteen years of age embarked in the stone business, which enterprise he has pursued all his life, and which he has developed to very important dimensions. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Edward L. Haight, under the firm name of A. Shear & Company, dealers in building stone, brick and masons' supplies generally. They own and operate the celebrated Duanesburgh, Schenectady and Aqueduct quarries. The business has been very successful and both members of the firm are rated among Schenectady's best business men.

In 1879 Albert Shear married Iva J. Snyder and they have five children, namely, Carl, Eva, Maud, Bessie and Dudley.

Mr. Shear is a prominent Mason, being a member of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., St. George's Chapter No. 157, R. A. M., and St. George's Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Order of Red Men and a director of the Van Curler Opera House.

MAJOR GEORGE WILLIAMSON VAN VRANKEN, son of Peter and Arrietta (Lansing) Van Vranken, was born in Lishaskill, N. Y., October 12, 1863, of unalloyed Holland Dutch ancestry. After attending the public schools he took a course in the Union Classical Institute and then entered Union College. He subsequently changed to Cornell University and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1885. He then engaged in teaching and took a course in the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in 1887. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year.

After his admission to the Bar he came to Schenectady and practiced law for three years. In 1890 he became actively interested in real estate operations, and his holdings of real property have always been considerable. He was a promoter of the Schenectady Opera House Company and has always been one of its directors.

It is as a contractor, however, that Major Van Vranken has made his acquaintance extended and his influence felt in the community.

Since 1895 he has been president and manager of the Metropolitan Paving and Construction Company and since its organization some years ago has been manager of the Schenectady Contracting Company. Besides being interested in various contracting firms and corporations, he conducts a considerable contracting business in his individual name.

Being a member of the National Guard he was appointed Judge Advocate by General Amasa J. Parker on the Third Brigade staff with rank of Major in 1890.

In politics he is a Democrat and represented Schenectady County in the Assembly of 1890.

He is a member of the Beta Theta Phi college fraternity, of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., and of the Mohawk Club.

Major George W. Van Vranken in 1895 married Laura, daughter of David J. DeCamp of French Huguenot family. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

HON. ANDREW J. MCMILLAN was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., and received a liberal education at the district schools. After his school days he took up the occupation of farming, which he has made his life business and which he pursues in his native town of Rotterdam.

Mr. McMillan has long taken an active part in public affairs and is one of the best known public men in Schenectady County. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Schenectady County Republican Club. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Schenectady County, and has represented his county in the state legislature as a Member of the Assembly. In the fall of 1903 the Republicans nominated him for County Treasurer and his election followed. He is a member of Boer Lodge No. 811, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In November, 1882, Hon. Andrew J. McMillan married Annie L. Liddle, and they have one son, Everett McMillan. Mr. McMillan's parents were Andrew and Ellen (Darrow) McMillan.

ROBERT J. TURNBULL was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., April 16, 1848, and since his school days has been engaged in the occupation of farming, with the exception of five and one-half years, during which time he carried the mail from Mariaville to Schenectady.

In June, 1870, Robert J. Turnbull married Sarah A. Clute, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret (Spitzer) Clute, and they have a family of five children. Mr. Turnbull's ancestors came from Scotland and settled in the town of Princetown. Mr. Turnbull is a member of the Presbyterian Church and takes an active interest in local politics. His parents were Paran R. and Mary E. (Darrow) Turnbull.

FRANK AUCOMPAUGH was born in the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 24, 1856. His parents were Robert and Ellen (Pulver) Aucompaugh. They moved to the town of Princetown in 1866, and Frank Aucompaugh was reared on the farm and educated at the district school. He worked as a hired man until 1884, when he engaged in farming for himself, which occupation he still continues.

On January 3, 1884, Frank Aucompaugh married Ida Smith, daughter of Cornelius and Caroline Smith, and they have a family of four children, William, Carrie, Mabel and Edith. The Aucompaugh family is of Holland Dutch descent.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FROST, son of Luther and Mary (Mathews) Frost, was born at Richland, Oswego County, N. Y., September 29, 1853. He was educated in the district school and at the Pulaski Academy, where he finished in 1875. After leaving school he was engaged in the lumber business at Saginaw, Michigan, until 1877, after which he took up farming until 1881. For the next two years he was engaged on construction work as foreman on the West Shore Railroad. In 1884 he was with the North River Construction Company, and in 1885 was in the Motive Power Department. For the

next fourteen years he was a locomotive engineer. From 1899 until 1901 he was proprietor of the Hotel Robinson, Schenectady, N. Y. In the latter year he went into the employ of the General Electric Company, where he still remains.

Mr. Frost is a Democrat in politics, is an active worker and is a member of the Democratic County Club and the Mohawk Club. He is a member of New Hope Lodge F. and A. M., of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is president of the local union, No. 188, and president of the Trades Assembly. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow and is a member of both the subordinate lodge and the Encampment. He is a Past District Deputy Grand Master, I. O. O. F.

In 1877 Frederick W. Frost married Sarah M. Wallace of Williamstown, N. Y., and they have a family of four children. He has resided in the city of Schenectady since 1902, and was elected alderman for the seventh ward in the fall of that year.

Samuel McClintock Hamill, son of Samuel M. and Matilda M. (Green) Hamill, was born in Lawrenceville, N. J., and was prepared for college in the Lawrenceville school, of which his father was the head for a period of fifty years.

After receiving his preparatory education he entered Princeton University and, after a highly creditable course, was graduated therefrom in the class of 1880, with the degree of A. B. In 1883 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

From 1880 to 1883 he was a teacher in the Lawrenceville school and, during part of this time studied law, but never applied for admission to the Bar.

Leaving Lawrenceville, he accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and was general freight agent in the St. Louis office for one year. Later on he was in the paymaster's office and in the office of the second vice-president. Subsequently he became manager of the grain elevator for this railroad in Peoria, Illinois.

In 1886 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to take the position of assistant secretary of the Brush Electric Company, and remained with them for three years. He had charge of the eastern business of the company, with offices in New York City, and was general manager and vice-president of the company at the time it consolidated with the General Electric Company. As soon as the consolidation was consummated, he settled in Schenectady, where he has since been connected with the lighting department of the General Electric Company.

Since coming to Schenectady Mr. Hamill has identified himself with the growing city, and is now a prominent and permanent factor in its affairs. He is president of the Schenectady Trust Company, a trustee of the Ellis Hospital, vice-president of the University Club and president of the Mohawk Country Club. He is also a member of the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, the Country Club of Trenton, N. J., the University Club of New York City, and the Princeton Club of New York City. He is a director in a number of electric companies and electric railroad companies all over the country.

Starting out as a student, and beginning the active duties of life as an educator, Mr. Hamill early developed a capacity for business and executive ability which drew him into commercial affairs, in which he has been highly successful. His splendid education and trained mind have naturally led him to take an interest in all public affairs, political as well as industrial, and the number of corporations with which he is identified, and the prominent clubs of which he is a member, indicate his activity, standing and success. While a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, he was associated in a social way with Senator Hanna.

In November, 1900, Samuel McClintock Hamill married Maria Woodward Baldwin, of the city of Baltimore.

GUSTAVE A. HECKELER was born March 22, 1861, and was educated at the district school in the town of Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y. After his school days he began farming on his father's farm in Charlton and when 18 years of age he became a

member of the firm of Heckeler Bros. In 1891 they purchased a half-interest in the Highe Mills, which they conducted for seven years, Mr. Heckeler being manager of the mills. They also conducted a mill at Vischers Ferry, Saratoga County, N. Y. They subsequently exchanged the mills for a farm in Glenville, N. Y. Farming is Mr. Heckeler's favorite occupation, and he has followed that business since disposing of his milling interests.

In politics Mr. Heckeler is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party with a place on the ticket upon different occasions. He ran twice for Highway Commissioner in the town of Glenville and once for Collector in the town of Charlton, but both of these towns are strongly Republican.

In 1896 Gustave A. Heckeler married Lida Vedder of Glenville, daughter of A. F. Vedder, and niece of Judge Vedder of Schenectady. They have had two children, one of whom is deceased, and the other is a boy four years of age.

CHARLES L. HORSTMAN was born in Germany, May 28, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of his native country. In 1866 he came to the United States and settled in Schenectady. Here he first engaged in the manufacture of brooms, and remained in that business for ten years. He then embarked in dairying and has since followed that occupation.

On March 28, 1870, Charles L. Horstman married Caroline Shoemaker. Mr. Horstman's parents were Charles and Elizabeth (Cline) Horstman.

NICHOLAS BRADT, son of Abraham and Maria (Vedder) Bradt, was born in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., September 14, 1824. He has been a farmer all his life and lives on the old Woe-Stina Place, seven miles west of the city of Schenectady, and near the old road house of the West Shore Railroad. On November 28, 1857, he married Hester Bradt, who was born Novem-

ber 13, 1834, and they have a family of seven children, Maria, Helen, Abram, Frank, Maggie, Lizzie and S. Vedder.

Abraham N. Bradt was born August 16, 1793, and married Maria Vedder in 1819. He was a son of Nicholas A. Bradt, who was born in the old house near the first lock of the Erie Canal west of Schenectady. The date of his birth was August 18, 1773, and he died July 8, 1850. His wife was Margaret Mabee. The original Bradt settled in Schenectady County in 1728.

WILLIAM R. VROMAN was born in Albany County, N. Y., June 6, 1861. He was reared on the farm and has always pursued that occupation. He is of Holland Dutch descent, and his parents were Albert and Susan (Vernorman) Vroman.

On November 30, 1890, William R. Vroman married Ada M. Scism, daughter of Jacob and Rachael Scism. His wife died April 11, 1896, leaving two children, Herman and Nellie.

In politics Mr. Vroman is a Democrat, and he is a member of Beth-Omen Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F., Quaker Street.

WILLIAM OSBORNE was born in the city of Schenectady, October 12, 1859, and was educated in the Union school of his native place. He then learned the trade of painter, at which he was engaged for twenty years. He then went into the hotel business at Rotterdam Junction. On December 1, 1901, he came to Schenectady, and is now engaged in business at No. 305 State street.

On December 20, 1878, William Osborne married Angelica Veeder, who died December 31, 1899, leaving two children. Mr. Osborne's parents were William and Hannah (Johnson) Osborne. In politics Mr. Osborne is a Democrat and has many friends not only in his party, but throughout the county. He has held the office of school commissioner and has served on the county committee for the Democratic party for fifteen years.

CORNELIUS TYMESEN was born in Schenectady, N. Y., August 8, 1845. His parents were Bartholomew and Catharine (White) Tymesen. He attended the public schools until 1858. Afterwards he took a position as clerk in the postoffice under Postmaster Dodge and remained in that position for four years. He was then delivery clerk in the postoffice for the next four years and then accepted a position as keeper at Sing Sing, where he remained for four and one-half years more. He then entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and remained with them for twenty-three years, after which he took a position with the General Electric Company, with whom he is now engaged.

In 1866 Cornelius Tymesen married Sarah Van Voast of Schenectady, N. Y. They have one son, Harry Tymesen, who is a timekeeper in the draughting department of the General Electric Company. Cornelius Tymesen is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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